# ELGIN POLISH.

### Elgin Polish. Which with its Recent

Improvements is uaranteed Odorless. is absolutely Waterproof, and retains its Shine in

all kinds of weather. Will NOT injure Leather, and the ly SELF-SHINING Polish that perfect success. When your get soiled, WASH them, and dishwill remain. It is the lazy 's friend. Use once a week ry bottle of the Improved Elgin h is furnished with a brush in-

"Ask your Dealer for it." M. DICKEY & CO

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# IN PRESS

THE ILLINOIS YEAR BOOK and ALMANAC will be on sale by all Newsdeals between the 5th and 10th inst. It will contain 210 pp. Bound in heavy illuminated Manilla covers. The delay was unavoida-le. Trade supplied by Vestern News Co.

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87 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

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**OPEN ALL DAY NEW YEAR'S DAY** 

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**Nholesale Druggists** 75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

## TO BENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT No. 254 East Madison-st.

inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have same states the German National Sank of Chicago hat the same must be presented to James M. Flower, ecciver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal broof tereof, within three months from this date, or they ill be significant. WANTED.

## RUBBER LINEN RUBBER

Elevator Buckets, Lace Leather, Etc. R. T. WHELPLEY, 131 Lake-st.

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GERMAN SILVER Wire and Tubing,

Wrought Brass Butt Hinges, SPRING HINGES and Show Case Catches, Copper and Tinned Rivets and Burrs, BUT-TONS of all kinds, Gold and Silver Plated Metal, Union Picture Nails and Knobs.

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ALL KINDS

CORDAGE. Twines, Cords, &c.

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10, 12 & 14 Lake-st.,

## IN PLATE® METALS

Stamped and Japanned Tinware, Grocers' Caddies and Druggists' Boxes. Galvanizing and Tinning a Specialty. CARDS.

## Wedding Cards. Reception Cards.

Programme and Visiting Cards. Luncheon and Menu Cards.

ELEGANTLY ENGRAVED, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES, CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

RETAIL STATIONERS, 118 AND 120 MONROE-ST. Bet. Dearborn and Clark.

## LIFE INSUBANCE. THE PENN

Mutual Life-Insurance Comp'

921 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Mr. William N. Jacobs, of Chicago, has been appoint of General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life-Insurance Com, any for Northern Illinois, with office at 85 Wash-ington-st., Chicago, accoh deor., J. W. IRabball, JR., Supt. Agencies. FINANCIAL.

## **MONEY to LOAN** By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 Wilham-st., N. Y.

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by

H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers and Brokers. R. CHANDLER. F. R. CHANDLER

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the rm name of Keith Brothers is this day dissolved by imitation.

KEITH BROTHERS. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of Hats, Caps. Furs, and Gents' Furnishing Goods as heretofore at 246, 248, 250, and 252 Madison-st., and at whose office all business of the old firm will be set tied. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1879.

The understrated with continue the Importing and Jobbing of Millinery and Notions as successors to Keith Brothers in those departments, at Wabash-ay. and Monroe-st.

O. R. KEITH & CO.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Smith & Merrill, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Nathan Smith will continue the produce business at the old stand, 33 Market-st., and settle the accounts of the late firm.

Dec. 31, 1878.

A. W. MERRILL. late firm. Dec. 31, 1878.

COPARTNERSHIP. Andrew J. Marble retires from our firm, and George Dolt-Engages is admitted a partner from this date. Mr. Marble, when in the city, will be found at our office. RUMSEY BROS. & CO. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878.

A WHOLESALE GROCERY

## LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES. WHOLESALE

Stettaner Brothers & Co., Madison and Franklin-sts.,

CHICAGO.



Standard, Monarch, Nonnareil, Novelty. Agents for the Hyatt Patent Billiard and Pool Balls. 8, 10 & 12 W. Sih st., Cincl'natil, 724 Broadway, N. York 47 & 49 State-st., Chicago. 211 Market-st., St. Louis Now making, the 24.55 Parlor and Dining-Room Ta ble: complete, with Balls, &c., &c. Price, \$25.00 Finest table for the mopey in the market.

# LOCKWOOD&DRAPER

IMPORTERS OF

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Filling of Mail Orders a Specialty, 98 & 100 Michigan-av.,

CHICAGO. Manufacturers and Imperters of

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OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 176 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL. Factory, corner Wood and Clarinda-sts.

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BALLS, AND BAR LEAD. CHICAGO

# White Lead & Oil Company,

FACTORY AND OFFICES, Cor. Green and Fulton-sts.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC, COLORS, LINSEED OIL AND PUTTY. LIQUID COTTAGE COLORS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., FACTORY AND OFFICE, 70 North Clinton-st.

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

BAR AND PIG LEAD, Block Tin Pipe, and Solder. LINSEED OIL. Raw, Refined, and Boiled.

Prices and Quality Guaranteed. OVINGTON BROTHERS

Our present stock is the finest and most complete in all its branches of any ever before shown in this city. Fine Wares for household adornment. White and Decorated China and Stone Ware. Cut and Pressed Glass,&c.

146 STATE-ST. WEDDING GIFTS in great variety. STLAS F. WRIGHT. CHAS. REICHENBACH, Gen'l Partners LOUIS STEIN, Special Partners.

Silas F. Wright & Company WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, STRAW GOODS, and UMBRELLAS, 200 & 202 Madison-st., CHICAGO.

PITKIN & BROOKS, Importers and Jobbers CROCKERY. GLASSWARE,

KEROSENE, CHANDELIERS. FRUIT JARS. 58 & 60 LAKE-ST., NEAR STATE

# & CO.

WABASH-AV. & MADISON-ST.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IN. VITED TO OUR

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Shingles, &c., FOR DISTANT SHIPMENT

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290 West Twenty-second-st., CHICAGO. MILLS AT MENOMINEE, MICH.

# MUNSON & CO.,

ELEVATOR. MINING, SAWMILL, AND IMPORTANT BELTING A SPECIALTY.

To those outside of our business acquain noe, an investigation is solicited. 10-16 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

## E. B. PRESTON. Manufacturer and Dealer in

BELITING AND RUBBER GOODS,

160 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. AKAM'S

Billiard PRICES:

Table. ONE TO 20 DOLLARS. C. G. AKAM. Inventor and Manufacturer, 22 EAST ADAMS-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents Wanted. Send for Circulars SPRAGUE, SMITH & CO., POLISHED AND ROUGH

MIRRORS, PAINTS, OILS BRUSHES, &

# LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

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Stocks complete in all Departments throughout the year. The filling of orders a specialty.

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20, 22, 24 & 26 Market-st., CHICAGO.

DAKE BAKERY. Blake, Walker & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF

## CRACKERS

24 & 26 North Clinton-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co SHEET BRASS, WIRE,

RIVETS, AND BURS Kerosene Burners, Lamp Trimmings & Lanterns, Saddle Nails, Ornaments, Rosettes, &c., &c.

109 LAKE-ST.

tolling and Wire Mills, Factories, Waterbury, Con. MORTIMER McROBERTS, Agent. Menominee River KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

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MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK.

No. 38 Market-st. Office and Dock, 1 North Market-st.

# Office and Dock, 267 Archer-av.

Miners and Dealers in all kinds COVERED COAL, promptly delivered.

## WATSON COAL & MINING CO

101 Washington-st. 192 East Twelfth-st. Curtis and Carroll-sts.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. THE Frazer Axle Grease,

The Only Axle Grease that Drew a Premium and Award of Merit at the Centennial and Paris Exhibition of 1878.

For Sale by Wholesale Dealers at Manufacturers' Prices. Every Box has our label trade mark on. Take no other.
FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.,
TS Muray-at., New York.
184 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.
SAM CUPPLES & CO., Agents for our St. Louis Fac-ESTABLISHED 1854.

## KUSSEL BROTHERS, WHOLESALE

185 & 137 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

#### LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES. D. KIMBARK

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CARRIAGE & HEAVY

TRIMMINGS AND WOOD MATERIAL, 80, 82 & 84 Michigan-av., Chicago

Established in New York in 1833. Established in Chicago in 1847.

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Near LaSalle-st., CHICAGO. HALE, CLEVELAND. BONNELL & CO.

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STEAM PUMPS, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

Steam Warming and Ventilating Apparatus, Steam Freight and Passenger Elevators. KELLEY, ULLMANN&CO. Iron, Steel, Nails,

167 & 169 Lake-st., CHICAGO. SEEBERGER & BREAKEY

HEAVY HARDWARE.

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Cutlery, Tin Plate, Metals, Nails, Etc.

38 & 40 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. Prompt and careful attention given to mail orders. P. C. HANFORD & CO...

Successors to CHASE, HANFORD & CO.,

Manufacturers and Refiners Wholesale Agents for the sale of

## Standard Illuminating and Lubricating OILS,

White Lead, Varnishes, Glass, Axle Grease, Pine Tar, Etc., 51 & 53 South Water-st. CHICAGO. WATERPROOF COVERS

## TENTS, AWNINGS, COTTON COOLS, I WITH SO CY PAIL MAY D WIRE ROPE,

FLAGS and BANNERS.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., total of our city's material growth. We might point to a somewhat corresponding

### PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE YEAR 1878.

Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures of Chicago for the Past Year.

A Season of General Prosperity, Notwithstanding the June Bankruptcies.

Big Increase in the Volume of Business, and a Decided Gain in Value.

Prices of Produce and Merchandise Down to Hard-Pan.

Our Receipts of Breadstuffs Foot Up the Enormous Aggregate of 134,856,-193 Bu.

Being a Gain of 36.3 Per Cent Over the Biggest Year in our Previous History.

The Hogs Brought to This City Numbered 6,839,656; and 5,128,000 Were Slaughtered Here.

Our Packing Operations

Attain a Stupendous

Magnitude. The Produce Trade Amounts to \$219,700,000; and Wholesale Sales to \$280,-

An Increase of \$22,000,000 in Manufactures.

The Total Trade of the City Measured

by \$655,000,000-A Gain

of 5 3-8 Per Cent in

000,000.

Currency from

in Gold, Showing a Gain of 9 1-4 Per Cent,

if Reckoned on a Gold

The history of the trade, commerce, and

The Grand Total Is \$650,000,000

Basis. Commerce of the Port of Chicago.

nanufactures of Chicago during the past welve months is one of great interest in the aggregate; but it presents less variety than isual. We have transacted a much bigger volume of business than ever before; but the fact seemed to be accepted as a matter of course, and the current was generally s smooth and even one. At the beginning of the year the struggle between Russis and Turkey was virtually over; and, though peace was not assured till several months afterwards, there were few who looked for my other issue, except for a few days at the time when England called out her reserves. We have had no political troubles in this country beyond an agitation of the currency question and discussions about the value of the standard dollar, -which are now over, with the resumption of specie-payments, Our financial collapses occurred in 1877, except those of individuals and firms who resorted to the Bankruptcy Court to settle debts which it had long been known they were unable to pay. We had no financial trouble during the past twelve months, except that due to reflex action from the failares in England, which began about three months ago with the failure of the Bank of Glasgow, and the manufacturing depression on the other side of the Atlantic. No interruptions to the steady outflow of our produce and other merchandise, except that the trade in provisions was partially checked for a time by the ravages of yellow fever in the South. No oceans of mud impeded locomotion in the country for months together, as in 1877. The weather in the West has been good throughout, permitting a free movement to and fro in the country. Unexampled abundance in the yield of cereals and hogs, with an unusually large grain deleiency in Western Europe, gave an enormons vitality to the produce movement; while the revival of manufacturing industries, here and in the East, has largely swelled the number of workers, furnishing a prac-tical solution to the anna mitated labor problem. And this increased activity has called out a demand for the goods our wholesale merchants had to sell, which is without precedent in our former history. Thus, & big forward stride has been taken in each of

the leading departments which make up the

This greater volume of business has, how ever, been transacted on much lower prices than in 1877, even when reckoned on specie basis. One may well stand amazed at the fact that the average prices of the year show a decline as compared with 1877 of 33 per cent in hogs, 20 per cent in the speculative grade of wheat, 17 per cent in corn, 28 per cent in oats, being an average eduction of 17 per cent in all breadstuffs nd not far from 13 per cent on the average of prices in wholesale trade. Here is a total decline of 28 per cent in produce, taking the relative volumes of all kinds into account; or a total average shrinkage of fully 17 per cent in the currency prices of produce, wholesale goods, and manufactured prod-These figures are only approximations but they are rather under the truth than over it. The abundant yield of grain and bogs was a standing argument in favor of a decline, and quotations in other departments followed the example set by produce. The downward movement was assisted by rinkage in the gold premium; but the above figures show that it was vastly greater than that due to the differ ence in the commercial value of the paper dollar in the two past years The average price of the paper dollar during the past year was about 991c, against 953 @96e in 1877, and 90e in 1876. But the greater proportion of the year's business has been done with "gold" much nearer par. The crops have been moved with paper averaging not less than 99%, the discount being only about equal to the ordinary rate of premium on New York exchange. We have been practically on a specie basis for five months past, though resumption is theoretically in order to-day for the first time in seventeen years.

But there is even more reason to be amaze

at the fact that we have actually transacted

more business, in a pecuniary sense, last year than in 1877, whether the sum total be reckoned in specie or paper. Our figures show that we have gained 3} per cent in produce, 11 per cent in our wholesale trade. and 8 percent in manufactures; giving a total of 51 per cent in currency, or 51 per cent in gold. It is worthy of note that this statement does not correspond with the Clearing-House returns, which are usually regarded as an accurate index to the relative volume of trade. They are 7 per cent less for 1878 than for the previous year. The discrepancy is, however, easily accounted for. We have not so many banks in the city as before the collapses of 1877, and therefore fewer transfers of checks between them. As an eminent local authority said when interviewed on the subject: "If there were only one bank there would be no clearings, and yet that one bank might do a very large business." There has also been much less trading in futures on 'Change, which fact has materially reduced the volume of clearings on the day succeeding deliveries on monthly contracts, without interfering with the receipt or shipment of degree, to the fact that, since the bank failures in this city, some traders have taken care of their own money, or placed it in the Safety Deposit vaults, where there are no clearings. We note, however, that the bank exchanges fell off chiefly in the former part of the year, and in the later months were more nearly equal than for the corresponding dates in 1877, sometimes even showing an increase. This agrees with the facts as reported in nearly all the departments of trade and commerce. The movement of the new crop was accompanied by an extraordinary activity in trading, and more of this trading than usual was done on a cash basis. There is little room to doubt that we are

now on the upturn in prices, on produce, other stocks of merchandise, and real estate : though it is not probable, and certainly not rable, that we shall soon see a return of the fever-heats of speculation of former years. With big crops at our back, renewed confidence among business-men, a stable currency, and a nation at peace with itself and with all the world beside, our prospects were never more bright, and we may confidently look forward to the future of Chicago as great, even in comparison with its wonderful growth in the past.

### PRODUCE.

The produce trade of the past year has been an unusually active one, the volume of our receipts and shipments being far greater than in any former year. For the first time in our history we have passed-and left far behind-the mark of 100,000,000 bushels, which had hitherto seemed to be the limit to our cereal-receiving ability, as it was long thought to be the limit of British deficienc in wheat and flour. We have handled larger number of hogs than had been killed in any one year in the whole West, up to a very recent date. Our trade in lumber, see and other articles has made a big stride for ward. Indeed, we have gained, and largely ned, in almost everything on the list, from as to hominy, or "from the eggs to the apples," as the Romans used to put it. The horn of plenty has shed its treasures upon us in rich abundance, and even in greater prosion than on any other city in all this high-

This immense volume of material has been handled without difficulty, and even with less of fluctuation in prices than in most former years. True, the tendency of prices been downward,-fearfully so for the producers in some sections,—but that was owing to the operation of causes outside of much more produce sent here than ever is mly been the best market, notwith ng the besetting sin of railroad official primitiate against Chicago on every possi volume from Kansas because we could and did pay more for it than was offered in St. Louis. We have drawn wheat from Minneuse, for a part of the year at leas es were higher than those of Milwankee; and hogs were sent here from Ohio for the reason that more could be realized

for them here than in Cincinnati, only a few from the farm where they were raised nding army of bears is a powerful one, but their acts have not seldom sustained

duce to the welfare of the righteous. There have been few excitements in prodpast twelve months, except thos neident to inequality in the distribution of the yield. The progress of political and military events in the Old World have not much affected quotations. Even the effects following the tremendous failure of the Bank of Glasgow were small, and soon disappeared, so far as our produce trade was concerned. The facts of greatest moment were an unusual shortage in the grain crops of France and Minnesota, a partial failure in the English yield, an unusual demand from Germany, Spain, and Portugal for breadstuffs, and relatively small supplier from the Mediterranean and the East Indies, partly due to the extraordinarily low prices at which the surplus products of the eastern lap of western Europe. The "Continent has shown an unusually active capacity as an absorber of our breadstuffs, while the British Isles have taken our meats in u.

This has made our forwarding busines very active. Shippers were never so busy pefore, and their occupation was moderated ucrative, in spite of the fact that quotation were nominally against them during a great part of the year. On the contrary, the com-mission business, so far as it embraced the dealing in futures, was more than ordinarily dull a considerable part of the year, and was at no time so active as in the days when corners were as much a distinctive feature of Chicago business as uneven sidewalks were in the olden times. Much of the speculative trading is now done by local operators,— members of the Board of Trade of this city Part of the decadence is due to the greate prominence of mining-stocks, but most of it a direct consequence of the fact that small perators outside have so often been severe losers. Many of them now incline to the opinion that the dealing is controlled by nen with immense capital, against who influence the smaller operator is powerless There is not so much ground for this as sumption with regard to grain as there was before the anti-corner rules were in force We can scarcely say as much for the provision deal. The squeezes in that depart ment have been numerous; and the loser may be pardoned if they call them merciless and sometimes characterize the course of

trading there as "the milking process."

A vast quantity of speculative trading is however, transacted off 'Change, though mostly by members of the Board of Trade On the "Call Board" especially the dealing in pork and lard is at times very large. good deal of trading in wheat is also do small scale on the "Open Board," where ots of 500 and 1,000 bu are turned over fo parties who do not care to trade in 5,000 bu lots. This down-stairs trading has not seldom established the price at which the regular market opened in the morning.

The fact remains that this is the large speculative market in the world, and most influential in determining the price paid at other points. No other city offer such ample facilities for the employment of capital or so much security in the operation while that very fact attracts hither so muc money to be employed in handling grain and visions that there is always a cash marks and very large quantities must be offered o wanted in order to cause a material change in quotations. It is no unusual thing to se 5,000 bushels, each costing precisely the same figure, and five times that quantity might be purchased seriatim within a range of te. The same thing obtains in pork lard, corn, and other markets. The press point in our favor, outside of the commanding geographical position of Chicago, is the fact that, by the law of this State, warehouse receipts for grain, pork, etc., are valid deliveries, and negotiable as securities. Owners of the property are thus able to handle the stuff readily, and to obtain advance upon it on more favorable terms than elsewhere. In New York, the material has often to be actually transferred from one place to another with a change of ownership, where we make the transfer by passing a piece of paper from hand to hand, the principle be ing precisely the same as transferring a bank credit by means of a check, instead of actually counting out the money. The convenience is so great both to speculators and to those who sell on country account or buy to ship, and the magnitude of the resulting business is so vast, as to impress its tonupon every other market in the civilized

world as soon as the beatings of the com

mercial pulse are transmitted over the con

stantly-occupied electric wires.

The facts that large quantities of grain now go around our city over lines which were not in existence a few years ago, that the volume of business over those lines is on the increase, and that important discrimina tions are made against this city in the matter of rail freights during most of the time that lake navigation is suspended, have often been referred to as a proof that Chicago is rapidly assuming the character of a way-side station, like Buffalo and other cities further back. But the facts do not warrant the conclusion. Our city is the office in which is conducted the great bulk of the produce business of the West, and she controls it as effectually as does the counting-room of the merchant control the outgo of his merchandise, very little of which may pass in fron of his desk. The enormous movement of product through our city is really but a small part of that which is bought and sold in Chicago, and forwarded to the consumer on orders telegraphed by traders here to the parties holding it subject to their call. Muc of it is actually owned here, wholly or in part, either before or directly after it leave the farm. Scattered all along the lines of railroad in the West are buyers of grain controlling warehouses at the different depots, many of whom are buying grain and pork with money advanced by Chicago comnission men, who are either partners or princi pals in the operation. The produce is sold in Chicago, and, as a rule, to Chicago operators but it does not necessarily pass through this city. The buyer here naturally forwards it to its destination by that route which is the cheap-est at the time he wants to move the property. He is not slow to take the advantage of out-rates, and discriminative tariffs when they exist, and thus it often happens that Chicago men reap the full benefit of discriminations which are nominally made adversely to their interests, We may instance the case of one operator here who, during the past year, has forwarded about four times as much grain from other points, including Toledo, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Detroit, as from Chicago. The operation

came here, and Chicago men transacted the business even in the cities which have been fool-

ishly claimed to be our rivals. The facts show

that this is the metropolis of the trade; they the subsidiary points that collect the material.

And we are now more truly metro

our produce trade than ever before. A great change has recently come over the spirit of our dream. Our leading operators used to wait for that those who were "running deals" would send the property away to find a market. There are still men of that class here, but they are scarcely entitled to be called the leaders in our rcial enterprise. We have now amo men moved a large part of our crops last year, and without their ald it might have been found lifficult to dispose of the wealth of cereals and hog product with which Providence favored the

reat Northwest,
-Very many orders have, however, been sen here for produce. Chicago is becoming known more and more as a point of original export, and possibly our great misfortune of 1871 was a real blessing in this respect, by riveting atten-tion upon this city as the local point of the vast ection which feeds no small proportion of the peo ple of a whole continent outside our own We note that much ignorance yet prevails abroad in regard to our geographical position in the West. Very many otherwise well-in-formed people engaged in buying and selling "corn" and meats on the other side of the Atantic, think that cargoes can be loaded in ocean-going vessels here as well as at New York and the other seaboard cities. The business is conducted here with as little trouble to them as if that were actually the case. Our produce is shipped direct to nearly every seaport in Europe, and to not a few ports on the other cont pents of the Old World.

Another great mistake made by Europeans in supposing that all the operators in produc here are "bulls," working for higher prices; and they write here in much the same strain as the Mark Lane Express addresses its constituency of English farmers. The fact is, that a large class of our traders, torming a decided majority of the members of our Board of Trade, are radically bears,—uncompromisingly committed the advocacy of lower quotations, and most o the time working for a decline. These men undoubtedly carry their point sometimes, or the class would speedly die out for want of nour-ishment, but it is questionable if they perma-nently depress prices. Their operations are certainly conducted at times on so large a scale in the aggregate as to defeat the intent, and cause a decided strengthening under the rush to fill shorts. Extensive and grave misunderstandings are,

however, originated by this class of traders. Many of them seem to be afflicted with a meatal jaundice which tints everything they touch. They set affoat the most unfounded rumors and the most absurd hypotheses, some of which find their way into the written circular, and even into the public prints. Their conversation on the floor of the Exchange indicates that they regard as a natural enemy the man who thinks well enough of the property to buy it as an investment, or to forward it to the consumer. If the market advances because of a better demand it is invariably ascribed to manipulation, and their Eastern organs teem with rebuke and detom prices. On the other hand, whenever quo-tutions decline, the bears describe the market as tendency is the result of the operation of natural causes, and a sure sign that prices can that we have always too much wheat, corn, oats and pork, and that the abundance must infalli bly depress. If wheat were selling at 5c per but they would offer it at 4% c for the next month and the orphan; and the claim may be regarde as well founded if we suppose that the widow

Ursula and the orphans Ursæ Minores. "Good" wheat was shipped from this city t England in 1873 at 36 shillings per quarter, Brit sh wheat being quoted down to 40 shill March of that year. About the same price ha been realized last autumn for our No. 3, which cago No. 2. Recently low prices have, there long a time or on such large quantities as have been exported to Europe from our last wheat visions have ever been sold there before at any thing like such low prices as prevailed during the last few months. Taking it altogether, the situation to the European consumer has been been so low as to seriously embarrass Europea producers, though very welcome to the large class of consumers there. The fact has really cut off Russian competition, except from the comparatively small areas that are near to the railroads and seaports. It has also made it im-possible for the English farmer to sell his grain and live-stock at living prices, after paying th high rents which prevail in that country. There can be little doubt that if we are able i future years to ship in recent volume and s recent prices we shall command a very muc over Europe will be of necessity changed to suf the new conditions. Some of the land now de voted to grain-raising will be used for kitche gardening, and rents or transportation must be reduced to enable the remainder to grow more grain than is needed for home consumption There is another factor in the problem, the The American nation is rivaling and undersel ing England in her own markets on manufac tures, and the indications are that at no distant day the old will have to give place to the nev in many other countries. Will the result be to so impoverish the people who are now our best customers that they cannot buy from us so freely as of yore? Can we com mand both of these opening avenues, each of which is big with magnificent possibilities if not prevented by the conditions that are necessar

o the existence of the other? The great depression in the prices of all de scriptions of farm produce is, of course, a direct consequence of their abundance; and that again is directly traceable to the depression in the manufacturing industries of this countries since the panic of 1878. Hard times in the East have induced a large emigration from that section, besides the natural overflow from the fast ondensing population of Western Europe and the great majority of the emigrants have spread out over the prairies and plains as there was nothing for them to do in the cities of the West. This spreading and settling has een even more extensive than that which filled up the country along the line of the Illingia Central Railroad after the panic of 1857. This as given more manual labor to the farm, while the introduction of agricultural machinery bar wonderfully increased the ability of each man to sow, cultivate, and gather in the harvest. With favorable weather our farmers have been able to raise and reap much bigger crops than could have been husbanded by hand-labor alone. The result is an abundance which some are disposed to regard as excessive. They forget that a con tradiction in terms is involved in the statemen that the world can be made poorer through beg enriched by the products of the soil.

As we now produce more cheaply than in the excessive freight rates, it is open to question we shall ever again experience the high prices of on a specie basis. We cannot expect to return to the conditions under which wheat was sold in England for one penny per bushel, and a sheep could be bought for three pence, because the supply of the precious metals has vastly increas d since then, and "there is less of it to ound" (sterling). But we cannot look \$1.50 per bu for wheat, or 80c for corn, or 10c per lb for pork, unless there be widespread far are of the crops; and all the exper east shows that such failure is only local. The world's area of cultivation is now wide enough to give partial failure somewhere in every season, and to warrant the belief that a fair average yield will be gathered in. Modern

ions what good life-assurance does for the in-lividual,—it prevents undue suffering by equal-ting and distributing from a general surplus wer the wants of a particular case.

There is, however, reason to hope that bette ices for the producer are soon to prevail. There can be no valleys without hills, and expe rience proves that prices fluctuate like the surface of a tract of country. We seldom have perfect level, even on the ocean, and we have recently been unmistakably in the trough of recently been unmistakably in the trough of the sea in the matter of quotations. Our closest thinkers on the subject generally look for a higher average of prices in 1879 than obtained during the past year.

Some complaints have been heard to the effect that the schedule of commission rates recently adopted is too high. Some of the figures are

undoubtedly large when compared with selling prices, but those low prices may not long preest of the country shipper that the charges should be uniform, and sufficiently high to pay responsible men to look after the true interests of their customers. The cheapest service is not always the best. Responsible merchants cannot ford to handle property without a fair interes on the use of their capital, and compensation for their labor. We note that our merchants in ransact their business. They want the security given by capital and reputation, and are satis fled that they cannot obtain efficient service

from men who are willing to work for a song.

The season of navigation opened earlier than
usual, and extended through about eight months, with an average rate of 2.9c on corn by no profit to the carrier, after paying expenses. The larger craft made a little profit, perhaps but small vessels could not compete with ther during a considerable part of the season. Steam-barges, and large satiers, and the steam lines, are gradually crowding out the smaller class of sail-vessels. and bid fair, at no distant day, to ender it impossible for them to continue in the

grain-carrying trade.

The first charters were made March 21, at 21/20 or corn. The rate rose to 3@3%c in the latte part of April, fell to 1%c in May, advanced to %c in June, fell back to 1%c, and was steady t 1%c from June 19 to Aug. 8. . In the latte month the rate advanced irregularly to 444c, and to 444c in September, declining then to 844c. In October it ranged from 844c up to 4c, down to %c, and back to 8%c. In No dvanced from 8%c to 6c, which was the closing rate. The following shows the average rates on corn by sail from Chicago to Buffalo, and by anal from Buffalo to New York, for several sea

1875 1876 1877 1877 The changes in the railroad tariff, as issued, were as follows:

The last-named rates were extensively December. Grain was taken to New York at 25@27%c per 100 lbs, to interior points in New England at a reduction of 5c from tariff rates,

tracts had been made to move out a large per-centage of the wheat here at 20c per 100 lbs to Freights from this city to the seaboard have een reasonably low the past year. Plenty of has reacted on the railroads. Freights from Vestern points to this city are higher than they the rate on wheat has been 30c per 100 Bs. From Nebraska 35c and from Kansas as high s 55c per 100 the have been this city, which does not allow a fair price to the producer. The railroad com anies do not yet seem to be convinced that it is to their own interest to carry at fair rates. which will stimulate production in the sreas hey drain, instead of repressing it. Neither do all of them seem to recognize the fact that every time they discriminate against Chicago in the matter of rates they injure their pest our tomer, and thereby hurt themselves. A little enlightened selfishness needs to be in fused into the management of our railroads.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal is regarded by some as a comparatively insignificant channel. in a commercial sense, now that our State i everywhere intersected by railroads. But it i really a very important factor in the determina tion of interior freight rates, and is recognize as such by the railroads; hence their efforts to wipe it out. The canal directly controls rates on the Rock Island Road, which runs near it, and the rates on that road determine those on competing lines. The water-way thus controls to a great except the rates of transportation between Chicago and a large area of the State clear down to the Mississippi, with which it is connected by the Illinois River. Its influence extends much further. Much of the grain from the Upper Mississipp would be shipped down that water-course to its unction with the Illinois, and thence by the water-route to Chicago, if it could not be sent by rail on about equally favorable terms, all things considered, to this city or Milwaukee The canal unusable, there would be little check on extortion by the railroads, and its efficiency should therefore be maintained at all hazard The same is true of the Erie Canal, which is equally the bete noir of the New York railroads. The canal is essential to the prosperity of New York City; and it would be to the interest of that city to sustain it at their own cost if the State should refuse to do so. The canal is the salvation of New York City; and not less so of our lake marine. If the Illinois & Michiga and the Erie Canals could be killed off, this city would be entirely at the mercy of rails past experience sufficiently indicates what that means. We would then be reduced, indeed, to the position of a wayside station. Grass would grow in our now busy streets; and the historian

of the not far distant future might truthfully write upon our walls the word "Ichabod". the glory has departed. There are a few among us who are unwise enough to advocate the establishment here of the New York method of deating in produce. They don't know, or appear to forget, that this is one of the conditions Chicago has long since grown out of; and they fail to see that it would be altogether unsuited to the present magnitud of our grain trade. In the years gone by our merchants used to sell their wheat and torn "over the pile"; they then adopted the system of selling by sample; and that has been, in turn, superseded by the method of selling ac-cording to grade. The sample is now largely a thing of the past, except in the city trade, and in the case of canal-boat loads sold to shippers To change back otherwise would be to retr toward babyhood. Better that New York operators should grow up to our method of doing business than that we should grow down to

The inspection of grain in this city is not all that could be desired. It is still in the hands of the State, and open to all the objection may be urged against a system which permits the employment of men as a reward for political services instead of in recognition of their fit-ness to perform the duties of the office. Some suspicion, and some others do not know too nuch, though always sober. But, as a wh

efficient, and always ready to act in righting a wrong. A great number of appeals have been taken from the grain inspection, chiefly on orders from the country in reference to wheat of the last crop. It is claimed by country shippers that the inspection of the last crop. pers that the inspection is too rigid. It is, how ever, much better so than if too much the other way. The Inspectors will do well if they sus-tain the grades at a point where purchasers will have confidence in the quality of the article they

Little complaint has been heard during the year with regard to the inspection of other grain than wheat. The barley market has been especially free from trouble of this character a compared with most former years.

A very large quantity of grain has been raised in grade by cleaning it within this city during the year. Probably as much No. 3 has been timede? "made" on this crop as was received here. A good deal of it was sent to Milwaukee for sale, some of it elsewhere, and a considerable propor-tion of the whole passed into our elevators, not withstanding the regulations prohibiting it from being received and stored except in special bins. Of course the warehousemen do not inspect the grain, and it is scarcely to their interest to refuse it after it is accepted by the Inspectors. It is not improbable that the question will ere long be raised: Have the Directors of the Board of Trade the right to order that any discrimina-tions shall be made in the grading of grain other than those made by the duly authorized Inthat those made by the duly authorized Inspectors! The question is such a wide one that we have not space to discuss it here. We may, however, take occasion to say that while this changing of grade has been chiefly confined to wheat and barley in the past, it appears to have been legitimate cleansecond. The doctoring of grain to make it ap-pear what it is not is a vile fraud that ought to be suppressed as summarily as is the confidence yame wherever met with.

No change has been made in our storage

capacity for grain during the past twelve months; that for provisions has been materially increased to accommodate the vastly augmented manufacture of pork products. We have nineteen grain elevators, with a total capacity of 15,720,000 bushels, which is more than has been wanted for several years past, even in winte till now. The business has not been a particularly profitable one since the reduction to 11/4 has been kept moving, in summer by water and in winter by rail. Only about one-sixth of all the grain received here pays second storage. The present winter promses to partially compensate the warehouse men for the paucity of business in past years The conduct of the department has been smooth and satisfactory all the way through. There ha been no hot corn here, and the arrangements were perfect for dealing with it had the necessity arisen. We note that the new corn is in much better condition for storing now than last winter, when no small part of it rotted on the There was no trouble with the registration of grain receipts in 1878; and the system has been ound to work so well that it was extended to provisions a few months ago, the latter not be ing, however, operated by the State.

PROVISIONS.

THE TRADE IN HOG PRODUCTS
has been relatively steady, and less active, the
speculative branch of the trade exhibiting a further decline, and the purchases on 'Change for shipment were smaller than in former years A very much larger volume of product has been handled than in any former year, but the mode of doing the business has undergone a decide hange. Till within a very recent period nearly the whole of our hog killing was done during the four winter months between Oct. 81 and the four winter months between Oct. 81 and March 1, in accordance with the system necessitated by the warmer climate of Cincinnati, which city long led in this work. The product was then chiefly handled during the cold weather, and winter was a time of great activity among dealers, orders for the stuff being sent here from England and the South, and filled by purchase on 'Change almost exclusively. Within the past two years our leading packers have run continuously through the suftmer. Sealdes doing the enormously increased production has made it necessary to find a market for much of the material instead of waiting for other people to send for it. The enlistment of very large amounts of capital in the business has ens leading packers to carry more of the burden and they now hold the stuff in transit to the European consumer, instead of being obliged to sell on the spot in order to obtain money to buy more hogs. Orders are still sent here to buy ard and meats for export, and those arti with pork, for domestic consumption, but thi great fire our packing was (say) one-fifth of the resent volume, but nearly all the product was

old on 'Change. NOW SOME NINETT PER CENT to account for the very small sales reported on Change as compared with the enormous ship-ments; but it raises a greater difficulty. It is not possible for "an outsider" to tell how much of it is forwarded on orders to the packer and how much is shipped on consignment; and he is thus unable to trade understandingly by reference to the demand versus supply, as he used to do. As a consequence, there is less disposition on the part of those not er gaged in packing to make speculative invest-ments, as they have lost confidence in their ability to look into the future under the altered conditions. Added to this is the fact that very many of the men in the more Southern cities, who used to speculate largely in this market, have been bankrupted by the great decline of the past two or three years, and have no more money to invest; while they and others feel that the leading capitalists have the market in their own hands. We may note also that the tremendous yield of hogs has madelt hazardous to buy for future, while prices have recently ruled so low as to make it apparently very risky to sell. For these reasons the speculative department has shrunk to small dimensions, even to sell. For these reasons the speculative department has shrunk to small dimensions, ever as compared with that experienced on the smaller production of former years. Hence the tracing is chiefly local, and there has been no "deal" in provisions here during the past twelve months,—owing to the general apathy,—a thing scarcely ever known before in the modern history of the trade.

twelve months,—owing to the general apathy,—a thing scarcely ever known before in the modern history of the trade.

BARLY IN THE YEAR

there was a good demand at fair prices for shimment to consumers, and this continued till after the end of what used to be called the packing scason. In May prices declined heavily, touching \$7.50 on pork and \$5/c on lard, and about \$4/c on loose snort ribs. Stocks were accumulating rapidly under continued large receipts of hogs, and it became evident that there would be an unexampled summer production, which made our leading packers offer stuff at very low prices for future delivery to stimulate consumption. From this point there was a reaction, the market advancing in August to \$11.00 on pork, \$7.80 on lard, and \$6.85 on short ribs. Erices again declined, partly because the yellow fever stopped trade with the South, and then ruled steadier into December, when there was a temporary flurry caused by the strike at the packing-houses. The market again turned down, pork dropping steadily flue per day for several days in the last half of the month. Little country stuff has been offered here yet since last winter, but the country is cutting freely, and will have large quantities to offer in competition with ours, either here or at other points.

In DEMAND FOR FORE is smaller than ever, and its manufacture now is discouraged by the existence of a hig stock of the oid, which has recently sold at \$1.25@1.50 below the price of the new make. A great deal too much pork was put into barrels last winter, in consequence of a moderate speculative more, in the hog, and vice versa. Seeing pork down so low, he has been willing

every year. We now not only supply the South and Great Britsin, as in former years, but send and Great Britsin, as in former years, but send it in large quantities to the Continent of Europe. France has taken a great deal; it has been distributed all over Germany up to the Russian boundary, and even penetrates Austria, which had hitherto been exclusively supplied from Hungary. The Italians are now exhibiting a disposition to take our lard and meats, as had already been done by the European population of Algiers. Our lard is even being imported by Hungary. The great depreciation in prices has given an unwonted atmulus to consumption among the porce

The following table shows the rod the average of th nd the average price of cash .8 6.02% \$11.35 \$ 8.83

\$5.30 7.57% 9.35 12.10 8.40

3.4214 6.85

Loose dry salted shoulders ranged in January at 31/24c, sold up to 31/2c in February, down to 3c in March, up to 32/2 in May, and advanced

RECEIPTS. BHIPMENTS. The corresponding ship

It is pleasant to be able to report a radical improvement during the past year in the character of our packing. Intense competition had previously induced some of our packers to work as closely as possible under rules which were chiefly remarkable for what they did not prohibit. More and more of the shoulder crept into the side till the former nearly disappeared, and the latter cured so unequally as to give much dissatisfaction. The packers have now returned to a "square cut," and in other respects have shown themselves anxious to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the rules. Hence our product is now much more desirable than that of 1877. We may add that this is a matter which largely rests with foreign buvers. They can always get a good article if willing to gay for it, and can scarcely expect it if unwilling to give enough to pay for the raw material. It is pleasant to be able to report a radical

whiling to give enough to pay for the raw material.

In April last a change was made in the inspection department, and a system of registration adopted, which have been found to work well. The temptation to ester for business has been removed, the Inspector has less inducement to "favor" either party to a contract than under the old plan; and the rules seem to have been interpreted faithfully in the interest of fair dealing. Very few complaints are made, and buyers seem to be better satisfied than under the old plan. The registration of product is found to be less trouble to the trade than was anticipated, and is so generally recognized as a valuable safeguard to honest trading that the wonder now is its sdootton should have been deferred so long. The trade would not willingly return to the old (want of) system which prevailed for so many years.

WHOLESALE MEAT MARKET.

The following shows the extent of the year's sales of meats, etc., at the wholesale market on West Jackson street, near the river. About sixty men are employed in the market:

Description.

Carcasses.

Carcasses.

Totals ...... 1, 310, 577 \$10,017,072

FLOUR. THE MARKET FOR PLOUR

has ruled dull during a great part of the last twelve months, and has not at any time been really active. The wholesale trade is each year becoming more and more strictly a local one, and hence is subject to few fluctuations in sympathy with wheat. The demand is more steady and continuous than it used to be, and the margins of profit to the seller seem to have been reduced to a minimum.

The movement of flour through the city was

The movement of flour through the city was fair in volume. Reducing bags to their equivalent in barrels, the receipts of the fiscal year were 3,121,445 barrels, against 2,601,142 in 1877; and the shipments were 2,845,840 barrels, against 2,462,305 barrels the brevious year. Our city mills have been kept running to their full

ipts and shipments is no longer a corre or arction increased faster set especially as the immediate of wheat handling the East and in a obtain our wheat at relatively. Then the miliers becomes from bakers and returning the past five years. They note and agents scattered all portion of the hun "received" here sum passes through the day on its way to the Ear ern consumer; some of it being sent here to submitted to our lost inspection, which everywhere highly valled. We remark, passant, that the Unicago espection of grain not under the control of the State Government of our dealers thought that a part revival of old-time activity might be secured thanging our system of flour inspection.

pital in our city mills. But the

demand all througood, the Russian terfered with by

THE POREIGN DEMAND

are not so well dressed as ours, and have le strength.

RAGGED FLOURS.

The foreign demand for flour is now chiefly for bagged 1.ts, about five times as much being taken in those packages as in barrels. Would dearer in England than in the United States, for which reason the English millers use bars; a which reason the English millers use bars; a flour in bags has a home-like appearance, is sides which it has recently been found cheaper transport the flour from this side in bars than barrels. The present difference is equal to fair commission for handling the property. F this reason a great deal more flour is now put in bags in the West than ever before, and much has been offered the past year as to be times almost unsalable in this market. Sor shipping orders have been filled here for 50-be lots, and a 1,000-bag order is unusually larg Most of this bagged flour is made in Kansas at Dakota.

Dakota.

OUR TRADE WAS DULL

all through winter and spring. Foreign buyen had stocked up previously, and were full handed, making our trade mostly a local one. I better demand sprung up in the summer, whe it was reported that our spring-wheat crop me poor and thin, and prices advanced rapidly as some brands. The greatest attrength was inchoice patents, which went up about \$1.00 pe brl, because the wheat failure was chiefly if Minnesota, and the choice patents are must made from wheat grown in that State, and was feared they would be scarce. Medium paents, made in lows and Illinois, and spring a tras, did not advance so much, but were trawith a good demand. In August the mark declined as it became certain that the wheyield would be a large one, and has ruled destined as it became certain that the wheyield would be a large one, and has ruled destined as it became certain that the wheyield would be a large one, and has ruled destined as it became certain that the wheyield would be a large one, and has ruled of pressure of the part of ways freely, and have since weigh down the market, with a growing appreciation the part of many who had used springs clustvely for years. The winters have large taken the place of spring patents; and all more readily as some of the patents. more readily as some of the fount have been found to fal the former standard of excelle account of the poor quality wheat. Flour has sold lower since last

The area of our flour-supply is increasing with that of wheat culture. A great deal of flour now comes from regions which were supposed few years ago to be in or on the borders of the "Great American Desert." We note that the Nebrasks flours arriving here are not regarded with so much favor as those from the crop of 1877 Dakota flours have the same strength as those of a year previously, but are darker in color. The flour from Colorado, on the contrary, is in creasing rapility in favor with local buyers, being found especially desirable for making pastry, but there is little demand for it by shipper. The production of the Minnesota mills was somewhat reduced by the explosions of 1877.

OUR LOCAL TRADE in flour exhibits a ratisfactory increase, but fully equal to the sugment in population of the city and suburbs. It is noteworthy, too, into some of the flour shipped directly from the mills to consumers is bought on orders sent to Cucago parties, the trade being hore, though dipense is saved by not having the flour hands in this city.

pense is saved by not having the flour in this city.

The price of flour has very closely fithat of wheat. The average for the y about \$4.25 per barrel; but this average tablished by high prices during the p months. Quotations have ruled very to harvest ware good flours, having been arvest, very good flours having

WHEAT.

THE WHEAT MARKET has been an active one nearly all through t has been an active one nearly all through to year, both speculatively and in the way of few widing from the producer to the consum. We have handled more wheat than in any movious year of our history, even exceeding 1876, when the receipts argregated 29,764,622 bunded. Our receipts in 1878 were 29,901,230 bunded, against 14,164,515 bushels in 1877; and the simments 25,033,741 bushels, against 14,909,160 bundeds in 1877, the increase being largely due to a unusual influx of winter wheat.

The following the shows the number of car-The following table shows the number of ca

from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1: 

Total ..... 38, 341 28, 957 18, 348 29, 000 31, 70 And 6.848 cars in December last, making a cars were loaded with about 24,000 lbs against 10@11 tons in former years. gregate of the four months in 1878 was 15,147.
bu. The receipts of No. 2, including wints
were 20,256 car-loads, or only 53 per cent of the

were 20,256 car-loads, or only 53 per cent of whole.

The course of the market has been more afform, prices fluctuating less widely, while say have also averaged lower than in any previous year since the last panic. Some people have aid that wheat never sold so low in this market as in 1878, but they forget that it was quoted down to 624c in 1859, and sold at 5566 km 1861. Prices have, however, ruled very low, this in spite of the fact that we had a big was cloud early, and a smaller one in the atturn while speculation kent the market for No. above a shipping basis during a considerable part of the year. There has been a big foreign demand, but at low prices.

rheat of 1877 came on the market. Het vere a good many holes to be filled be

The market

DECLINED FROM THAT DATE,
and tended downwards during the remainder
of the year; except during a few special spurts
of speculative confidence, which were of short
duration, though a great deal of capital was

of the year; except during a few special spurts of speculative confidence, which were of short duration, though a great deal of capital was under wheat on several occasions.

The wires were laid in April for another corner in May, but the deal was run on the March tactics. The cornering party became satisfied about the middle of the month that it would not be wise to "continue to the bitter end," and discomfited a great many who had proposed to take advantage of a squeeze at the close of the month. On Decoration Day (the 30th) the party controlling the deal ran the market up from \$1.00 to \$5.10, and adroitly stepped out. The market declining from \$1.00 to \$6. and leaving about \$00,000 bu on the hands of men who had expected to sell it at a big profit. The market was weakened in the latter part of this month by immense receipts, \$,524 car-loade and 43,400 bu, of all finds of grain, being inspected into a tore on Monday, the 27th. These results caused exporters to hold off,—they took very little during the last twenty days of May.

The next mouth the foundation was laid for the big event of the year in the speculative departments of the wheat market—the well-known ARMOUR CORNER OF JULY.

About three local firms commenced buying in June, both here and in Milwaukee, and there was a good deal of talk about a corner; but the thing was managed so adroitly that all fears vanished. It is believed that a great deal of the wheat was bought for export, and that large purchases were made by the same parties in the winter-wheat districts. About the 22d of July the Chicago shorts first began to see that they were hopelessly cornered, and from that time till the date of the Solar Eclipse (the 22th) the exchement grew apace. The rules of the Board of Trade for the prevention of corners were of use in preventing prices from being rushed up to a cut-throat point. They were not so successful in Milwaukee, as they bought a good deal of wheat in that city up to \$1.15 (none under 90c) and sold the bulk of it at 98c@\$1.00.

The corner

wheat in July.

After July the market declined heavily. The signing of the treaty of peace at Berlin, and the prospect of an abundant yield of winter wheat, destroyed confidence in the future of wheat, and the shorts sold the market down with a vengeance, forcing it to 89c on the 27th of August, though the wheat sold (No. 2 spring) came in very slowly. The farmers in the spring wheat regions saw a partial failure all around them, and did not readily believe the cry of a big winter wheat crop. Hence they were unwilling to sell at the low prices then current, while the winter wheat poured into al! interior receiving points in unusual volume, and gave Chicago her first experience in handling winter wheat on a large scale. Then ensued the well known "mixing" excitement, some short sellers seeking to fill their contracts with winter wheat spoiled for milling purposes by mixing with the other. The winter wheat was taken very freely for shioment, to the neglect of spring, and when the movement in that becan to slacken shippers confined themselves to the lower grades of spring, leaving the No. 2 to be piled up in store and curried against contracts. The No. 3 sold 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2, while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu below the No. 2 while the actual 10@14c per bu bel wheat in July.

After July the market declined heavily. The

movement. The stock in store at the close of the year is given in another column.

The market went down almost steadily under an increase of stocks here and elsewhere, in spite of an extraordinarily large export movement to Europe, till it touched 77c for spot on the 16th of October. Then a local combination took hold of it, and carried the market up to 8lc by the close of the month. They were followed by a combination of NEW YORK OPERATORS,

who went in to the tune of five or six million bu as an investment, which they propose to

who went in to the tune of five or six million bu as an investment, which they propose to carry into the spring. The crowd of operators, however, refused to believe that it was anything more than an ordinary speculative deal, under which the whole stock in store might be unloaded on the market at any moment; and the result was a very tame feeling in the latter part of November, though the foreign advices thowed a general hardening on the other side of the Atlantic, which was attributed to increased cost of transportation. The market during December was moderately steady, with slight excitements due to war rumors, reports of smaller deliveries in the country, and a reduction of freights to the East and to Europe.

91	100	PRICES.	Access to the second	
8	The following ta	ble shows	the mont	hly range
П	md the average	price on	No 9 en	ing whom
П	throughout the ve	or.	tio. a spi	ing wheat
П	37 13			
П	Month.	Lowest.	Highest	. Average.
П	January	. 1.01	1.091/2	1.05.18
П	February	. 1.01%	1.111%	1,06.18
ı	March	. 1.08%	1. 1214	1.07.58
ı	April	1.05%	1.14	1.10.39
ı	May	98	1.13	1.08.62
П	June	. 874	3.00	95.54
П	July	. 881/4	1.10	98.66
ı	August	89	1.08	96, 63
ı	. Neptember	. 854	80%	87 54
П	October	. 77	88	80.99
ı	November	. 80	85	82.22
ı	December	. 81%	841%	82.73
	The year	77	1.14	. 96, 62
	Year 1877.		1.55%	1. 20%
	1ear 1876	83	1.26%	1.03%
	Iear 1875	2158	1.31	1.025
	Year 1874	.81%	1.28%	1.08%
	Year 1873		1.40	1 171

Year 1875. 83% 1.31 1.02% Year 1875. 83% 1.31 1.02% Year 1874. 81% 1.28% 1.08% Year 1878. 89 1.40 1.17% MINNESOTA WHEAT
has been a much less prominent article the past year than it used to be, and the once his bly prized "Minnesota grades" have recently been nearly lost sight of in this market. During the excitements of sorting and summer they commanded little premium, and under the May squeeze No. 1 Minnesota sold at about the same prices as soft No. 2. Since harvest these grades have scarcely been mentioned. In the northern part of the State the wheat is chiefly controlled by local millers, and little is exported except in the shape of flour. In the southern part of the State the crop was badly damaged, so much so that not a few stacks were burned in the fields because worth hopelessly less than the cost of threshing. The crop of Minnesota did not extend 23,000,000 bu, of which not more than one-sixth was good wheat, and at least 4,000,000 bu was not fit to grind into flour. Millers report that the other two-thirds makes excellent four, but takes more wheat to the barret than in former years, the atrength being about the same as usual. The wheat we have received from Minnesota since harvest has largely passed into the lower grades. The Detter wheat moved more freely towards the close of the year.

The WINTER WHEAT MOYEMENT
through our city was unprecedented, as already soud. In August 59 per cent of our wheat receipts was winter, in September about 34 per cent, and in October 6 per cent. Total for the ansiture months of the crop 34% per cent. The receipts were in Angust 4,722 cars, September 3,633, October 1.603, November 1.234. Total of four months 11,223 cars, or about 4,489,000 be, the receipts having averaged 598 but to a carbonal. To this influx we are indebted for the swelling of our wheat receipts to a volume so much above the average of former years. The receipts of winter wheat in December were relatively four artés of lake freight, which enabled Oncago operators to pay better prices than to the East

spring, though the latter was in very good de-mand. This (winter) wheat was chiefly taken by France, but some of it went to Spain and other points on the Mediterranean. The French

demand was really what saved our market from going all to pieces. The crop of that country was unusually short, and her merchants took very-large quantities. It is probable that they have secured enough to tide them over till suring, when they was again enter the market as extensive purchasters.

Very large quantities of this wheat were sold before barves; to exporters, and the vessel room chartered in advance to carry it, so that there was not as much pressing for sale on interior markets as might have been expected from the big receipts. Much of it was sold at very low prices, but little difficulty was experienced in filling sales, as quotations continued low, and some of the few defautted contracts were settled on the other side of the Atlantic

low, and some of the few defauited contracts were settled on the other side of the Atlantic at a small profit. The year before a very different state of things prevailed, a good many contracts being forfeited because the parties who had sold the wheat in advance could not fill except at a ruinous loss.

It is not impossible that the experience of Europeans during the past few months may cause a radical change in our wheat trade in the future. Heretotore their deficiencies have been supplied almost exclusively by purchases of spring wheat, except that procured from California, which is of inferior strength. They are represented as being more than pleased with the change, and it is probable that they will show a marked preference for winter wheat in the future. There is, however, no good reason why Chicago should not become permaneutly a great winter-wheat market to meet these altered conditions of the export trade.

why Chicago should not become permanently a great winter-wheat market to meet these altered conditions of the export trade.

OUR EXPORTS TO EUROPE during the first three months after harvest were simply enormous. The shipments from the seaboard were some 40,000,000 bu, on early half that of the entire year previously. Short crops on the other side of the Atlantic caused a good demand, and the extremely low prices at which our wheat was laid down there made it impossible for Russia to compete with us to any considerable extent. The Russian surplus is believed to be not a great one; but if there were ten times as much the farmers of that country could not afford to haul their wheat one or two hundred miles to a depot or port for the prices offered, even if the wheat cost them nothing to raise. This was the reason why vessels could not obtain cargoes at Odessa in the autumn, though reductions had been made in the cost of interior transportation by rail, which increased the demand for vessel-room at Odessa at a later date.

WHEAT HAS DRAGGED

during the past month. The higher rail rates of transportation have operated as a bar to shipment, while the existence of large stocks has made buvers unwilling to pay commensurately higher prices, and the arrivals of wheat in Europe trom the Pacific Coast in considerable quantities have obviated the necessity of drawing largely on Atlantic ports. But the prospects for the coming year are in favor of a liberal movement, at better prices, independently of the possibilities of additional war complications in the Old World. Both England and France will need to take a great deal of wheat yet to tide them over till next harvest. The French deficiency was early reported at 40,000,000 bu, but they took all of that up to the close of navigation, and "the demand for the Continent continues," with no accumulation at ports of entry. Late advices are to the effect that the deficiency was early reported as high as 110,000,000 bu, most of which must be filled from this country, and the Brit

English deficiency was estimated as high as 110,000,000 bu, most of which must be filled from this country, and the British have taken very little as yet; they

NEVER BUY WHILE THE FRENCH
are in the market, but wait, if possible, till competition is over. There is little doubt that the British people will yet be active purchasers before next harvest; and it does not now look as it there will be such a pressure here to sell as we had last autumn. A big crop is always overrated, and in some parts of the West there is little wheat left to soare. Nebraska, fowa, and Kansas have sold very largely, but a good deal is reported to be yet in Kansas. Minnesota has not sold very freely, but she had not so much to start with as in some former years. It appears probable that most of the wheat has been sold that could not be comfortably held over till prices suit, and there is reason to believe that no small part of the wheat now remaining on the farm is held by parties who will not sell at recent low prices, but are prepared to carry it over to meet the possible deficiencies of another year. year.

THE CROP. The following are estimates, mostly made and collected by the United States Agricultural Bureau, of the crop-yield of wheat in several past years, with the annual exports, and the home

	CAJ	VAG	Co	nsun
Year.	<b>有用的图</b>	Crop.	Exports.	tio
1850		100%	A Line of	
1860		.173	****	
1862		.178	56	19
1883	mile I die	.173%	39%	13
1864		160%	14%	14
1865		.1481/2	15%	13
1868	A GIS TO See S.	1515	10%	14
1867	1	2121/2	23%	18
1868		224	211/4	20
1869	and Pulsa office	26014	50%	20
1870		235%	494	18
1871		2304	3514	19
1872			49	20
1773		.281%	87%	19
1874		30814	701/2	23
1875		29214	81	21
1876			55	19
1877			105	22
1878		425	130	29

Many well-informed people believe that the estimate of 425,000,000 bu is too large, and that the yield will prove to have been not more than 400,000,000 bu. The acreage was increased about one-sixth, which corresponds, other things being equal, to 380,000,000 for the last crop, on a basis of 325,000,000 bu for 1877. The last-named figures were those given by the gentlemen who compiled the returns for 1877; the addition necessary to make it read 360,000,000 bu was made by the Department for some reason not yet publicly explained. Have the figures for 1878 been similarly enlarged!

	The Agricultural Bureau gives the number of acres in wheat last year
The second second	as
	an increase of 400,000. Kansas an increase of 600,000 acres, Ohio 200,000, Illinois 200,000, and
	Iowa increased from 2,300,000 to 3,600,000 acres, California and Oregon did not increase in acre- age, but California yielded 49,000,000, against
	22,000,000 in 1877. The production per acro was 12 bu in Minnesota, 12 in Wisconsin, and 9 in
	Iowa; against 18, 15, and 14 bu, respectively, in

CORN. THE MOVEMENT OF CORN

was unprecedentedly large, exceeding even that of 1876, which was much greater than any in the perevious history of the trade. The receipts of the past year were 62,783,577 bu, against 47,915,723 bu in 1877; and the shipments were 59,995,270, bu against 46,361,901 bu the previous year. The course of the market has been more steady than usual,-much of the time steadily downward,the range and the average of prices being alike

low, as shown in a subsequent table. The great increase in the movement of corn through this city in 1876 and 1877, as compared with the previous average, was a direct conse quence of low freights, which stimulated an enormously greater demand in the East and in Europe by cheapening the cost to the consumer. The further augment of the past year was, on the contrary, largely due to the fact that freight rates ruled higher. Better rates by lake did not attract corn per se, but they were low as compared with the cost of transportation by all rail, the East and West lines to the South of this city having abandoned the cut-throat policy which prevailed for so long. Their tariff

of this city having abandoned the cut-throat policy which prevailed for so long. Their tariff was advanced about 10c per 100 lbs, and the consequence was that we have drawn a great deal of corn from the far Southwest, while there has been much less going around us on the cut-off lines from points in-down and Western Illinois.

THE OLD CROP

was large in quantity, and good in quality, but slow in being ready to market, the weather of the winter being too mild and damp for speedy curing. For this reason the old corn of the crop of 1876 was preferred by shippers, and was pretty well cleaned up at an early date. There was: a good shipping movement during most of the time between New-Year's Day and the opening of navigation last spring. The cutting of rail freights Eastward helped in this direction, especially to New England points, some buyers being stimulated by the possibility of an extension of the area of, war in the Old World. The foreign demand was good, but some shippers lost heavily during the winter months by reason of corn arriving in Europe out of condition, some cargoes netting a loss of \$6,000 to \$7,000 each. The corn of the crop of 1877 was not really cured till late in the hot weather of summer. Fortunately, however, we escaped the infliction of "hot corn" in elevator, which had wrought so much demoralization to the trade in some former years on no worse crop conditions. Our corn inspection was a rather rigid one, and put a good deal of corn into the lower grades in the early summer. This was offered at prices which attracted purchasers and kept it moving, while our stocks of No. 3 were kept down to avolume small enough to admit of being easily handled. Our stocks were really

Il in early summer. They afterware sed to three or four million bushels

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESS

creased to three or four million oushels; but the heating season was then over.

During the first three months of the year the trading in futures was chiefly for May delivery. There was a very large demand for that month at current quotations; so much was wanted that it seemed as if some of our leading dealers could not get enough to fill their orders. The same parties who then thought May corn to be cheap at 42c per buhave held entirely aloof from it during the past few months, though offered at 7@8c per buless than in the early part of the year. This demand was increased by a hardening in rail freights in the latter part of winter, which checked land shipment and enabled lake carriers to effect some improvement in rates at the opening of navigation.

ing of navigation.

IN THE SUMMER,
the foreign and Eastern demand was steadily good. European buyers found that there was no danger of being overwhelmed by Danubian corn, which some had feared would be the case when peace was made. On the contrary, they discovered that they must look across the Atlantic for nearly their whole supply; and so their orders came thick and fast to Chicago. All through May, June, and July, and the first haif of August. our large arrivals of corn were taken so eagurly by shippers that in each of these months cash corn commanded a sremium over futures, which is something unusual. This stimulated speculation to some extent, making futures,—which is something unusual. This stimulated speculation to some extent, making the market fairly active for future delivery. After the middle of August the shipping demand slackened materially, as it began to be understood that the growing crop would be a magnificent yield, and buyers held back for lower prices. Our stocks then accumulated very rapidly, running up to some 4,000,000 bushels in September, with a corresponding decline in quotations. The demand did not much improve during October, but the lower prices, with the fact that many farmers were busy in the fields, reduced the volume of our daily supplies so much that stocks again decreased; and, at the close of navigation, our bins were nearly bare of corn.

In November a threatened rise in rail freights induced a better shipping demand for corn to but in transit for the East, and there was some inquiry for loading vessels to lie in the harbor during rights.

induced a better shipping demand for corn to but in transit for the East, and there was some inquiry for loading vessels to lie in the harbor during winter. This was helped by the experience of eight to ten months previously with the then new corn. They now wanted to secure the old grain, the keeping qualities of which could be depended upon, before it became mixed with arrivals from the new crop of 1878. Meantime

THE NEW CORN

began to arrive very freely, and in unusually good condition, and speculative buyers shrank back in fear of being everwhelmed by it during the winter. The result was a drop to lower prices than had ever been experienced since the oreak following the banic of 1873, and dipping far down towards the bottom figures of 1861, when mixed corn sold in this market (September) at 19c. It was universally reported to be a big yield, and arrived in marketable order earlier than any former crop, except that of 1860, the condition being especially good by contrast with that of the year preceding. As early as two months ago plenty of new corn was mixed with a little old in the country, and on arrival here was all graded as No. 2, the inspectors not being able to distinguish it from old corn. The exceptional character of the crop may be inferred from the fact that parties in the country who are buying to crib for next summer's delivery, are accepting 75 lbs of ears as a bushel, and some of them even have taken 70 lbs, where 80 lbs has been the rule in previous years.

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Averag
January	38%	4314	41.0
February	38	431/2	40.8
March	41	43%	42.5
April	37%	4:2%	40.7
May	34%	41	38.1
June	35	37%	36. 2
July		41	. 58. 3
August	37%	39%	38.1
September	34%	371/2	36.0
October:	3314	35	34.0
November	30%	. 34	32.0
December	29%	3114	30.8

bought our corn because the crop o bought our corn because the crop of the preceding year was believed to have been exceptionally large, and they purchased the corn to "lay away," some of them thinking there would not soon be another such a chance to provide for the future. The next year gave a bountiful crop, but their faith continued. Now, the news of another large yield leads many of them to think that "there is no end to it," and the old stores are being cleaned out, while they wait to have the corn of the future offered to them at very low prices. They will still want it, because it is a valuable article of feed and food, but are at present disposed to expect a big surolus in the United States every year, which must be marketed at very low prices. Large quantities of Danubian corn can scarcely be sold in competition with ours at the very low figures now ruling; and British traders state that they look to that source of supply chieffy as a check on the upward movement of prices on corn received from this side of the Atlantic.

TIELD OF PAST YEARS.

The following table gives the estimated corn yield of the United States in several years past. The returns for 1862 to 1864, inclusive, embrace only the loyal States. Also the total exports from all United States ports since 1870. The

Year.	Crop.	Exp.	Year.	Crop.	Exp.
1840			1869	774	1 15
1850	592		1870	1, 094	
1860	. 838	****	1871	992	2214
1862			1872	1,093	44 %
1863	397		1873	932	301/4
1864	530		1874	850	34
1865	704		1875	1, 320	28
1866	867		1876	1.283	70%
1867			1877	1, 340	65
1868	906.	1000	1878	. 1.370	

areas of acreage for 1878:	
States. Bushels.	Acres.
Illinois	8, 965, 515
Iowa156, 000, 000	4,800,000
Missouri	3, 551, 724
Kansas 98, 900, 000	2, 709, 589
Ohio 97,000,000	3, 079, 365
Indiana 96,000.000	3, 200, 000
Kentucky 59, 500, 000	1,963,896
Tennessee 50, 500, 000	2,020,000
Texas 49,000,000	2,041,000
Pennsylvania 41, 120, 000	1, 246, 060
The total area planted in the Unwas 51,000,000 acres.	nited States
mas stillsesters and the	a to the second of the

It has recently been reported that Illinois and lowa did not raise so much corn last year as in 1877; the yield in many places being smaller than was expected before husking. The yield is, however, a big one in the total, though thin in some sections, and the general report is that the corn is full to the top of the ear, riving a large outling of clean perfect corn. giving a large outturn of clean, perfect corn.

is that the corn is full to the top of the ear, giving a large outturn of clean, perfect corn.

THE AREA OF CORN CULTURE
in the United States is simply immense. Corn is now grown successfully in nearly every part of a tract of country which may be roughly stated as equal to ope thousand miles square. Our corn production might easily be doubled if ways and means could be found for consuming and selling twice as much as now. But it is open to question if we have not nearly reached the limit of our usefulness in this direction, for the present at least. It has heretofore been found profitable to sell corn on the hoof at a distance from "the world's markats," where it was not possible to sell corn on the hoof at a distance from "the world's markats," where it was not possible to sell the grain at prices which would pay for raising it. Now, however, hogs are cheap enough to realize Callyle's idea of nastiness, and there would appear to be little room for further increase in this direction. It is easy to see that the limit has early been reached beyond which corn will be burned as fuel in preference to being marketed, without a reaction in prices or a cheapening in freights. Corn was sold at 12c per bu in low lastautumn, which is just enough to pay for hauling it from the farm to the depot at the average distance between the two, leaving nothing for the cost of cultivation; while in Illinots it sold at the same time for 20c, the only difference in the cost being that due to the relative value of the farm. A much further decline in price would inevitably reduce the supply by diminishing the area from which it could be profitably forwarded to market.

through the city exhibits a big increase. The receipts were 18,251,529 bu, against 18,506,773 bu in 1877; and the shipments 16,001,749 bu, against 12,497,613 bu the previous year. The money realized from the sale was, however, less, even when reckoned on a gold basis. The market has also ruled much steadier. The range on No. 2 mixed was only about 9%c. and the high-

est price of the past year average price of 1877.

The oat crop of 1877 was proposely the best The oat crop of 1877 was probably the best, both in quantity and quality, ever raised in the United States. Many of them weighed 34@35 libs to the measured bu, which made them very attractive to European buyers, and they took hold of them freely, while the low price atimulated an enormous domestic consumption. The demand was so good that there was no accumulation at any time, though boilders marketed them so freely that an unusually large vield was about all forwarded before August. The oats were consumed as fast as sold. The last crop was probably

THE LABORST EVER KNOWN
in bushels, but the weight shows a considerable followed the vergen being 3114(@32 the This

in bushels, but the weight shows a considerable failing off, the average being 31½@32 ibs. This, however, is not much below the ordinary weight of the oats raised in the United States; and it is worthy of remark that the heaviest oats are not regarded by experts as the best for feed, though they yield the most meal. Our best oats have usually come from the region tributary to the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Our best oats have usually come from Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, but they are now coming from Southern Illinois. The reason is that the extremely hot weather was injurious to the oats which did not mature early, and those grown farthest south were harvested and out of the way sooner than those growing more to the northware. A good many of the oats have graded as rejected, but those passed as No. 2 are fine in quality, and give good satisfaction to consamers.

THE FOREIGN DEMAND has been good and steady on the new crop, notwithstanding the somewhat poorer quality, and some 100,000 but—per week were exported during the autumn. The movement would have been much larger, but for the fact that it costs very nearly as t uch to transport a 32-b bushel of oats acros. the ocean as a 60-b bushel of wheat. Hence the favorite form for export is oatmeal instead of the grain, and the exportation of meal has really absorbed a considerable portion of the crop. Some of our oats have been taken for Cansda, and ground there. The French markets have absorbed a good many of our oats, the could nave suited their ideas of weight. They want not less than thirty-three pounds to the bushel. We note that the demand for white oats has almost uniformly exceeded the sepply, though a good many of our oats have been inspected into that grade.

The ine dry weather permitted a large part of the last crop to be threshed in the field, and it was sent to market early; our receipts last August were much his been if ready in the first that in the history of the trade. The subsequent movement of last winder have been freight have men o

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 oats throughou the year: January .

27¼ 46 35 63 85 40¼ The oats crop of the United States for several past years is as follows: The area planted in 1878 is officially reported as 13,000,000 acres.

THE MARKET FOR RYE has been reasonably steady, but very low; and ruled quite weak during the busy part of the year, owing to receipts which were fully 500,000 bu more than wanted by the trade. The volume handled exhibits a further marked increase. The receipts were 2,476,198 bu, and the shipments 2,130,656 bu; against 1,728,865 bu received,

RYE.

and 1,553,375 bu shipped, in 1877. There was a steady demand for the old rye all through the first half of the year, exporters taking it freely; but the local speculation was rather light. Local operators fought rather shy of the market, on account of previous losses, and, when they did invest. were generally ready to sell out if the market went 1/4c against them. A little later several parties took hold in succession, only to let it drop. One party thought it cheap at about 50c, only to sell out at 48@49c. Another man took hold and sold in the neighborhood of 46c, while still others thought th property safe at 45c, and sold out at a loss be-fore the market had reached 411/2c in October,

which was the lowest point of the year. The old crop was pretty well cleaned up by the last of June, and more confidence was exhibited in the article on that account, though a large yield was expected. Trading in the new large yield was expected. Trading in the new rye opened in July at about 46c, and some 135,000 bu were sold for future delivery. The succeeding hot weather blighted the crop in places, and threw it oack two or three weeks, so that arrivals were later than usual. This caused an advance to 66c here, and large speculative transactions at corresponding figures in New York. After the contracts had been filled, the market declined to 50c; then advanced a little, under a better demand. Exporters took hold freely, and local brewers and maitsters were also large purchasdemand. Exporters took nord freely, and local brewers and maltaters were also large purchasers when pariev advanced to \$1.20 in August, owing to reports of a short crop. Receipts of rye continued, however, in such volume as to cause another decline, the market going down to 41½c in October, as above noted. The break attracted buyers afresh, and there has since been a liberal shipsing movement, rye going out a liberal shipping movement, rye going out freely by rail at about 44% after the close of navigation. A great deal of our rye has gone to Europe, but only about three cargoes were taken by Canada the past season, which is much

ess than usual. The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of No. 2 rye throughouthe year: Lowest, Highest. Average. ## Lowest High January 49% February 50 March 53 April 56 May 50% June 500% July 47 August 47 Aug Month. 4436 60 95% 73 1.15 1.01 81 50, 41 66% 63% 88%

THE NEW CROP THE NEW CROP
proves to be much larger than was generally expected would be the case, especially after the hot weather of July. The biggest yield was in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missuri, those three States giving an average of fully 15 per cent increase. A good deal of new territory was opened up to rye harvesting in 1875. The crop in parts of Wisconsin was somewhat injured by blight, and fillmoia shows the poorest vield of all, both in quality and quantity. The whole crop has fore next harvest, when yery little old rye will be teft to compete with the new. European consumers are reported to be moderately well filled up for the present, but are expected to buy again in the spring; and domestic consumers are disposed to take about all offered at recent prices, their demand the lest few weeks having been fully equal to the supply.

THE CROP.

The following are estimates of the rye crop of the United States in millions of bushels: 
 Fear.
 Cron.
 Year.
 Oreg.

 1872.
 154 1878.
 20

 1873.
 15 1877.
 22

 1874.
 15 1878.
 40

 1875.
 174
 40
 Crop

The area planted in 1878 is officially reported at 1,600,000 acres.

BARLEY. THE BABLEY MARKET

has not been subject to the violent fluctuation witnessed in some former years, though the range of prices was greater than in 1877 or 1876. The excitement was, however, confined to the two months of July and August, outside of which the range was comparatively small. The movement again shows an increase. The re-ceipts were 5,836,444 bu, and the shipments 3,-704,094 bu, against 4,990,379 bu received and 4,-213,656 bu shipped in 1877. The volume handled was greater than in 1872, when the receipts were 5,251,750 bu,—the greatest quantity reorded for any former calendar year in this city.

The market opened out low and slowly, being depressed by the fact of large stocks here and other points; though the quantity in this city at the close of 1877 was not so great as a year previously. There was but a limited demand for graded barley, even at the low price of 44@ Sc, which was the range of the first three onths. The requirements of consumers had been anticipated by free purchases previously from the new crop. In April the market for No. I declined to 41%c, and then the speculative element took hold, being encouraged to invest by reports that a diminished acreage had been sown for 1878. There was, however, no excitesown for 1878. There was, however, no excitement during the next three months, the market ruiling relatively steady. In July the excessively high temperature jucited fears that the yield on the smaller breadth sown would be still inthe reduced by unfavorable harvest weather. This developed a big speculative movement in the new crop, and the market was run up to \$1.20½ in August for September delivery by a rush of the shorts to fill. Prices on the old barley remaining were stiffened in sympathy, and good prices were realized by bolders. The "fancy" figures ruling in the West induced some of the Eastern maltsters and brewers to send to Germany for supplies, and considerable

rood prices were realized by holders. The "faney" figures ruling in the West induced aome of the Eastern maltsters and brewers to send to Germany for supplies, and considerable quantities were imported from that country at \$1.39@1.40 per bu delivered from the ship in New York Harbor. Under this stimulus Canada barley also advanced to a rather high figure in the Eastern markets, a good deal going into New York State. The fact of a good demand by Eastern men caused our local maltsters to invest to a rather large extent, and then began The Downward Movement in quotations. Barley was sent forward very freely by growers, and all the more freely as it was the only grain that commanded anything like "fair" prices as gauged by the market range of recent years. Buyers kept on taking it till the case seemed hooeless, the market declining in spite of the efforts of the longs to stop it. Since then the consumptive demand has been chiefly of the band-to-mouth character; but there has been some speculation in No. 2, owing to the fact that the receipts of that grade were very small throughout, on the new crop, and extra No. 3 has been invested in to some extent by speculators, because the No. 2 was not pientiful enough to bring out a line of short sellers. The result was to make the No. 2 a fancy article during the last three months of the year, especially as

THE INSPECTION RULES

were construed more rigidly than in some former seasons, making our No. 2a really good article, fully equal to the same grade in Milwaukee. The relatively high price and quality of No. 2 lessened the offerings of sample lots. Most of the barley which in other years would have been sold as "choice samples" at 10@20e per bu above the price of No. 2, was not wanted in that shape by consumers, and went into store as standard barley. Hence the bulk of the receipts here inspected as extra No. 3 and ordinary No. 3. The extra No. 3 is of uniform good quality, and was in good shipping demand during the autumn, being found to make good malt; and for this rea

the autumn, but those in Southern eities—as St. Louis and Cincinnati—held off for assurance of winter weather. They alleged that they did the neighborhood of \$9,00 per ton. Cincinnati dealers will have to buy a great deal yet; and it is estimated that the stocks at interior points tributary to that city are 90 per cent less than a year ago. Our brewers commenced to buy California barley, taking about 350 carloads, or 150,000 bu, in October, but did not like it on arrival, and ordered little afterwards. The erop of the Pacific Coust was light, and the quality not so good as in former years. A new cargoes of this barley are now on the way to New York, where it will probably meet with a not very favorable reception, the Eastern States being pretty well supplied. About 20,000 bu was received here from Canada, the surplus of that country mostly going East.

States being pretty wen supplied. About 20,000 bu was received here from Canada, the surplus of that country mostly going East. The crop of Canada was light, both in quantity and quality. We received some 100,000 bu from Ohio,—which is more than usual,—and most of it is now field by local consumers.

THE WESTERN CROP of 1878 was believed to be less than in 1877, and dealers believe that the great bulk of it has already been marketed. The farmers rushed it forward, because it commanded good prices as compared with other grains. The crop is good as regards weight, but a greal deal of it was badly stained by bad harvest weather. The best was raised in Wisconsin and Nebraska. The great preponderance of the lower grades here is largely due to the fact that in 1877 they were relatively very cheap, and not only fed by our our farmers to their stock, but also taken very freely for feeding in Western Europe, while on the present crop other grain has been chiefly.

reely for feeding is western Europe, while on the present crop other grain has been chiefly used for feeding, on both continents, as being cheaper than bariey.

It has also been stated that barley is recently displaced to a large extent by corn, in breweries. This is probably an exaggeration; but there is no doubt that such substitution has been made. We are assured, however, on good authority, that our Chicago brewers do not use corn or corn mait.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of No. 2 barley during the first eight months, and of extra No. 3 on the new crop:

.75 .76 .59 .58 1.20¼ 1.00 .95 1.40 2.00 1.58 THE CROP.

The following are estimates o crop of the United States, in bushels: nates of the

Crop. Year. The area planted in 1878 is officially reported at 1,800,000 acres.

BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT. RECEIPTS.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the past three years, flour

being reduced to its equivalent in wheat in the Tootings: 1878. 1877. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1876. 1876. 1877. 1876. 18 Totals, bu. 134, 856, 193 94, 416, 399 97, 735, 482

Totals, Du. 134, 856, 193 94, 416, 399 97, 735, 483

SHIPMENTS.

The corresponding snipments were:

Flour. bris. 2, 845, 840 2, 482, 305 2, 634, 838

Wheat, bu. 25, 033, 741 14, 909, 160 14, 301, 950

Corn. bu. 59, 955, 270 46, 361, 901 45, 639, 635, 016, bu. 16, 001, 740 12, 497, 612 11, 271, 642

Rye. bn. 2, 130, 656 1, 553, 375 1, 433, 976

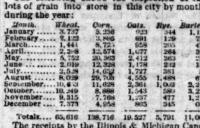
Bariey, bn. 3, 704, 034 4, 213, 636 2, 687, 032 Totals, bu. 121, 094, 710 90, 708, 070 87, 241, 306 The following are the quantities of grain with-

from elevator for city consumption dur-past two years: Wheat, bu 

STOCKS IN STORE.

Flour, brls. 89, 277 78, 049 63, 531 Wheat, bu. 5, 556, 662 1, 406, 686 3, 370, 189 Corn, ba. 1, 945, 988 523, 200 930, 958 Oats, bu. 427, 933 151, 927 583, 244 Rye, bn. 226, 684 96, 251 159, 490 Barley, bu. 1, 166, 762 628, 544 1, 136, 474

The following shows the inspection lots of grain into store in this city by suring the year:



Totals... 65,616 138,716 19.527 5,791 11,062
The receipts by the Illinois & Michigan Canal
were 1,169 boat-loads, including 39,270 bu wheat,
5,760,732 bu corn, 769,831 bu oats, 57,708 bu rye,
and 2,350 bu barley. Total, 5,112,542 bu. Increase over canal receipts in 1877, 1,147,399 bu.

LIVE STOCK.

to be able to note a continued and material growth in our live-stock trade. In comparison with 1877, the figures show a very considerable increase in the receipts of cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses, while the aggregate arrivals have been larger by 2,075,139 head than for any prerious year in the history of the trade. The crease in numbers was sufficiently marked to more than offset the general—and in the case of cattle and hogs severe—decline in prices, the value of all the live stock received at the Union Stock-Yards being \$98,300,000, or \$5,200,000 in excess of 1877. The above figures show that the growth of the trade during the past twelve months has been rapid beyond all precedent. The increase is all the more gratifying when we

months has been rapid beyond all precedent. The increase is all the more gratifying when we reflect that it is something more than might justly be expected to result from the natural development of the Northwest. It proves-conclusively that stock-men have not been slow to recognize the superior advantages of Chicago as a live-stock market, and that those advantages are great enough to more than counterbalance the natural effect of the illiberal policy pursued by the Stock-Yards Company, the tendency of which is to divert rather than attract trade. Although the cost of running the yards may fairly be said to have been reduced since 1873 fully 40 per cent, the yardage fees remain the same as during the years prior to the panic, while the charges for feed are maintained at figures that are simply extortionate. At the beginning of last November the clamor of Western shippers had become so vigorous and continuous that the management consented to a reduction to 80c per bushel in the price of corn, and to \$25.00 per ton for hay. It is not a sufficient answer to the complaints of those who are called upon to foot the extravagant bills, that the charges are no higher than are exacted by other stock-yards companies throughout the country. More than three times as much stock is handled here as at any other point, and the business can afford to be done at a smaller percentage of profit. When beefcattle were worth from 5@rc per B, and hors were selling at 5@c, the feed and yardage bills were paid without a murmur; but with prices at 2½@2½c for cattle and 2½@2½c for hogs, these costs seem grievous to bear. In this connection it may not be inappropriate to note that within the past ten days an action at law against the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company has been entered in the Superior Court, and the question as to whether there is a legal remedy for the abuses against which the Granger has for months past been so vigorously and so vamly kicking will be decided. To neither shippers nor feeders was the season of 1878 a pros

balance on the right side of the ledger the great majority find themselves poorer at the close than at the opening of the season. The days of prosperity for the drover are past, probably never to return. The country fairly swarms with buyers, and the competition is so sharp that it is not infrequently the case that higher prices are paid for the stock on the farm than it will sell for when it reaches market, and all the way from Chicago to Texas the highways are strewn with the wrecks of once prosperous shippers. The growth of

the way from Chicago to Texas the highways are strewn with the wrecks of once prosperous shippers. The growth of

THE EXPORT TRADE
has been rapid beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Not only has the exportation of live and dressed cattle largely increased, but hogs and sheep have been added to the list of our direct exports, and although of the latter the number thus disposed of does not as yet reach very imposing proportions, the practicability of such shipments has been demonstrated, and the future holds out promise of an important foreign trade in those descriptions of live stock. For 1876 the total exports of fresh beef reached 19,996,895 lbs, valued at \$1,755,191. In 1877 the business had grown to \$1,182,739 lbs, of a value of \$5,184,359. In addition to the shipments of beef, there were exported during 1877 1,883,850 lbs of mutton, 12,350 head of sheep, and 17,200 head of live cattle, of a total value of \$3,305,301. For 1878 the increase has been even more pronounced. From the beginning of May till the 1st of October the shipments to Europe averaged fully 3,000 head per week, and the total for the year is estimated at fully 100,000 head. In addition to the shipments on foot, from 1,000 to 2,000 carcasses per week were sent abroad. Such facts as these are prophetic. They seem to plainly foretell a great future for the American meat trade with Europe. But a new contingency has arisen which, possibly may seriously disturb it. We refer to the "Contagious-Diseases act," which has recently become a law in England. The act provides that—

Foreign animals are to be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by special order of Council, to be called a foreign animals wharf.

They are to be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct.

They are to be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct.

They are not to be moved alive out of the wharf. Provisions are made by which the Privy Council are empowered to permit the landing of animals without subjecting them to slaughter or quarantine when assured that free import can saiely be allowed. The effect of the law, if enforced, must inevitably be to enhance the price of ment in England; so that, while the enforcement of the law would result in seriously curtailaing our exportations of live cattle, the trade in fresh meats would be immensely stimulated. The importance to England of the new law will readily be seen when it is understood that the august inportations amount to be trade in fresh meats would be immensely sumulated. The importance to England of the new law will readily be seen when it is understood that the annual importations amount to between 200,000 and 300,000 cattle, about 1.000,000 sincep, and from 40,000 to 50,000 swinc,—a million and a haif of animals altogether. Until the past season only the floest beeves the market affords were taken for export, but the experiment of cending cattle of a lower grade has recently been tried. Colorado and Texas cattle have also been shipped to Liverpool, but it is believed that the results of those ventures were not such as to encourage their continuance. The exportation of salt and fresh meats and live stock has been supplemented by

MEATS COOKED AND CANNED.

Chicago is the centre of this business,—in fact, has a monopoly of it. The number of cattle thus disposed of amounts to about 7,000 per week, of which fully 5,500 are but up here. The trade is yet in its infancy, but vast quantities of canned meats now find their way to the European markets, and it promises to be a very important feature in our export business, and add materially to the importance of Chicago in the world's commerce. The past season has also witnessed a satisfactory increase in our receipts of

DRESSED BREE.

by rail. The number of refrigerator cars now running to and from Chicago is about 600, or double the number employed in 1877. By the use of these cars we are now receiving about 3,000 carcasses of beef per week, or at the rate of 156,000 per year,—nearly enough to meet the entire local consumptive demand. The great bulk of the beef thus received comes from Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. There has also ocen received through the same channel a large amount of mutton, lamb, and year.

LIVE CATTLE the course of prices during the greater part of the season was downward. The year opened at \$3,50,25,50 for common to fancy grades, and closed at \$2,50,25,50 for the same descriptions.

The average decline, however, was not so as the above figures would indicate, being food of the control of the

grades, than for the previous season, and of course a correspondingly smaller proportion of medium to good qualities. For the former class there was an almost continuously good export demand, and values were subjected to few and but slight fluctuations. It is believed that the European demand has made a difference in the price of choice and extra beeves of at least \$1.00 per 100 lbs. The receipts snow

AN INCREASE OF 49,916 HEAD, amounting to 1,083,057 head, against 1,083,151 for 1877. The number has been equaled but once before. That was in 1876, when the receipts reached 1,096,745 head. Of the past year's increase about one-third must be credited to what are known as "Western cattle." The increase in the arrivals of that class was some 10,000 head, but in quality they were slightly inferior to those offered during the previous season. The reverse is true of Texas cattle, the receipts showing a decline, while the quality was much improved.

improved.

Hogs.

The increase in our receipts of hogs has been large beyond all precedent. The figures are, for 1878, 6,339,656, and for 1877, 4,025,970, a difference of 2,313,686. The largest monthly receipts were for January and November, when they reached 879,317 and 907,629 respectively. The smallest number was for August—308,572. The largest one day's supply was 54,106, Dec. 3, and the smallest, 3,956, Aug. 24. The receipts for January. November, and December aggregated 2,621,180. The total shipments were 1,266,330—an increase over 1877 of 563,328. Deducting the shipments from the receipts we have left for local packers and butchers 5,672,725 head. The year opened on a weak and declining market, and, excepting a comparatively brief period during the summer, that was its condition througout the year. The first week in January prices, stood at \$4,00@4.35, with \$4.15 an average. From that date until June the course of prices was uninterruptedly downward. The last week of May found the market at \$3,00@84.0, with \$3.15 an average—adecline of just \$1.00 per 100 lbs. From the beginning of June till the close of August the market argadually worked upward, until \$4.15@4.75 was reached. Then the downward tide again set in, and it has continued to the end of the year, \$2.65@2.95 being the closing figures. The first three months of the year gave us a much better class of hogs than for the corresponding three months of 1877 or 1876, but later the difference was quite as marked in the other direction, and the average weight for the twelve months was only 1 fb in excess of the average for 1877, and was the same as for 1876, viz: 246 ibs.

The receipts show an increase of 1,181, being \$11.00 argust \$1.00 argust he

was the same as for 1876, viz. 246 lbs.

The receipts show an increase of 1,181, being 311,421, against 310,246 for 1877. Chicago has never laid claim to distinction as a sheep market, though it is a satisfaction to know that our annual receipts exceed the arrivals at any other Western market. Prices during the past year were subjected to comparatively few fluctuations, and they show only a slightly lower average than for 1877. During the summer and autumn exporters were occasionally in the market, and at such times choice and extra grades commanded high prices. The quality of our receipts averaged better than for the previous season. Prices opened at \$3.00@4.50, and closed at \$2.75@4.25 for the same qualities.

The following tables compiled from the records in the office of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, show the receipts and shipments of live stock for the year 1878. The shipments for the last day of the year are estimated:

Cartle. Hogs. | Sheep. Hes's 78. 833 879. 317 78, 559 1397 82, 239 574, 161 34, 162 1, 320 1, Total..... 1,083,067 6,339,6-4 311,421 9,415 48, 214 18, 855 358 60, 402 18, 527 877 877 124, 702 21, 625 1, 617 124, 702 21, 625 1, 617 127, 116 18, 540 1, 767 127, 117 13, 540 1, 767 127, 541 13, 540 127, 541 13, 540 127, 541 13, 640 13, 647 127, 547 13, 640 13, 640 13, 640 14, 64 49, 475 56, 918 71, 359 75, 590 78, 773 58, 274 56, 088 57, 182 47, 949 54, 292 38, 451 48, 375 692, 716 1, 296, 930 126, 222 8, 046 703, 402 91, 221 155, 354 6, 568 797, 724 1, 131, 433 164, 925 0, 469 664, 534 1, 582, 043 243, 609 622, 925 2, 30, 361 189, 555 574, 18112, 197, 507115, 225

of hogs received for the past six years were a

1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1878. 1877. 1971 
 January
 287
 280
 255
 281
 281
 283
 280

 February
 294
 270
 212
 251
 282
 257
 270

 Maron
 228
 221
 262
 217
 290
 229
 249

 Aoril
 225
 213
 198
 277
 217
 230
 231
 Av. for year. 250 245 218 234 248 248 248 THE ANNUAL RECEIPTS
of cattle, hogs, and sheep since the opening of
the Union Stock-Yards have been as follows:

Years .; | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep | Total. 

If other evidence than that furnished by the foregoing tables of the growing importance of our live-stock trade were required, it is supplied by the figures showing the business of the Stock-Yard branch of the Western Union Telugraph Company. R. S. Gough, who has charge of the Stock-Yard office, is our authority for the statement that 180,000 messages were sent out from these during 1878, which is double the number for the previous year. As many as 1,750 messages have been sent from that office in a single day, and 2,450 in one month.

FOREIGN EXPORTS. THE DIRECT FOREIGN EXPORTS
from this city from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28, 1878, and

Flonr, brls. 134,340
Wheat, bu. 5,913,047
Gern, bu. 3,97,357
Oats, bu. 127,479
Barley, bu. 25,666
Rye, bu. 25,666
Rye, bu. 38,567
Meats, bxs. 540,663
Camed do. cases. 184,588
Fresh meats, lbs. 123,470 199, 649 55, 714 Total tons ..... 309, 185 540, 282

OTHER PRODUCE. RECEIPTS. The following were the receipts of oth

The following were the receipts of oth cles of produce for the last three years.

1878. 1877.
Seeds, tons. 60,945 60,085
B. corn, tons. 5,548 8,058
Butter, fons. 24,081 20,985
liquors, bris. 8,586 82,427
liquors, bris. 8,586 82,427
Wool tons. 21,770 22,801
Poratoes bu. 983,330 730,975
Coal. tons. 1,817,812 1,749,091 1,4
Hay, tons. 36,047 19,867
Lumber, m ft. 1,171,364 1,060,452 1,4
Shingles, m. 604,143 546,409
Salt, bris. 886,281 1,327,028 1
Lead, tons. SHIPMENTS. The following were the corresp

The following were the corresponding shiments:

1878. 1877. 1878.

50 six tans. 47,897 53,472 41,17
B. corn. tons. 47,897 53,472 41,17
B. corn. tons. 47,896 5,248 5,88
Butter, tons. 27,931 18,505 17,07
Hides, tons. 28,537 48,311 29,51
Liquors, bris. 14,492 145,892 139,06
Wood, tons. 22,164 22,073
Wood, tons. 28,6481 306,344 305,48
Potatoes, ba 286,481 306,344 305,48
Conl. tons. 296,613 271,178 249,89
Hay, tons. 4,304 7,890 5,88
Lumber, m ft. 618,108 584,723 570,48
Shingles, m. 121,560 170,411 214,58
Satt bris. 839,964 809,098 779,07
Lead, tons. 9,508 11,45
The following receipts have been reported during the year, but the figures are in som 570, 124 214, 300 779, 076 11, 458

mn, low prices. 877 was a large one, but it was a below the average, and stocks and down to an unusually low as civilized world when the new time on the market. Hence there ny holes to be filled before the sed a normal condition, and the

ORIGINAL

ances may be made either by draft, express ce order, or in registered letter, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Eva inglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting

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B. Marike, Agent.

LONDON, Eng. -- Armerican Exchange, 449 Strand
BENEY F. GILLIG, Agent.

aAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -- Palace Hotel

AMUSEMENTS McVicker's Theatre.

rborn street, corner of Monroe. Enginger Family and Sol Smith Russell.

Hooley's Thentre-ndoinh street, between Clark and LaSalle. En-ment of Miss Fanny Davenport, Afternoon, via." Evening, "As You Like it."

Academy of Music. ed street, between Madison and Monroe. atertainment. Afternoon and evening. Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-baughaun." Afternoon and evening.

Metropolitan Theatre, Clark street, opposite Sherman House, ertainment. Afternoon and evening. Hershey Music Hall.

White Stocking Park. Lake shore, foot of Washington atracting Carnival. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1878.

EXTRA COPIES

of The Tribuxe to-day, containing the Annua Review of the Trade, Commerce, and Manufact. ures of Chicago, can be obtained in the counting room, conveniently put up in single wrappers ready for mailing, at five cents each. A large supply has been provided for in anticipation of th emand for this accurate and comprehe pendiam of figures and facts relative to Chicago' iness during the year just closed.

It is no longer necessary to announce each day the relative value of greenbacks and coin. Treasury notes and specie are in law purchasing power.

The Resumption celebration at Farwell Hall to-morrow evening is certain to be an affair of genuine interest. It is safe to rely on a most admirable address by Gen. GAR-FIELD, who is one of the few speakers capa ble of entertaining an audience with the dry

A most singular and shocking tragedy was that which occurred at South Byfield, Mass. on Monday night of this week. JOHN H. CALDWELL was sent into the presence of his Maker while kneeling in prayer by his inblow from an ax which clove his skull.

The Afghan mountain tribes are not the frequent cutting of the communications of the English troops. It is now said that Khyber Pass has been completely obstructed by hostile mountaineers, and the invaders have been obliged to send back a force of infantry and artillery to dislodge the enemy.

The financial summary for 1878 presented by the London Times gives a gloomy color ing to the experiences of the year in Great Britain, by the side of which the people of the United States have been enjoying "flus times." The failures are by 5,000 more numerous than last year, credit has be shaken, industries disorganized, wages reduced, and operations suspended to an extent that has brought many thousands to

mittee on Territories has agreed upon number of important changes in the poli position of the Indian Territory. It is pro sed to establish a United States Court for he Territory with civil and criminal juris diction; to make all Indians comprising the Five Nations citizens of the United States amenable to its laws, and competent to serve on juries; and to provide for the division of lands now held in common.

trict of Illinois continues to hold the first place in the United States in the production of spirits. The footings of Collector HAR ver show a total product for the year 1878 of 10,195,562 proof gallons, of which 6,592,601 callons paid the revenue tax, while 3,602,961 callons, or 41,029 barrels, were exported. The export trade in alcohol was unusually large, which accounts for the decrease of \$898,966.52 in collections as compared with those of 1877.

It is to be presumed, from the tenor of the foreign dispatches, that the British task of rectifying the frontier of India is progressing satisfactorily, at least to the English Government. This rectification only cludes the lopping off of some of the sharp corners of the Ameer's dominions, and as nobody appears to stand in the way, the slicing operation goes on unimpeded even by the interposition of a sense of right dictated by the acknowledged codes of international comity. But England has reduced the recti-fication business to a science, and her alaim to the exclusive ownership thereof is seldom disputed in the localities where it is brought

Reminiscences of the Senatorial contest of two years ago are the order of the day, and any information tending to explain why it was that a Republican Legislature was unawas that a Republican United States Sena-tor is considered as having an important bearing upon the forthcoming contest. We print this morning the recollections of sev-eral Democrats who were members of the Legislature of 1877, and who are able to throw some light on the situation at

TAYLOR, and HERRINGTON, the chief claim of Gen. LOCAN to the support of the Repub lican party is his success two years ago securing the election of Judge DAVIS.

The statements of the condition of the National banks of the principal States of Europe, brought down to Dec. 2, 1878 show the following figures as to coin o n. The pour hand and note circulat sterling is computed at \$5 Federal money: 30,065,000

The totals are of coin and bullion about \$950,000,000, and of paper about \$1,850,000,000. The coin in the United States Treasury, Dec. 30 was about \$230,000,000, and in the banks about \$30,000,000.

The Bureau of Statistics have issued statement of the excess of exports over imports for the month of November and for other periods ending Nov. 30, 1878, com pared with the corresponding terms of 1877.
These figures relate to merchandise only: Excess of exports. 1878. 1877. Month ending Nov. 30. \$ 31, 987, 505 \$ 28, 113, 507 5 mos. ending Nov. 30. 113, 904, 084 62, 408, 572 12 mos. ending Nov. 30. 309, 309, 744 140, 723, 629

The excess of imports or of exports of oin and bullion during the same period thus compare :

ending Nov. 30, 1878, the exports of mer chandise exceeded the imports \$309,309,744, and of coin and bullion \$1.517.674. In 1877 the exports of coin and bullion exceeded the imports \$15,834,216.

CHICAGO ÎN 1878.

The year which closed yesterday has bee one of striking importance in commercia matters, and, of necessity, in every brane of productive industry. Values of all forme of property have fallen in all parts of th world, largely consequent upon the scarcity and advanced value of gold. The approach of the date fixed for the resumption of specie payments, and the natural apprehe sion that the Government would not be able to maintain the public credit at par, has more or less affected trade. The repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the crowding into brief term so many bankruptcies, even of ersons who otherwise might have continue business, has also had its disturbing in

Our faithful and painstaking con editor and statistician this morning presents the record of the business of Chicago during the year 1878. The record shows the totals in quantities and values of what we bought and what we sold during the twelve months which closed last night. The balances exhibit a gratifying result, and illustrate anew the wonderful story of the progressive growth of the trade, commerce, and manufacturing production of Chicago. For thirty years, despite all manner of calamities, war, pestience, epidemi s, fire, failure of crops, panies, crashing of banks, prostration of credits, and countless vicissitudes special and general, the City of Chicago has annually added to the quantity and value of the merchandise she has received and shipped, and the value and quantity of her manufactures; and also to the expansion of her population, the beauty and numbe of her buildings, the extent of her streets, crease in all her business for thirty years is an evidence of her stability, and offers rea-sonable grounds for the belief that the city s even now but in the infancy of the comnercial greatness which is to be hers in the near future. The story of the growth of Chicago reads like a tale of the imagination. Let no one fail to read the statement which in all its details this morning fills such a large space in THE TRIBUNE. From the totalities we take the following general re-

The greatest amount of breadstuffs (flour being reduced to grain) in any previous year was 1873, when the aggregate was 98,935,413 bushels. The receipts during 1878 reached the enormous aggregate of 134,856,193 bushels, an increase of 35,920,780 bushels, or of 36.3 per cent over that year.

The number of hogs received during the year was 6,339,656, and the number killed here 5,128,000. The number killed in 1877 was 3,076,639. The weight of the hogs killed during 1878 was 648,200 tons. Their value was \$44,810,000, and the value of the whole hog product was \$55,500,-

Chicago during 1878 was \$98,400,000, being an increase of \$5,200,000 over last year, and this notwithstanding the extraorlinary reduction in prices.

Despite the general decline in the value of all manner of productions, the increase in the value of the manufactures of the city over last year is \$22,000,000. The reade can readily estimate the increase in the quantity necessary to warrant this increase in the The total of the wholesale sales in 1877

was \$276,500,000, and of the like sales in

1878 was \$280,000,000. Remembering the

decline in prices, the reader will understand how great was the increase in quantities. The values given are in currency; reduced to gold we have:
Wholesale sales in gold, 1878. ..... \$277, 900, 000
Same in gold, 1877. ..... 265, 100, 000
Showing an increase in coin value of \$12,800,000. The capital invested wholesale trade is about the same as last year, not including the increase in the value of the currency. There is an increase in

value of sales of dry goods, \$2,000,000; oysters, \$1,000,000; and tobacco, \$1,000, 000. There is a falling off in value of dried fruits, coal, and oils. · Under the comprehensive title of product is included a large list of commodities which may be grouped as follows, with the value for the year of the receipts:

Total, 1878.... \$219, 700, 000 212, 160, 000 \$218,000,000 203,150,000

Increase in value \$ 14,850,000 Coal, lumber, and fish are not included i The total receipts of lumber (not include

1,171,364,000 feet.

person interested in this city will fail to be compensated for the time given to such extion. The general summary of the

year's trade may be thus stated : Total.... Deduct for manufactures included \$729, 700, 000 74, 700, 000 \$655,000,000 621,500,000 Grand total, 1878..... Increase in value, 1878...... \$ 33,500,000 Increase in coin value ... ... \$55,000,000

The average decline in prices since a year ago has been about 17 per cent. In computation of quantities, as well as of the whies of the merchandise produced, received, and handled, is given an instructive illustration of the general increase of trade, which, despite this large reduction in prices, foots up such a liberal increase in the valu Altogether, our merchants and our mechants ics and our people generally have reas be proud of the record of CHICAGO IN 1878. THE OLD YEAR'S HISTORY.

The year which has just closed has not been marked in the New World by such momentous events as have occurred in the Old. The story is a brief one, but it is nevertheless promising for the future. The great strug-gles of the year in the United States were to prevent the remonetization of silver and to orce the repeal of the Resumption act. Both struggles have closed with a victory for nonest money. After seventeen years of inflated paper currency, silver is remonetized, and to-day we return to specie payments and are thus relaying solid foundations upon which to base our prosperity. The people substantially ended the controversy in the fall elections, m which the North returned hard-money Republicans to Congress, while the South sent in solid Democratic delegations to swell the ranks of the Bourbons by her favorite methods of bulldozing, ballot-box stuffing, intimidation, and murder. With the restora tion of a solid currency, many air-castles have vanished, and business that was con ducted upon rag-baby principles has suffered the fate of that swollen and inflated humbug In addition to the reassuring effects of these reat victories, the repeal of the Bankruptcy bill has done much and will do still more to eanimate the business of the country e-establishing business credit. With all this, he crops of grain in the North and cotton n the South have been unusually abundant The earth has been lavish of its wealth, and has turned it into the channels of trade, expanding commerce, providing labor for the unemployed and blessing the husbandman, though least thankful, as a rule, when most blessed. As the natural reult of these concurrent causes, the cha of trade which were so stagnant and choked up a year ago have been cleaned out, and ne streams of prosperity slowly but surely nce more begin to run through them. E ports are rapidly increasing. Manufacturing begins to look up again. Capital, warned by the experiences of the past four or five rears, seeks new investments of a solid char ter, content with small dividends. It has aided this general business restoration that, while we have been through a very important political campaign, the country een comparatively free from excitement rowing out of sectional strife. What time n the year the North was not engaged in reparing the way for a revival of business t devoted itself with the warmest sympathy and most noble charity to the relief of the South, smitten down to the fever, and while upon this errand of mercy it is not too much to say that North and South were brought closer than they have been at any time since 1860. With the exportant political event of the year has been the investigation set on foot by the Democrats for partisan purposes, which after months of tedious progress and barren reult finally paved the way to the disclosur of the astounding cipher dispatches and laid the burden of fraud at the door of the bogus reformer of Gramercy Park. In our neigh bor's affairs the only events of interest have been the political crisis which returned Sir JOHN MACDONALD to the head of the Government, the retirement of Lord DUFFERIN

and the triumphant entree of LORNE and In the Old World momentous events have occurred, nearly all of which are directly or indirectly connected with the close of the Turko-Russian war which crowned Russia with victory over her old-time foe, and extended her dominion both in Europe and Asia. The war and its Eastern complice tions have been the overshadowing issues in Great Britain, and have so far dominate politics that parties have divided during the year only upon the question of the Government's Eastern policy. As one of the results of the war, England has acquired Cyprus, and by private treaty with Turkey has established a conditional protectorate over Asiatic Turkey. The invasion of Central Asia, pending the war, by the Russians, as military precaution, so exposed the weakness of the northwestern frontier of India as to lead to a war with Afghanistan for its "scientific rectification," and that war, though still progressing, is substantially closed in the English favor. The only other noticeable event in Great Britain is the paralysis of trade and commerce which still continues Disastrous bank and commercial failures, the closing up of the coal mines, iron works, and cotton and woolen mills, the general reduction of wages, the tremendous falling off of exports, and the thousands of workmen turned out of employment, are the sad features of the English panic.

The year has closed with Russia victorious and Turkey humbled and crushed. Russia has regained her Bessarabian territory in Asia Minor, besides holding in reserve a heavy mortgage upon Turkey in the shape of an indemnity which she may foreclose at her own option. She has also released and reed Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serand Montenegro from Turkish and made the other provinces which have heretofore been under the absolute rule of Turkey semi-independent. The record of Turkey during the year is involved in the record of Russia, and the New Year finds both nations busily engaged with their internal affairs—the one ostentatiously talking of reforms which will never be accomplished, and the other using her authority and power to put down social uprisings of an alarming character. All that has been of interest in Austria also grows out of the war. By the terms of the Treaty of after an unexpectedly severe resistant

ment has been to reconcile the Hungarians, who feared the preponderance of the Sclavic element, to this event, and this has at last

been almost entirely accomplished.'
The struggle with Socialism has been marked event of the year in Germany. After seeking the life of the Emperor, the Parliament was dissolved and new elections were ordered which resulted in giving BISMARCE such a working majority that he succeeded in passing strong anti-Socialist bill which is now rigidly enforced. France has been happy and prosperous, has had a successful Experience, and has been the most peaceful quiet of all the European nations. Italy lost her venerable Pontiff, Prus IX., and her King, Victor EMMANUEL, and in their chairs now sit Leo XIII, and Hungager, though the ocialist assassin has sought the life of the latter—for what reason is not apparent, as he is more liberal in his views than his father. Having narrowly escaped a rupture with Austria by the radical demands for the annexation of Austrian provinces, she is now engaged in trying to settle her local political agitations Spain has lost her young and beautiful Queen MERCEDES, and in the very shadow of her death a Socialist assassin attempted to kill the King. Staid old Scandinavia and the phlegmatic Netherlands have been quiet. and are at the present time principally en gaged in strengthening their Constitut and Governments. Undoubtedly importan events have happened in the isles of the sea and the uttermost ends of the earth, but they are of little consequence to the rest of the world

While the Old World is in a state of r litical and financial unrest, the New see about starting on a fresh era of prosperit and happiness. The clouds are breaking away, and in the glad sunshine there is n reason why we should not push on with renewed courage, each man and the nation in the paths indicated by Divine Province idence, so that when another New Year dawns upon us we may look back with thankful hearts over the past. Though each of our readers is but a small part of the great world whose retrospect we have been examining, it is in order for THE TRIBUNE to wish him a Happy New Year, and to extend the hope that we may meet him again in 1880

NEAL DOW ON PROHIBITION. Mr. NEAL Dow, the inventor and founder of olitical Prohibition, has come to the rescue of his pet measure to cure intemperate people by force, and restrain the appetite for liquor by the agency of the policeman and constable and replies to recent articles which have ap peared in THE TRIBUNE criticising his system as compared with the more practical plan of morel sussion. As NEAL Dow is the father of political Prohibition, we are warranted is looking to him for some strong arguments in its favor, and for some definite sta great results. We think, however, it will be the universal testimony of those who have read his reply, which was printed in Tax TRIBUNE of Menday, that they are disappointed in both directions. Instead of rigorous attack upon moral sussion, nakes a labored and barren defense of Pro hibition, and, like all men who ride hob bies, he stigmatizes every other agency for the spread of temperance as a failure. It will surprise the thousands of temperate Irishmen in the large cities of this country, who still keep up their Father MATHEW OF ganizations and march under his banners on very holiday, to learn that his agitation was dead failure. Father MATHEW's gospel of ove and peace is as old as Dow's gospel of force, but who marches under the banners of Prohibition? It will surprise the thousands who have been induced by the agents temperance to learn that the ribbon move ment will " end in smoke." It will surprise the thousands more who have been rescued by Brother Moody's entreaties and warnings to learn that moral sussion can accomplish nothing unless it is accompanied by force, as if these two agencies could ever be made to work together! "Father MATHEW's agitation was a dead failure; and his statue stands now in a small square in Cork surcounded on every hand by grogshops," says Mr. Dow. When in the course of nature Mr. Dow dies, there being no prohibition against death, and his statue is erected, in what city where prohibition has been tried can it be placed that its shadow will not fall

The little defense that Mr. Dow makes of Prohibition is invariably in the nature of an apology. We are told that the statutes forbidding the traffic in liquor are not satisfactory because "bills are usually drawn by lawyers, and the Bar generally is in favor of grogshops,-they are the great allies of the law shops, -and it is very easy, by the addition or omission of a comma or a semi-colon, to change the whole meaning of a section of a law so as to render it practically inoperative. Passing by this unnecessary and malignaniattack upon the Bar, would it not be better for Mr. Dow, or some of the intelligent eaders of Prohibition, to draw up their own bills and thus rescue the perishing thou sands? If the improper use of a semi colon has stood in Mr. Dow's way for the past quarter of a century, would it not be moral sussion, which needs no semi-colons? The Bar having been sufficiently abused, we are next informed that the small effect of the law in Connecticut is owing to an emai culated law, and to the malign influence of Yale College, its great medical school and the New Haven pulpit! If, then, the legal, medical, and logical professions, and one entire po-litical party, besides the large majority of voters in every town and city, are opposed to Prohibition, we ask NEAL Dow in all sin cerity how he ever hopes to enforce it? If, after twenty-five years of trial, with every agency of the law in his hands, he can only say that in his own State, where the idea originated and is most popular, that by and by they will have power to enforce it, and that at present "it lingers secretly in the larger towns and cities,"-and those towns and cities it should be remembered have a native population, not a foreign one accustomed to drink from youth up,—wherein does the success of Prohibition lie?

upon a grogshop?

The value of any agency of reform lies in its practical results. The advocates of moral sussion can lay their hands upon tens of thousands whom they have rescued from the evils of intemperance. Can NEAL Dow point to a single person who has been reformed by Prohibition? There is no difference of opinion between THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and NEAL Dow on the evils of intemperance. It recognizes them as fully and regrets them as keenly as he. He has no need, therefore, to cite the opinions of WESLEY, Lord CHESTER-FIELD, or Dr. BRECHER as to intemperance, for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has the same. differ with him, however, as to the me

prohibition cannot work together, because one nullifies the other. As between the because it believes it to be the best, and i believes it to be the best because it sees definite results for good growing out of it, while not even upon the showing of NEAL Dow himself can it see that Prohibition

WATTERSON'S "SOLID SOUTH." Much is written in the hurry and bustle of daily newspaper which would have been

left unsaid if more mature consideration could have been given the case in hand, and much is excused on this account which would be inexcusable under different circumstances But Mr. HENRY WATTERSON cannot plead this fact in extenuation of the exaggeration and intemperance which characterize his article "Solid South" in the current number of the North American Review. That peri odical is published only once every two months; its very title implies deliberation and fairness in the discussions conducted within its covers. In contributing his views upon the political relations of the Southern and Northern people, then, Mr. WATTERSON had a very different task from that of writing an editorial for the partisan and sectional readers of the Courier-Journal. Unfortunately he seems to have misconceived the scope of the undertaking, and his review of the situation is merely a rehash of the articles he had already printed in his daily newspaper, and in part a literal transcript from portions of his editorials on the same subject. The review in question, therefore, throws no light upon the sectional dangers threatened by the solidi-fication of politics on a sectional line, unless it teach that the sectionalists of the South, judging from Mr. Watterson's example, are obdurate and hot-headed after delib as they are in the heat of a bitter partisan or

newspaper controversy.

Mr. Watterson starts off with the assertion that "The 'Solid South' is a reaction against proscription, attended by misgovern ment, and a protest against the ever-recurring menace of Federal interference." The force of this statement is considerably diminished by the fact that the South was "solid" in the sense of sectional animosity toward the North long before there was any Republican party down there. It was this sections solidity" that led to the organization the Rebellion and the precipitation of the War. The present tendency of the South to unite upon a sectional line for po-litical and social supremacy is only a revival of the spirit which prevailed during the days of Slavery, which was dormant only while the equal rights of all were protected by the laws and policy made necessary by the process of reconstr and which has been permitted to reasser itself only by the unparalleled magnanimity of the North in restoring full citizenship those who sought to break down the Gov. ernment, and in giving the South full representation in the General Government as well as complete control of its local affairs, before the extinction of the men and sentiments which led up to the Rebellion. This historical fact fully disposes of the theory that the present attitude of the South is the result of any mistakes or abuses made by the Republicans while they were in the control there; indeed, the only responsibility which the Republican party has in the matter is that it voluntarily extended universal amnesty and citizenship without sufficient assurance that the old-time section al hatred and race prejudices had been con

ter illustrated than by Mr. WATTERSON'S OWN apology. He charges that the leaders of the erty and impoverished more non-con than ever before submitted to the hazards of war." This breathes the spirit of revenge on account of the exaggerated sense of wrong felt for the defeat of an attempt to break down the Government. "Confiscation of property" and "impoverishment of non-combatants," as used by Mr. WATTERSON, can only refer to the emancipation of slaves; and if he has not yet outgrown the idea that the War could have been fought and the Union saved while still recognizing the right of property in human beings, there is little hope that he will ever progress beyond the present narrow-minded and intemperate condition of the native Southern whites as a class. There is little wonder that a man who still cherishes resentment for the logical outcome of the South's own folly is ready to excuse and justify the solid-ification of the South in the effort to disfranchise the blacks and gain control of the General Government for sectional and class purposes. "The wonder is," says Mr. Watterson, "not that there has been so much bloodshed at the South but that, under the circumstances, there has been so little." There could scarcely be more frank avowal of the disposition of the Southern whites to dominate by force an

The animus of the South could not be be

in violation of the Constitution than is con tained in this single sentence. We may pass over as a characteristic con ceit Mr. Watterson's contrast between South ern statesmen of the ante-War times and the politicians of the North, but we must protest against the intimation that the men who now control the drift of Southern sentiment are not the same as those who brought on the Rebellion. The Congressional lists from the Southern States, since those communi-ties have become solidly Democratic, tell a different story. The men mos active in the Rebellion are the men who now come to the front and direct public opinion They have imbued, and are still imbuing, the new generation with the same sense of superiority, the same sectional hostility, and the same prejudices and intolerance that formed so large a part of the conditions that led to secession and the War. The ex-Confederate titles that figure in the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives; the univer-sal reverence paid in the South to those who were chiefs in the Rebellion, unless they have since counseled moderation; the viciousness of the Southern press; the disposition of even the young men to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, -all contrad ct Mr. WATTERSON in this regard. Indeed he himself affords an apt illustration of the inaccuracy of this theory when he addresses himself to the Republicans of the North in the following terms: •

You seek no peace. You care nothing for the negro. Freedom of speech and the security of life and property are the last things which you would have established in the South. Your aim it continued disturbance, on which you hope to trad and derive a profit. Your game is to good us into the imprudent ulterances of outraged madhood For years you levisiated against us. For year you have maligned us. You lose no opportunity to insult us. Well, if the North can stand it, the South can. The present generation of Southern.

rindle 'the smoldering fires of an almost extinguished sectional fury, we make no disguise of our feeling toward you; we detest and distrust you; detest you for your mean pursuit of us; distrust you for your procrisy and corruption. You alone, among Americans, have caused the check of honest Americans to blush for their country in every part of the world. You alone, mountebanks and malignants that you ara, have driven our flag from the seas to convert it on the land into a drop-curtain to conceal your machinations against the liberty and peace, the prosperity and fair good name of a section of your countrymen, sprung from the same origin as yourselves, and having an equal right to share with you the glorious achievements and the birthright of our fathers. If you are able to drag your neighbors, a majority of the good people of the North, down to your bessees, to poison their very blood with lies, and to array them "solid" against us in the line of an insincere, proscriptive charlatanism, so be it. We washour hands of the consequences.

partial reader of Mr. WATTERSON'S paper that his purpose is rather to justify solidity of the South than to assist in effacement of sectionalism, and that his ounsels are calculated to widen the breach between the North and South politically socially, and commercially, with a reckless sregard of the consequences.

THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCHES.

of kid-glove importations. It threw much

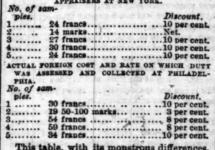
ight on the operations of the kid-glove ring of New York City. But it lacked some de tails essential to a complete understanding of the subject in all its bearings. Our Washngton correspondent now supplies these de tails. We beg to draw especial attention to his dispatches to be found else where in this issue. We may premise by saying that the facts in regard to the kid-glove controversy communicated by our correspondent this morning were furnished to the New York Associated Press some days ago, but not a line on the subject has been published in New York City, or been sent over the wires from there to the press of the country. In a word, it has been suppressed. Dispatches that are suppressed are usually interesting. think the readers of THE TRIBUNE will find these dispatches particularly interesting, since they show precisely how honest American merchants have been systematically robbed of trade and the Government of its revenue by a ring of foreign manufacturers. The revelations to which we invite attention consist of the report of the Special Treasury Agent detaile to investigate the subject of kid-glove importations at the port of New York: (1) He places the undervaluation at an average of 20 to 30 per cent on all consigned gloves, whether of kid or lambskin. (2) He de clares that the entire business of kid-glove mportations is controlled by foreign manusturers. (3) He asserts that the competi tion of commerce, so far as it relates to kid gloves, no longer exists, but that, in place of this honest, honorable competition, there now exists a competition among under valuers; that these, being mostly commis sion agents, rely upon the amounts they save steal is a better word) from the dut pay their commissions, and that they hold out their ability to do so as an inducement

The Special Agent's first point is to the ffect that the late advance of the Collector and General Appraiser at New York to 49 francs is not sufficient to cover the existing ndervaluation. If his evidence proves any thing—and it appears to be conclusive—it proves that the first-quality two-button kid loves are worth in Paris at least 52 france. His second point is to the effect that Amerian merchants have been driven from an ntire branch of trade: and his third point is to the effect that this result has been acomplished by lying and false swearing, (1) by the foreign manufacturer before the Consul, and (2) by the consignee here before

The report opens with these conclusions which are amply supported by the exhibits and evidence appended thereto. The report contains a table including the names of twelve foreign manufacturers of kid gloves, the place of manufacture, the names of their consignees in this country, and the prices at which they invoice their goods. Of these twelve consignees ten are in New York and two in Philadelphia. The ten New York consignees have been in the habit of receiving their gloves invoiced at 42 francs. The two in Philadelphia pay respectively 54 and 60 francs per dozen for their gloves. The Special Agent shows very clearly that between the 42-franc glove and the 54-franc glove of Philadelphia there is no material or foreign market difference in value. This, again, shows that the late advance to

francs in New York is insufficient.

The Special Agent shows that the under-valuation on kid gloves in New York and elsewhere, when consigned, extends to all qualities. He states that about Feb. 1 last the Appraiser at Philadelphia submitted to the New York Appraisers five samples for their appraisement, with the following re-



This table, with its monstrous difference hows that the Appraiser in charge of the kid-glove department at New York is utterly ignorant or hopelessly corrupt. But if he were neither the one nor the other, it is easy to see how this state of things might exist. For, were he honest and acquainted with the true value of kid gloves, the advances he might make would be sworn away by the ring of agents of foreign manufacturers

ed to testify on reappraisements.

We have not space to review in detail this admirable report. It is sufficient to say that it sustains every allegation heretofore made by The Tribune touching the kid-glove ring of New York. We bespeak for it a careful perusal by all who desire to see the frauds exposed and the rascals punished.

Who shall be elected Speaker of the next Wisconsin Assembly is a subject that is being considerably discussed by the Wisconsin Repub-lican newspapers. The choice seems to lie be-tween Mr. Kelley, of Brown, and Mr. Cantween Mr. Keller, of Brown, and Mr. Car-res, of Grant, both old members of the Legis-lature, and either of whom would make an able, dignified, and efficient presiding officer. Mr. Keller was President of the last Republican State Convention, and Mr. Carres was ten-dered the nomination for Attorney-General by the Convention, but declined on account of professional business. These gentlemen seem to be neck-and-neck in the race, and, if either of them is chosen Speaker, the Assembly will be sure to have an excellent presiding officer.

BARBER one term, and the Hon. W. W. PIELD two terms, which may decide the case are at thim. It is possible also that the choice may be hedged about to some degree by the preferences. which Mesers. KELLEY and CARTER en for United States Senator. Mr. KRILEY, being a resident of the same city with Senator Howa is supposed to favor that gentleman's re-elec-tion. Mr. CARTER's choice is not known al-though the principal Republican newspaper in his county, the *Herald* is vigorously opposing the election of Col. KEYES. But that may make no difference with Mr. CARTER. In the Senate the presiding officer is the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. M. BINGHAM, of Chippews Falls. The Chief Clerk will probably be Mr. CHARLES E. Bross, who filled the position last year to great acceptance. For Chief Clerk of the As-sembly JOHN E. ELDRED, of Milwaukee, seems The Washington Post is scandalized at the

thought of a monument being erected to the memory of Maj. Andre at Tappan, New York who "was caught as a spy, tried as a spy, and executed as a spy." He lost his life in trying executed as a spy." He lost his life in trying to assist BENEDICT ARNOLD to complete his treasonable design to surrender West Point. "The WASHINGTON Morument is an unfinished and unsightly pile of stones," growls the Post, "and hundreds of brave officers of the Revolution sleep in unmarked graves." But the Post must keep cool and not gush in that way. Let ington correspondence an extended interview with a gentleman familiar with the subject t remember that such faults as ANDRE's are now more easily condoned than they once were and that hundreds of others who did a thousand times more than he in their attempts to assassinate Liberty are now among the honored men of this nation. Let it remember, too, that one of the finest, most beautiful, and most expensive monuments in the United States to-day stands in the South to commemorate,—not the memory of those who fell to preserve this Gor-ernment, but the memory of those who sacrificed TON Monument is an unfinished and unsightly pile of stones," and thousands of Union soldier and STONEWALL JACKSON had personal merits that outweighed their treason and justify their friends in erecting monuments to their memo-ries, why should not ANDRE'S friends do the

Mr. THURMAN's idea, that " property, intelligence, and respectability "will control things, is not indorsed by the Columbus (Miss.) Inde-pendent, which asserts that the Senator's proposition is only true when applied to the white race. It says that "Northern Democrats mus ecognize that no quantity nor quality of education or legislation, or both combined, can make the brack man the equal of the white, and as long as two races dwell together, the superi-or will, in one way or the other, manifest and maintain its superiority." That is all very true, but the capacity of the black to become the equal of the white is not the disoute. The point is whether the black man shall be pro-tected in the rights which the Constitution and laws guarantee to him, and whether the Southrn white man will respect those rights.

Not long since, Prof. MORTON published an article on the electric light, in which he took the ground that holders of gas-company stock need not be frightened at any discoveries that hat the future light for the million will not be electric, but phosphorescent. He says that a cheap compound of lime and suiphur has the property of absorbing light by day and giving it out at night,—a sort of light-phonograph, as it were. Who knows but that the time will come when a little whitewash on the walls of our dwellings will radiate all the light we need, and gas, kerosene, electric, and other sort of stock will not be worth a tig! Mr. EDISON, you are a

Another good man going wrong. This time it is Congressman RIDDLE, of Tennessee. He has been a hard drinker and is now on the verge of lunacy. Before his election to the Fortyfifth Congress he held the position of Ma ste of Chancery in his State, and in effecting a sale of property accepted some funds to the fact value of \$2,000 which have proved worthless and which RIDDLE is being pressed to make good. He imagines that he is looked upon as a defaulter for this reason, and also that he will friends are much alarmed about him.

TON shot and killed Col. CAMERON, brother of ex-Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, is now denied by one who was present. A member of CAMERON's regiment says he was present at the battle of Bull Run and took part in it. He saw Col. Cameron fall. He was not taken prisoner and he was not unarmed when he fell. He stood beneath a tree near the crown of a slope over which the regiment had charged. He had a large revolver in each hand, and was urging his

There was a slight difference in the tempe ture between Chicago and San Francisco on Christmas Day. On the night before Christmas the editor of the Bulletin wrote: "The white lilies are now in order. The frest has touched them here and there, but thousands of pure white lilies will be gathered from open grounds near the city during the present week. Camellias, too, which were once so rare, are now as abundant as rosebuds." Pleasant reading when the thermometer is at 16 below.

the thermometer is at 16 below.

A valuation was recently put upon information as to the commercial standing of merchants in various cities, by the sale at auction of the nootis of a commercial agency. The books relating to the merchants of Pittsburg and Battimore solf for about 56 each, those relating to Boston broastingher prices, while no one seemed to care meabout the reported standing of merchants in the cage and St. Louis, and the rivals of the West at 31 a volume. Exchange.

Of course; Chicago credit being unquestionable, they needed no books. Boston's credit requiring constant watching, the books broughtingher prices.

Mr. PERRY H. SMITH is home from Euro and explains the Florida cioher business in a way that, perhaps, needs some explanation PERRY comes home quite enamored of Geogram. He traveled with the General in Spain. ARANT. He traveled with the General in Spain, and was greatly pleased with him. The General was a superior gentleman socially, and Mr. SMITH was obliged to undergo a radical charge in his opinion of the ex-President. "I think," said Mr. SMITH, "the chances are ten to one is will be a GRANT man."

Concerning the versatility of GRORGE ELIOT's late husband, GRORGE HENRY LEWES, the LOS don World declares that he was the most man sided man in London. In addition to being the profoundest German scholar among English men, THOMAS CARLYLE not excepted, LEWI was a philosopher, savant, biographer, dramati critic, and novelist. He was a strikingly hom man, but a brilliant wit who adapted his his company with perfect case.

Mrs. Harns' photograph sells better th any other notable in Washington, which show that most people who buy photographs preshers to her husband's. Of the Senatus Blanne's sells better than any other. Laxis stands next.

"Old Abe" has earned \$50,000 for differ societies where he has been exhibited as curious relic of the Rebellion. The bird is n on his way to Boston to attend a festival.

column article to prove that Penny H. 8s. is not the "Peri" of the cipher dispate Ten to one, however, that Penny knows about that business than the Tribuse man.

WILKES BOOTH is as big a tool as the Wiscon Copperhead who christened his boy Jayran Davis in the dark days of 1863.

Judge BRYAN, of Washington, who has favorably mentioned in connection with Berlin Embassy, was a resident of Chicago

er twenty years, where he is w ver twenty years, where he accumally known, and where he accumal property. He has always been a property. He has always been a property and during the late Rebellion and during the late Rebellion and during the late Rebellion and Section Advertiser says Junge Bar Washington is noted for its elegan was a favority place for all who Washington is noted for its elegated is a favorite place for all who nough to enjoy his acquaintance oth French and German fluentl

BEECHER says he shall not go pe hereafter, but that he interme with his church and make "There are laws that shackle says a Southern paper. Yes. The

The gental Florida climate has t upon Gen. SPINNER's rhet has not been able to influ That is as bad as ever.

"Lightping-rod candidates" is plied to numerous candidates States Senate whose chances Almost anybody of a sympath pity the St. Louis Democratic . feels so bad because Mr. BLAINE

RANDALL is willing the South Mississippi Levee bill and a Texady, provided he is elected Speak

When a fellow is beaten for the Senate, he feels like a little girl that her best doll is stuffed with a

It is harrowing to the De opey, and will proceed to busin The Buffalo Express says that i ential chair shall not be en

Mr. and Mrs. JEWETT, of Chicag Washington, and will assist The spirits have agreed that ( shall be restored to his parents

Those friends that were incide your gift-making on Christs

One day more and the time con TELLER now has an opport

Don't date your letters to-day !

in the Charter-Oak conspiracy ca

CHARTER OA

Unexpected Closing of All the in the Conspiracy Transpected Dispatch to The Transport Hartford, Cond., Dec. 31.—1

very unexpectedly, an impres vailed that the State had impor offer in rebuttal. The last wi cross-examination continued freestified that be did not know his business what amount Fu controlling interest in the stock into the Company. However, be standing that no dividends were stock until the Company was vent. Mr. Stedman further said told Furber that the Con tal was impaired, he that it could not meet its obliga then began, John R. Buc cution. He claimed that, while cording to its substance. The turns were criminal in that the meuts of premiums to an insolver Mr. Buck further claimed that drawn \$370,000 from the treasury tract in twenty months; that bought when he went in women that the source; that Flurber always man the Company his creditor during a tions; that the efforts of the straighten lout the accounts were purpose of getting up reports at the Insurance Commissioner. I able, for instance, in preparing the real estate, that he entered all independent of the straighten lout the entered all independent in the Furber contract for or risks incurred, Mr. Buck arrue could not have lost even if the bas and premium receipts were no learn which to draw his commission him, for he could have had a remed of justice to recover what he had to the assets. The Wiggin and Were characterized as bare frauds vision that they might be termi meuts of premiums to an in to the assets. The Wiggin and W were characterized as bare frauds vision that they might be termi Company means nothing, for Fn associates constituted the Company clusion, Mr. Buck claimed that against Furber, Wiggin, and Whit ible, and they should be conv Walkely, he made no claim. Jude Norwich, will follow for the pr morrow, and it is now expected it closed this week. Leonard Swett is to make one of the three addredense.

CANADA.

A Presbyterian Lawsuit-Your Beaudry's Salary and His Police-Sad Accident, Special Dispatch to The Tri MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The Hon.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The Hon. to-day granted a writ of injunctio Board of the Temporalities Fund of terian Church, at the instance of Dobie, ordering it to refrain frowith the fund pending the further Court in the matter. This is vistating of the old action, which is by the Court of Appeals on a questy for costs.

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Nearly all the parties engaged robberies and deeds of violence in delighborhood are young men. We month no fewer than 100 youths, and are he were scarcely 20 years of age, he arrest for serious offenses. At the Criminal Court youthful offender

Criminal Court youthful offender ed, and the Judge drew particular the fact.

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RICHMOND, Qua, Dec. 31.—A with two men and a woman broke ice between Richmond and Melb They were all awept under the ice current, and never seen again, are Messrs. Rowe and Kempi, o and Mrs. Saddler, of Melbourns.

THE ELGIN COLLECT ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—The tro

Elgin Tax Collectorship will pro justed to-day. Fred Cornell, who Collector, has decided to go to the dian Agency with Capt. Kelley, as National Bank of this city will for National Bank of this city will for curity and Assessor Garret. Rose perform the duties of Collector. Setting short in which collections and the Collector should have flow Dec. 16, and should already he The delay will result in a portion being uncollected. The bonds \$110,000, and the amount to be about \$53,000, but probably not \$40,000 can be secured.

ich may decide the case aguiost, sible also that the choice may be o some degree by the prefer KELLEY and CARTER entertain ates Senator. Mr. KELLEY, being the same city with Senator Hown o favor that gentleman's re-elec-arter's choice is not known, al-rincipal Republican newspaper in the Herald is vigorously opposing Col. Keyes. But that may make with Mr. CARTER. In the Senate officer is the Lieutenant-Governor, officer is the Lieutenant-Governor, M. Bingham, of Chippewa Falla, erk will probably be Mr. Charles of filled the position last year to mee. For Chief Clerk of the As-E. ELDRED, of Milwaukee, seems

gton Post is scandalized at the a) ANDRE at Tappan, New York, ight as a spy, tried as a spy, and spy. He lost his life in trying design to surrender West Point. design to surrender West Point.

Notice of Stones," growls the Post,
ds of brave officers of the Revolunumarked graves." But the Post
of and not gush in that way. Let
that such faults as Andre's are that such faults as ANDRE's are sily condoned than they once were, dreds of others who did a thousand han he in their attempts to assassiare now among the honored men as Let it remember, too, that one most beautiful, and most expenents in the United States to-day South to commemorate,—not the hose who fell to preserve this Goythe memory of those who sacrificed the memory of those who sacrificed destroy it,—while "the Washing-int is an unfinished and unsightly parked graves. If ROBERT E. LEE hed their treason and justify their ecting monuments to their memo-ould not ANDRE'S friends do the

(AN's idea, that " property, intelliespectability" will control things, sed by the Columbus (Miss.) Inde-ch asserts that the Senator's propotrue when applied to the white s that " Northern Democrats must at no quantity nor quality of edurislation, or both combined, can ack man the equal of the white, and o races dwell together, the superis superiority." That is all very e capacity of the black to become the white is not the dispute. The ther the black man shall be prorights which the Constitution and tee to him, and whether the South-an will respect those rights.

dince, Prof. Morron published an be electric light, in which he took that holders of gas-company stock frightened at any discoveries that ade. The Professor now suggests re light for the million will not be phosphorescent. He says that a und of lime and sulphur has the bsorbing light by day and giving it a sort of light-phonograph, as it whitewash on the walls of our I radiate all the light we need, and e, electric, and other sort of stock orth a fig ? Mr. Edison, you are a

od man going wrong. This time it nan Riddle, of Tennessee. He ard drinker and is now on the yerge Before his election to the Forty-s he held the position of Ma ster in his State, and in effecting a sale accepted some funds to the face DIDDLE is being pressed to make agines that he is looked upon as a this reason, and also that he will This trouble and his intemperate so undermined his health that his uch alarmed about him.

killed Col. CAMERON, brother of AMERON, of Pennsylvania, is now egiment says he was present at the Run and took part in it. He saw x fall. He was not taken prisone ot unarmed when he fell. He stood e near the crown of a slope over egiment had charged. He had a in each hand, and was urging his

slight difference in the tempera Chicago and San Francisco on y. On the night before Christmas the Bulletin wrote: "The white in order. The frost has touched nd there, but thousands of pure ill be gathered from open grounds luring the present week. Camelh were once so rare, are now as osebuds." Pleasant reading when eter is at 16 below.

was recently put upon information in the sale at auction of the cooks at agency. The books relating to of Pitteburg and Baltimore sold for those relating to Boston brought while no one seemed to care much rest standing of merchants in this couls, and the rivals of the West sold — Exchange.

Chicago credit being unquestions and the the books boston's credit relating to the works brought and the statching the books brought

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H. SMITH is home from Europe, the Florida cipher business in rhaps, needs some explanation home quite enamored of Gen-raveled with the General in Spain, ly pleased with him. The Gen erior gentleman socially, and Mr. liged to undergo a radical change of the ex-President. "I think," TH, " the chances are ten to one & NT man."

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ith perfect ease. p' photograph sells better than able in Washington, which shows the who buy photographs prefer husband's. Or the Senator, better than any other. LAMAR

Journal says that the war eagle as earned \$50,000 for different to he has been exhibited as a the Rebellion. The bird is not loston to attend a festival.

ork namesake labors through to prove that PERRY H. SMIT 'eri" of the cipher dispatche wever, that PERRY knows ness than the Tribune man.

no named his infant son I is as big a tool as the Wisco no christened his boy JEPPERSON ark days of 1863.

s, of Washington, who has I tioned in connection with the

ver twenty years, where he is well and favora ver twenty years, where he is well and tavoraly known, and where he accumulated a large
property. He has always been a strict Republican, and during the late Rebellion was President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission. The
Boston Admiritar says Juage Bryan's home in Washington is noted for its elegant hospitality, and is a favorite place for all who are fortunate enough to enjoy his acquaintance. He speaks both French and German fluent!

BEECHER says he shall not go off on lecturin ips bereafter, but that he intends to stay at me with his church and make the prayerings what they used to be.

"There are laws that shackle our industries." says a couthern paper. Yes. That revenue tax on whisky has ever been an incubus on your

The genial Florida climate has had a beneficial effect upon Gen. SPINNER's rheumatism, but it has not been able to influence his signature. "Lightning-rod candidates" is the term an

plied to numerous candidates for the United States Senate whose chances are considered rather slim. Almost anybody of a sympathetic nature will pity the St. Louis Democratic Republican. It feels so bad because Mr. BLAINE made such a

RANDALL is willing the South should have Mississippi Levee bill and a Texas-Pacific subsi-dy, provided he is elected Speaker of the next

When a fellow is beaten for the United States Senate, he feels like a little girl who discovers that her best doll is stuffed with sawdust.

It is harrowing to the Democratic mind to know that the TELLER Committee has got the money, and will proceed to business.

against DAVID DAVIS, but it insists that the Presidential chair shall not be enlarged. Mr. and Mrs. JEWETT, of Chicago, are now in

The Buffalo Express says that it has nothing

Washington, and will assist at Mrs. HAYES reception to-day. The spirits have agreed that CHARLEY Ross shall be restored to his parents within ten days.

Happy thought. Those friends that were incidentally omitted in your gift-making on Christmas-Day can now

One day more and the time comes for turning over a new leaf, -abandoning bad habits, etc.

TELLER now has an opportunity to show that sort of stuff he is made of.

Don't date your letters to-day 1878.

CHARTER OAK. Unexpected Closing of All the Testin

in the Conspiracy Trial. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The testime n the Charter-Oak conspiracy case closed to-day very unexpectedly, an impression having pre-vailed that the State had important evidence to offer in rebuttal. The last witness was State Insurance Commissioner Stedman, who, on a cross-examination continued from yesterday, testified that he did not know or regard it as his business what amount Furber paid for controlling interest in the stock when he went into the Company. However, before approving the Furber contract, the witness had an under standing that no dividends were to be paid on stock until the Company was better than solvent. Mr. Stedman further said that when he told Furber that the Company's capital was impaired, he did not say that it could not meet its obligations, but that there was a technical impairment. Argument then began, John R. Buck opening for the prosecution. He claimed that, while the accused had acted under the form of the law, it was not according to its substance. The fraudulent repolicy-holders and led them to continue pay-

turbs were chainsal in that they deceived the policy-holders and led them to continue payments of premiums to an insolvent institution.

Mr. Buck further claimed that Furber had drawn \$370,000 from the treasury under his contract in twenty months; that the stock he bought when he went in was paid for months later by commissions from the same source; that Furber always managed to keep the Company his creditor during all his transactions; that the efforts of the accused to straighten out the accounts were only for the purpose of getting up reports satisfactory to the Insurance Commissioner. It was noticeable, for instance, in preparing the schedule of real estate, that he entered all increased values, but made no deductions for property known to be nearly worthless. Commenting on the stipulation in the Furber contract for compensation for risks incurred, Mr. Buck argued that Furber could not have lost even if the business stopped and premium receipts were no longer received from which to draw his commissions to reimburse him, for he could have had a remedy in any court of justice to recover what he had contributed to the assets. The Wiggin and White contracts were characterized as bare frauds, and the provision that they might be termineted by the were characterized as bare frauds, and the provision that they might be terminated by the Company meant nothing, for Furber and his associates constituted the Company. In conclusion, Mr. Buck claimed that the evidence against Furber, Wiggin, and White was irresistible, and they should be convicted. As to Waikely, he made no claim. Judge Foster, of Norwich, will sollow for the presention to

Norwich, will sollow for the prosecution to-morrow, and it is now expected the case can be closed this week. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, is to make one of the three addresses for the

CANADA. A Presbyterian Lawsuit-Young Thieves-Beaudry's Salary and His Anti-Orange Police—Sad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTREAL, Dec. 31,-The Hon. Justice Jette to-day granted a writ of injunction against the Board of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyerian Church, at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Dobie, ordering it to refrain from interfering with the fund pending the further orders of the Court in the matter. This is virtually a reinstating of the old action, which was dismissed by the Court of Appeals on a question of securi-

Nearly all the parties engaged in the recent robberies and deeds of violence in this city and neighborhood are young men. Within the last-mouth no fewer than 100 youths, most of whom were scarcely 20 years of age, had been under arrest for serious offenses. At the term of the Criminal Court youthful offenders predominated, and the Judge drew particular attention to

contrained court youthful offenders predominated, and the Judge drew particular attention to the fact.

John S. Brazean, importer, has absconded under financial difficulties.

At a sceret meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council, the question of the payment to 500 special constables engaged on last 12th of July was discussed. The Mayor had promised that it should be deducted out of his own salary if it could not be obtained from the City Treasury. The matter was postpoked, and the Mayor's salary was not paid.

RICHMOND, Que., Dec. 31.—A double team with two men and a woman broke through the fee between Richmond and Melbourne to-day. They were all swept under the ice by the rapid current, and never seen again. Their names are Messrs. Rowe and Kempt, of Kingsbury, and Mrs. Saddler, of Melbourne.

THE ELGIN COLLECTOR.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—The trouble with the Elgin Tax Collectorship will probably be adjusted to-day. Fred Cornell, who was elected Collector, has decided to go to the Los Pinos Indian Agency with Capt. Kelley, and the Home National Bank of this city will furnish the security, and Assessor Garret Rosencrans will perform the duties of Collector. The time is getting short in which collections can be made, and the Collector should have filed his bonds on Dec. 16, and should already have his books. The dealsy will result in a portion of the taxes being uncollected. The bonds required are \$110,000, and the amount to be collected is about \$53,000, but probably not more than \$40,000 can be secured. THE YEAR 1878.

Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures of Chicago for the Past Year.

A Season of General Prosperity, Notwithstanding the June Bankruptcies.

(Continued from Third Page.)

cases far below the facts in the case: 4,461,664 lbs poultry, 277 coops do, 309 packages game, 147,048 packages eggs. 1,050,985 boxes cheese, 552,206 bris apples, and 70,919 bu beans.

WHISKY.

THE MARKET FOR WHISKY
has changed radically during the past two years.
The bulk of the product of our local distillers
used to be sold as highwines, but the sales in
that form dwindled to about 35,000 brls in 1877,
and have now practically ceased. Distillers say
that the trade has now got into the channel
where it legitimately belongs, and that it is in a where it legitimately belongs, and that it is in a more healthy condition than ever before, showing a large increase for 1878 over the previous year. The movement, however, now belongs to the department of manufactures rather than to the produce markets. The export movement is rapidly on the increase. For the year ending June 30, the quantity exported from the United States was 5,500,000 gallons, being about double the quantity exported during the last preceding fiscal year. Chicago has done her full share in this augmented supply, her exports during the past few months having been unusually large. Our distillers now send their goods nearly all over the Union, even to Salt Lake and California, as well as to foreign countries. The range of quotations for high-wines as the basis of the trade has been very uniform, being \$1.03@1.05 in January, \$1.08@1.04 in February and March, \$1.04 in April and May, gradually advancing to \$1.05 in November, after which it declined to \$1.05, and ruled steady at \$1.06 in December. The average price of the year was \$1.05.2, against \$1.07 in 1877, \$1.08 in 1876, and \$1.1214 in 1875. being about double the quantity exported dur-

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

THE QUANTITY OF GOODS HANDLED being taken as a gauge, the year 1878 was by all odds the most successful in the history of the trade, our receipts showing an increase over any previous year of fully 20 percent; but, viewed from an economic standpoint, the year was not satisfactory either to producers or dealers, prices having ruled lower than at any previous period within the past twenty years. The eason was highly favorable to a large produc tion, but not to excellence in quality. The pro racted season of extreme hot weather rend tracted season of extreme not weather rendered it difficult to turn out a fine class of goods, and, in comparison with 1877, both butter and cheese exhibited a talling-off in quality. While all the Western States have materially increased their production, illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa have made the greatest progress, 150 new factories having been opened within the pest year in those States alone. In the manufacture of CHEPSE.

having been opened within the pest year in those States alone. In the manufacture of CHEESE.

Illinois, of all the Western States, takes the lead in the quantity produced. Within a radius of fifteen miles of Elgin, which includes the principal factories of Kane, Du Page, Kendall, and Cook Counties, the monthly product is about 60,000 boxes. Wisconsin stands next. The chief cheese-producing counties of that State are Walworth, Green, and Sheboygan. The latter is not only the banner county of the West as to quantity, but as to quality as well. The shipments from there during the past season have exceeded 100,000 boxes. Our direct export trade, and also our trade with the South and the Pacific States, shows a steady and satisfactory growth, though the prevalence of yellow fever interfered to some extent with the Southern trade. Our business with that section is principally confined to Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, and Missouri. Our shipments abroad are to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Bristol, whence they are distributed to all parts of the United Kiugdom. The best and the poorest qualities are exported, the latter going chiefly to the manufacturing districts. Owing to the greatly depressed condition of the English manufacturing interests, there has been less than the usual demand for the inferior grades, and as the supply of such has been less than the very beginning of the season, June 1, the supply at all points in the United States and Canada has constantly exceeded the demand, and a steady accumulation of stocks was witnessed until at the close of November there were in sight 1,000,000 boxes, exclusive of that in the hands of factorymen. Of this immense quantity a not inconsiderable portlon would long since have passed into consumption at relatively fair prices but for the opportunity of holding furnished by

not inconsiderable portion would long stute have passed into consumption at relatively fair prices but for the opportunity of holding furnished by the "coolers." In the coolers the goods rapidly deteriorate, losing their flavor and becoming sharp and moldy, which, of course, depreciates their market value. As to whether or not the "cooler" is, in ordinary seasons, of practical advantage, it is not expedient to discuss in this connection, but that its adoption during the past season has worked a serious injury to the trade does not admit of a doubt.

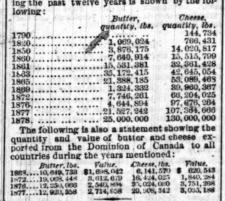
The year opened with prices at 11½@12½e, from which point they gradually crept upward until the middle of March, when they stood at 13½@14½e. From that time until the beginning of August they as steadily declined, the quotation on Aug. 15 being 6@7e. About the 1st of October, under a sharp export and speculative demand, prices abruptly advanced. For the space of a fortnight the market was active hative demand, prices abruptly advanced. For the space of a fortnight the market was active and strong at 85/209/4c, and then it weakened, prices falling off to 809c, and further along to 708c.

Producers of

have no reason to complain at the season of 1878. Although the production largely exceeded that for any previous year, the market was at no time glutted. The demand throughout the season was more than usually active, owing to the increased requirements of the European trade, and prices have ruled relatively higher than any other of the products of the farm. Desirable table grades, especially, have commanded high prices the year round. At no period was there a surplus of strictly choice grades, and, excepting a few weeks at midsummer, prices of the best qualities did not go below 20c. From Jan. 1 to March 1 prices of good to fancy ranged from 23@37c. From that date they steadily deeffired until June, when 12@18c were the ruling figures. Toward the end of July they began to advance, and the year closes at 20@37c. What we have written applies to merchantable grades only. Inferior qualities were neglected, and throughout the summer and fall were a drug even at the low range of 5@8c.

The exports of butter and cheese for 1878 was BUTTER

@8c. The exports of butter and cheese for 1878 was 130,000,000 lbs of the latter,—a large increase over 1877. The growth of the export trade dur-ing the past twelve years is shown by the fol-



SEEDS.

THE SEED TRADE OF CHICAGO grown to astonishing proportions in the past few years. The Northwest seems to be steadily superseding the East as a seed-produc-ing country. Flax is now an important Western crop, clover is annually growing in popularity, and Chicago is the first timothy market in the country. The East and South are supplied by this point, and a direct export trade has been opened under very bright circumstances. The past season was not so profitable as some of the previous ones, but the business increased in volume. All varieties sold at unprecedently low prices, the decline in some instances being constant under large offerings.

The average price of the seeds named in the The average price of the secondary years given was as follows:

1878. 1877. 1876. 1874.

Timothy \$1.20 \$1.53 \$2.19 \$2.72 (lover. 4.36 7.00 8.49 5.78 (lover. 1.29 1.45 1.34); 1.92 TIMOTHY.

The senson has not been a prosperous one for

timothy. Prices have been lower than in any year in the recollection of the trade. A reserd for twenty years back shows no lower figures. The very low market has prevented the farmers from realizing much out of the crop; and the dealers, though they have handled a good quantity of seed, have had very narrow margins to work on. The declining tendency of prices has made the dealers very cautious, and they have refrained from filling their store-houses with seed as in former years. The depression was due to the presence of the heavy surplus of the crop of 1877. Everybody believed timothy to be cheap in the previous year, and bought heavily. Eastern dealers were loaded down with seed, and it is believed that if their stock had been evenly distributed the East would have required very little Western seed the past year. The crop of 1878 was short about 33 percent; but this large decrease was lost sight of in the abundance of seed of the preceding season. The quality of the new crop was about an average. The European demand has faller far below expectations, in consequence of the threatened financial troubles and the free offerings of domestic seed in the importing countries. Prime timothy sold at \$1.25\circ@1.36 in lanuary, down to \$1.19 next mouth, at \$1.32 in August, \$1.05 in November, and \$1.08\circ@1.0 at the close. During the past few weeks the light receipts have been quickly taken. The vear closed with a stock of about \$0.000 bars here, a large portion of which belongs to the crop of 1877, and is at present withheid from market.

\*\*Olover\*\*

has been in excellent demand for export, and the home trade was good in the spring. The export business here has been greatly increased through the efforts of several enterprising local dealers, and Chicago seems destined to rank first as a clover market at an early day. The business has been built up partly at the exponse of New York and several Eastern and Western points. Foreign buvers have found out that there is virtue in Western clover, and that it can be had cheaper

and other unnecessary and old-fory expenses. Through-freight contracts could be made here at as low a figure as at the seaboard, and consequently have encouraged this new departure. England and Germany have taken most of the clover sent across the Atlantic, the bulk of it going to Continental ports. The fall export demand continued good to the close of the year; and there has been no material accumulation of seed in this market. The stock at the close is about 2,000 bags. Prime opened in January at \$4.75, sold next month at \$4.00, rose irregularly, reaching \$4.60 in September, fell afterwards to \$3.65 in November, rose to \$3.95 (4.00, and closed at \$3.35(@3.90). Prices have been low, but the crop pays the farmer quite as well as other products, and the acreage is increasing in the older settled counties of the Northwestern States. The Western crop was large in 1873, having increased in some sections about 50 per cent, and the quality was very satisfactory. New York and other Eastern sections had a smaller crop than usual.

THE TRADE IN PLAX

was larger than in 1877, and fair prices were obtained by the farmers. The old was about used up when the new flax began to come into market. The new season opened with considerable speculation, and Eastern crushers entered the West and purchased freely. The supposition was general that the last crop would be light, but it proved to be a good one and fair in quality. The market for new seed advanced 10(@12c, with sharp competition between Eastern and Western buyers, but this rise was lost later, when the reports that England was on the verge of a financial panic made operators afraid that Calcutta seed would be diverted to this market, though the East Indian crop was supposed to be light. The market did not recover from the decline, and the speculative deal was a losing one. The new crop opened at \$1.18(2.1.2) and closed at \$1.18(2.1.2). Old seed sold at \$1.34 down to \$1.20.

The American production of flax is increasing steadily, and the home demand readily absorbs the cro

was fair in the spring, but not extensive. For the past two or three years the spring has been favorable for the germination and development of other crops, and there has been little demand for late varieties. Hungarian and millet are popular chiefly in years when every other crop fails, and it is too late to resow anything else. These seeds are very prolific, yielding sometimes sixty bushels to the acre; and a neighborhood once favored with a good crop is something like the old woman who lived in a shee. Little is known about the quantity or quality of the new Hungarian millet. The price ranges from 60@ 80c in the spring, and recently at 35@40c.

BROOM-CORN. SINCE THE FARLY MONTHS

of the year this product has been declining n price almost continuously. The tendency of the market has been downward in sympathy the decline is over-production. It is estimated that the last crop is at least one-third larger than that of 1877. An increase in acreage reported in Kansas, Nebraska, and some parts of Illinois, and the yield in many sections wa enormous. Everybody was surprised at the magnitude of the crop. The year's business was large, the dealings being for the most par with manufacturers, for there was little to in duce speculators to enter the field. The profits were slim. Some of the farmers found broom corn as remunerative as anything they raised

were sim. Some of the harmers found of coordinate corn as remunerative as anything they raised, while dealers and others in the trade saw all their gains disappear in the steady fall in prices.

At the beginning of 1878 broom-corn, sold at 4@0½ per lo, began to show signs of weakness in the spring, and declined steadily after August, reaching 1½@4 in December. The spring sales fell below anticipations, and a surplus of 2,500@3,000 tons was carried over in the West, chiefly in Chicago.

THE HEAVY NEW CRPP commenced to arrive a few weeks earlier than usual, and the fall receipts were very large. Manufacturers bought freely on a weak market till the close of navigation ended the season of low freights, and since trade has been fair. The demand was principally from the East, though the home trade was large, and is growing annually. About 800 tons are now manufactured in this State. The year closes, with the local market heavily stocked. Dealers expect a large surplus will have to be carried over, and pray for a smaller crop in 1879. Broom-corn is an article of domestic consumption only, and, as the demand is rather limited, it is an easy matter to overstock the markets.

THE QUALITY OF THE CROP verstock the markets.

demand is rather limited, it is an easy matter to overstock the markets.

The QUALITY OF THE CROP of 1878 was good, the chief objection being coarseness. The low grades predominated, but more hurl was raised than in ordinary years; and, for the first time, it has been worth less than medium brush. The production in the West is distributed thus: Illinois, 5,000 tons; Kansas, 2,000 tons; Nebraske, 1,200 tons; Wisconsin, 200 tons; Iowa and Missouri, 600 tons. The New York and Ohio crop was less than in 1877. The farmers in this State received \$40.00 (250.00 per ton, and those farther West \$15.00@ (250.00 per ton, and and and and and and and and and

WOOL.

THE PRICE OF WOOL has probably averaged lower than in any year since 1862, though a smaller figure was touched in 1876. The range was about 10@15 per cent below that of 1877. The business has not made anybody rich. The farmers have perhaps realized quite as much money from the sheep's backs as from farm products generally, and the dealers have made a living profit. Wool has descended in the scale of prices, in sympathy with all other commodities. The phenomenal winter of 1877-78, however, aided greatly to depress prices, because it checked the consumption of woolen goods, and manufacturers had to carry into the current year large stocks. Thus the new clip has had a powerful competitor in the prod-uct of the old. The low prices barred out foreign wools, and several invoices after arrival at the Atlantic ports were ordered back across the

Atlantic ports were ordered back across the water.

Gid wool was nearly out of market when the new season of 1878 opened. The rains delayed shearing in the West, and the new eith moved a few weeks later than usual, and did not sell freely till July. New washed fleeces opened in June at 29@32c, and unwashed at 21@24c, and advanced 1@2c about the 1st of August under an active demand from Eastern and Western buyers, then fell off le in the fall, and the market closed at about the opening figures. The farmers received a little better price than they first expected, the average paid them being about 30c per 10 for washed fleece. Old washed fleece sold at 35@40c per 1b in January down to 33@35c at the close of May; and good washed at 25@38c down to 25@25c.

are the principal buyers during about half the year,—the first and last quarter. In quantity and quanty the Northwesters wool city of 1576

pears to have equaled that of the previous rear.

The Chicago trade in Colorado and territori
wools continues to increase, and promises assume grand proportions. An importas
stock of Colorado is now carried here, and t

HAY.

THE HAY TRADE in the first half of the year was moderately profitable and satisfactory. The Western timothy crop of 1877 was remarkable for its fine quality, which made it a favorite in the East. Prices kept up under a good shipping demand till the early appearance of grass turned them downward, and later on the railroads doubled the freights, which crushed all the Eastern trade. A good deal of old hay was left over.

The new crop year opened Sept. I rather inauspiciously. The crop of 1878 seems to have
been a large one in the United States. The
quality of the Northwestern hay is as good as
usual, excepting that of last year. The early
fall trade has been good, the lake regions having taken a considerable quantity of timothy,
but aside from this demand and a moderate
local one there has been no outlook of imporbut aside from this demand and a moderate local one there has been no outlook of importance; nor is there promise of one unless a reduction is made in freights, which will make it possible to ship East or South.

THE CITY TRADE

was provided for with loose hay by the neighboring farmers in summer, but pressed is now supplied to the local market.

The city demand for new prairie has been good, and prices are advancing on account of good and prices are advancing on account.

The city demand for new prairie has been good, and prices are advancing on account of the short crop. Within the circle which usually supplies Chicago, the wild lands are fast undergoing cultivation, and the production of prairie hav is consequently diminishing.

No. 1 timothy, crop of 1877, sold at \$3.00@ 10.00, closing at \$8.50@9.00. Prairie sold at \$7.00@8.25. New No. 1 timothy ranged during the past fall from \$8.00@8.50, and upland and No. 1 prairie brought \$6.50.27.00. The average price of No. 1 timothy last year was \$8.65, against \$9.11 in 1877. Upland averaged \$7.25, against \$6.91. The farmers within a radius of forty miles of Chicago have received about \$4.00 @4.50 per ton for new timothy.

The Agricultural Bureau reports that the hay crop of the United States in 1878 was 39,000,000 tons, and the acreage 27,000,000.

HIDES.

STATISTICS SHOW A DECLINE in the receipts and a gain in the shipments of bides, as compared with the previous year. The product of the city slaughter-houses was larger. The reduced receipts from the country were attributed in part to a smaller kill of cattle Prices averaged 15 to 20 per cent lower than in 1877, and the season has not yielded much more than a living profit to dealers. Prices have been stiding down since October, 1877, the most radical changes being in the first and last months of the year, while in sum-mer the maket was inclined to steadiness. Hides, although deciming, have been relatively Hides, although deciming, have been relatively higher than leather, owing in part to the reduced supplies; and this fact, together with the depression of the manufacturing interest, has deterred the tanners from running to anywhere near their full capacity, and caused them to follow the actual want plan of buying. Rather free offerings of imported hides in the early part of the season cut off a good deal of Eastern trade. The fall sales were much below the average in volume, and prices have dropped steadily under augmenting receipts until they have nearly reached what dealers consider a reasonable basis for tanners to buy on; and the prospect now is rather more encouraging. The exports from the local market were less than usual. THE SELLING PRICES

of bides in this market since the fall in tions commenced was as follows. The prices were about 1/2 c less: Year. 1872.....

HOPS.

HOPS HAVE RULED LOWER than in the preceding year, and the season has not been ver / satisfactory, either to the growers or the dealers. A large surplus from the grea crop of 1877 was carried into the past year, and ofces were low, with a very dull market during the first part of 1878. When the new crop promised to be short, the brewers stocked up

with 1877 hops, at very cheap prices.

The trade in new hops has been conducted on a rather moderate scale, at low but tolerably

a rather moderate scale, at low but tolerably even prices. The brewers, being already stocked, have not bought so freely as usual, however, they have contracted for a good many New York hops, which were preferred to Western, because they were superior in quality. Western hops sold at 7@8c in January down to 4@5c in summer, and Eastern at 9@10c down to 7@9c. The price of the crop of 1878 was 12 @14c for New York, and 8@12c for Wisconsin grades. In the United States

THE CROP OF 1878

was about three-quarters of an average one. In New York State the new crop was an ordinary one in quality and quantity; in California it was only fair, and in Wisconsin almost a failure—being estimated at 5.000 bales, against 30,000 bales in 1877. The "top crop" in Wisconsin was due to the injuriously hot weather in summer, and perhaps neglect, as the outlook was not in the direction of high prices.

The exports from this city were large in the early part of the year. The exports of new hops from New York since Sept. I were about 12,700 bales. The foreign demand is increasing, and the market closes firm on exportable grades. The English crop is reported to be deficient in fine grades, and the German supulies are kept and the market closes arm on exportable grades.

The English crop is reported to be deficient in
fine grades, and the German supplies are kept
out of Great Britain because the prices asked
for them; are considered too high; hence American hops are likely to find in John Bull a good

SALT HAS RULED LOWER

than ever before in this market, and the bust ness has been prosecuted on very close margins Dealers report a heavy Western business, and estimate that it is increasing at the rate of 100,-000 bris annually. The receipts of all kinds of salt in this market approximated 1,200,000 bris, of which about 90 per cent was of domestic production. New York and Michigan manufactur ers were stronger competitors than in 1877, and this partially accounts for the shrinkage in prices. The local receipts of Onondaga fine salt prices. The local receipts of Onondaga fine salt were less, but the direct shipments to interior Western points were much larger than in former years. This was permitted by very low rail reeights from New York, whiten enabled the Eastern manufacturers to meet the Western on prices, and enlarge their trade in this direction. Onondaga supplied most of the solar sait. Saginaw held the lake trade, and also shipped larger quantifies inland than name. sait. Sagmaw held the lake trade, and also shipped larger quantities inland than usual. Probably 55 per cent of the local receipts was Michigan sait. The quantity of Canadian sent here fell off to 8,340 tons. The low prices barred it out. The lake receipts of other forcign sait were 86,673 sacks and 298 casks, and the rail 5,000 bags. The Michigan sait continues to grow in favor with the nackers, who took ues to grow in favor with the packers, who took 30,000 tons of it this past year, against 18,000

so,000 tons of it this past year, against 15,000 tons in 1577.

THE PRODUCT IN MICHIGAN increased 195,005 bris, the last official statement showing this inspection: Fine salt, 1,770,365 bris; packers', 19,367 bris; solar, 33,541 bris; second quality, 32,615 bris; total, 1,855,884 bris; total, 1,8 about \$1.15 per ori.

Liverpool line sait soid at \$1.50@2.05 per bag.

The year closes with a light stock of sait in this market; and free receipts by rail are expected during the time preceding the opening of lake navigation.

POTATOES: THE RECEIPTS WERE LABORR

than in 1877. The shipments also increased. In the arly part of the year the market was boun-

tifully supplied by neighboring farmers and shippers. The local demand was easily proshippers. The local demand was easily vided for, and there were no important b in prices, the mildness of the winter en-seliers to receive stock almost lay, and prevent a scarcity in the market. Prices ranged from 85@50e per bu. The new crop was short both West and East In New England, New York, and Ohio the crop In New England, New York, and Ohio the crop was unusually light, cod in the Northwest the States of lowa and Munnesota were the largest producers. Wisconsin, which ordinarily yields well, received potatoes from other States. The farmers near the city had a small and inferior crop, which was nearly exhausted before October. The potatoes were injured by the hot, dry weather in summer. The partial failure of supplies East, sent Eastern buyers West, and

weather in summer. The partial failure of supplies East, sent Eastern buyers West, and

LIBERAL SHIPMENTS

were made to New England, New York, and other States in October and November. The local demand was also good, the prospect for higher prices inducing dealers to secure a fair stock. The unusual circumstance of a big Eastern demand here, and the failure of the suburban crop, gave the commission dealers a chance to receive and sell a larger quantity of potatoes than they had bandled in several previous years. Peach-blows of 1878 soid at 45@60c, and Early Rose at 40@55c, in car lots. The market was firm all through the fail, and would probably have been much higher had it not been for the mild weather, which enabled shippers to forward large subplies. The daily demand was sufficient to absorb the offerings, and trade fell off in the last part of November only because shippers were afraid of frost.

The stock here is a fair one. The winter receipts are very light, and higher prices are pre-

ceipts are very light, and higher prices are pre-dicted as soon as the potatoes that are not keep-ing well have been sold. a According to the returns of the Department of Agriculture, the crop of potatoes in this country was 124,000,000 bu in 1878.

POULTRY AND GAME.

THE TRAPPIC IN POULTRY
and game was more satisfactory than in 1877.
Prices averaged lower, but the season was more the period when the trade is heaviest. The supply of poultry all through the country was larger, hence a decrease in the shipments; and some dealers estimate that a smaller quantity prices after November keeping it back. This would imply larger receipts the rest of the winter. A greater proportion of the receipts than ordinarily was live poultry, as shippers feared a repetition of the previous mild tall, which brought them heavy losses in dressed stock, Poultry sold at 4@10c, the recent range being 4@8c per Ib.

has been more plenty than in 1877, but less s than in other seasons. The heavy tosses entailed the previous year, and the low prices, have op-erated to discourage hunters and shippers; and the Game laws have been more rigorously enforced in some States, Wisconsin especially. The weather of the past two months has been very favorable, and the game has arrived in excellent condition, and probably netted the shippers more money than it did a year ago, the light loss by decay having more than compensated the slight decline in prices. Dealers anticipate larger receipts in January, the bulk of which will have to be sold here, as the New York law prohibits receipts innere, as the New York law prohibits receipts into that State after Jan. 1. There are indications
that exporters will soon enter the market. The
average price of prairie chickens was about \$3.50
per doz: of quait, \$1.00; and of maliard ducks,
\$2.00. Venison sold at 9@10c per lb. The receipts from the plains and beyond were light.

It is understood that efforts are being made
to make the Game laws of the different States
harmonious, and to put the abouting account

VALUE OF RECEIPTS. THE PIRST SELLING VALUE

1878 was nearly as follows: Total produce ... .\$219,700,000

Total in 1877. Total in 1876. Total in 1875. The increase from 1877, in currency, is about \$7,500,000, or about 31/2 per cent. of the past two years foots up as follows:

Being an increase of 7% per cent.

The value of the receipts of lumber, coal, and fish are not included in the above, being incor-porated in the following statistics of wholesale

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The general course of business among our holesale merchants has been more satisfactory in many respects than those of any previous year since the panic of 1873. All have not fared well, but the great majority have been fully as successful as they dared to hope twelve nonths ago, and some have prospered beyond expectation. There has been less of distrust in the future of values, and more confidence in men. This, however, is most noteworthy dur-ing the last half of the year. The first few months there was a great deal of anxiety as to he possible effect on business of the resumption of specie-payments, and everybody was on the qui vive to see who would seek the shelter of the Bankrupt law before it went out of operation. As time progressed one after nother entered the court, and at last there was a perfect rush; but it was found that few "took the benefit of the act" towards the last except those who were loaded down with debts of long standing, and many of them incurred through the shrinkage of real estate. Very few became bankrupts who were not long before known to be practically so; and their action cleared the commercial atmosphere of the murky clouds which had long obscured the

prospect of better times ahead.

At the beginning of the year it was widely believed that prices of all kinds of merchandise had necessarily touched bottom. They had been declining almost continuously, at the rate of 10 @12½ per cent per annum, nearly ever since 878, making a total drop of some 40 per cent on the average, and it was thought they could go no lower. But the end was not yet. Price kept going down under the fact of a supply which exceeded the demand, though a portion of our manufactured products had sought and found a ready market in Europe. This further weakening was in reality a greater embarrass-ment than that of former years; as many deal-ers had stocked up more freely in the belief that the bitterness had passed. This depression was, however, almost confined to the winter and spring. After midsummer quotations were generally steady, and the course of business has been smooth ever since; except that some interruption arose from the visitation of the South by the yellow lever, and that there was more activity than usual in many departments during the time the Exposition was in progress in th autumn. The experience of the past six months has

really been most encouraging to the wholesale trade. A continuous downward tendency in the prices of farm produce, the markets each day shadowing "in the lowest depths a lower leep, still threatening to devour" the unfortunate holder, was accompanied by steadiness in mercantile quotations, which seemed, even to the most timid, to warrant the belief that we had passed the minimum. In some lines of trade buyers were rather slow, because small re turns in cash, in proportion to the quantity of grain or the number of bogs sold, made luxuries seem all the dearer to many; but the great staples were taken freely, and retailers were again encouraged to stock up. There is reason to be lieve that they will from this time forth carry more liberal assortments than for two or three years past, inviting larger custom by a more !!beral display. At the same time it is not probable that the country trade will ever return to

twice a year with goods a large portion of which would become stale before they could be disposed of. The network of railroads that now covers the West enables the country merchant to keep buying all the time in lots to suit his convenience, and any article out of stock can be replaced within two or three days without the merchant leaving his ators. He can order by telegraph, and receive by express the goods, which are packed in Chicago within half an hour after the order is received, and shipped on the next train. And this new fice a year with goods a large portion of half an hour after the order is received, and shipped on the next train. And this new method of doing business involves an equally radical departure from the old plan pursued by the wholesale merchant and jobber. He is no longer overwhelmed with work during a few weeks in the spring and antumn, and fatigned by inactivity the remainder of the year, but drives a steady business, which can therefore be done on less profits per dollar's worth sold than before. The wholesale dealer is also constantly in the receipt of fresh goods, so that he has no stale commodities to dispose of. The result is, that articles neither grow out of fashion nor lose their quality by long keeping. fashion nor lose their quality by long keeping.
There is thus no loss in this direction; and here is another element of cheap trade, as the mer-chant is not obliged to make his customers pay for losses incurred on unsalable goods. These things, with modern improvements in the man-ner of handling, sided by increased competition, have reduced the wholesale or jobbing "profit" to a much less percentage than that obtained a few years are, and enables the consumer, in many departments at least, to buy at retail at a small strange or manufacturers' recess.

small advance on manufacturers' prices. There is still another fact which conduc strongly to this result: our merchants not make very few bad debts. The panic of 187 made it necessary to very materially shorter the lines of credit; and they have never revived the old fashion, though the merchants of the East have tried to recover lost custom by offer-ing to sell goods on long time. The retailer has long since discovered that short credits mean low prices, and that they enable him to compete successfully with the men who do not pay as they go. It is not too much to say that about all the Western trade worth having is now concentrated in the West,—which is the same thing as saying that most of it comes to hicago. The men who go to the seaboard for their goods are mostly men with whom our

merchants do not care to deal.

Even the short-credit system is now being extensively improved upon, and those who have adopted the improvement are abundantly satis-ded with the change. They believe that "the best way to resume is to resume" in earnest, and from this date will sell only for cash. The dvantages of this plan are obvious. Money loes not command so much interest as a few years ago, and for that reason the buver can better afford to pay; but the wholesale merchants have discovered that when they pay cash for their purchases they can obtain goods much more cheaply than on credit, and in order to do this they must insist on the same terms with their customers, to whom, in return, they give the full benefit. This policy gives the death-blow to much of what used to be called "enterprise," under which the trader was too often like the gambler whose motto was: "Heads, I win; tails, I do not lose anything." But the plan has this important advantage: that the man who pays pays only for what he buys, and not for the purchases of other people who do not pay. It also tends to increase his profits by cutting off the competition of the class who have no capital of their own on which to do

The area of territory supplied by our whole sale merchants has not been materially increased during the past year, except along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad and in Colorado. But it has "filled ont" in almost every directions. tion. Our dry goods and boots and shoes, with many other articles, are now being supplied to the Pacific Coast, and are distributed over every intermediate section of territory where civilized man has "located." Our goods have long been sent to the far South and Southwest, while St. Louis "merchanta" have resolved they would capture the business, or eat, like Bunyan's giant, biting their nails and shaking their fists at the innumerable caravan of goods passing b them. Of course, New York has long since bee left out in the cold, notwithstanding the stren-uous efforts of her leading merchants to prevent direct importations of foreign goods to the West. Not only have most of our Western buy-ers reased to make their purchases at the sea-board, but the Eastern drummer has long since given up as hopeless the attempt to divert the ever-swelling tide of Chicago. Indeed, the Chicago drummer is now a much less numerous individual than he was three or four years ago,—but for a very different reason. Our merchants do not now need to cater for trade as they used to; and, being known, many of them prefer to give their customers the advantage of reduced expenses in conducting the business.

We believe it is not open to question that those well-established merchants who have ceased to solicit orders by deputy have uniformly fared better than before the change. We note that Eastern manufacturers now establish agencies in this city, and in this way secure a part of the business that has left the East in favor of Chi-

Comparatively little complaint has been heard during the past year from our merchants about freight-discriminations by the railroads. Freight rates have been slightly in their "distavor," but not to an extent sufficient to counteract the advantages of this city as a depot for wholesale trade. Both foreign and domestic goods are handled here on a scale which permits a paring of profits that is not possible in places transact-ing a smaller volume of business; and so our merchants more than bold their own, in spite of Eastern and Western influences brought to bear

against them.
We do not attempt to give the number of dealers in each branch of our wholesale trade, because it is difficult to draw the line, as some of our largest wholesale merchants sell at retail, while many retailers do a small wholesale trade. But our figures are intended to apply to the whole-sale trade only, giving the first selling cost of the goods sold here, which does not include retail transactions, except in two or three mine departments, as in jewelry and music.

GROCERIES.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE has been satisfactory, and reasonably profitable to a majority of those engaged in it, though some have found it impossible to continue. Two failures have occurred, both of them in the early part of the year, which resulted in more business to those who remained in the trade. The currency value of the goods sold was slight-The currency value of the goods sold was slightly greater than that of the previous year, notwithstanding a decline in praces, which is estimated at 12½@15 per cent on the average. The shrinkage in "values" was general. Even the most staple articles, which were thought a year ago to have been down to the lowest possible figures, again gave way. Sugars, for instance, have declined 10 per cent, soaps 20 per cent, and coffees 25 per cent, and some losses have necessarily been incurred and some losses have necessarily been incurred on carrying stocks. But the business has been done on a conservative plan, and most dealers are satisfied with the result. They generally agree that the volume of business is much the largest ever transacted in the history of our city. The total sales are estimated at \$73,000,000, being the same as in 1877 and 1876. There has been no important change in the amount of capital employed,—some firms having increased the amount invested in the business, which is an offset to the lessening of numbers above noted. The argregate caolial is about \$8,000,000, or a little less than one-minth of the annual sales; this is the smallest ratio claimed in the wholesale trade. The grocery business in Chicago is generally regarded as being sa.

A VERY SOUND BASIS, perhaps more so than that of any other city in the United States. It is largely conducted on cash capital, and has been less seriously affected by the hard times than many other branches. Our jobbers are content to sell on small profits, but insist on short credits, and their losses by bad debts are comparatively small. The rescinding of the Bankrupt act has, however given renewed confidence, and we believe they are a little more liberal in their credits than early in the year. They are inclined to look for an unusually prosperous time the coming twelve months, as both wholesale and retail and some losses have necessarily been incurred on carrying stocks. But the business has been

dealers think there can scarcely be a further decline from prices, which are lower, take them, all round, than any which obtained previous to the War. Our jobbers now control the trade of a very large area, meeting with comparatively little rivalry in the West, and none from the East, in supplying the vast section of country lying west of the tenth degree of longitude from Washington. The sales of COPPERS

were larger than for any previous year, but they

were larger than for any previous year, but they made very little money for the dealer, owing to the almost continuous shrinkage in values. A decline in prices of 25 per cent is noted, and present quotations are the lowest that have been known since 1861. The year opened at 174/2234c for Rio styles. At the close of March the market had declined to 154/2234c, and at the close of June to 144/2234c, cand at the close of June to 144/2234c, and at

and the end of the year found them at 11@ 17%c. In the price of SUGARS.

There has been a decline of 10 per cent, the year opening at 10@10%c for standard A, and closing at 10@20%c. The low prices led to a largely-increased consumption, and although the business was done on an exceedingly small profit, the season was a fairly satisfactory one. The trade in New Orleans sugars during November and December was largely in excess of any former year for a like period. The sales for these two months are said to have exceeded the entire sales for 1877 of that class of sugars. The increased sales are ascribed to the fact that the quality of the 1878 crop was superior to that of former seasons. There has been a satisfactory increase in

THE TEA TRADE, and, in comparison with any of the half-dozen preceding years, the business has been prosperous. The shrinkage in values was quite severe,—fully 20 per cent,—but most of the decline took place early in the season, the last half of the year having been characterized by rather more than ordinary steadiness. The direct imports into Chicago exhibit a marked increase,—amounting for 1878 to about 150,000 packages, against 100,000 for 1877, 70,992 for 1876, 45,907 for 1875, and 32,520 for 1874. Present prices are the lowest known for twenty years, and the consumption is very large. Chicago is recognized as the cheapest market in the United States for Japan teas.

CANNED GOODS & PICKLES.

CANNED GOODS & PICKLES.

EXCEPTING PRACES,
of which the supply was scarcely more than
one-fifth as large as for the previous season,
and prices of which have ruled materially higher, there has been a greater or less shrinkage in
values of both fruits and vegetables. The
former have declined 10@20 per cent and the
latter 20@25 per cent. Of most descriptions,
the supply has steadily exceeded the demand,
which from the beginning to the end of the season was strictly of a hand-to-mputh character;
and, taking into consideration the depreciation
in values and the prevailing quickness of trade,
it will readily be inferred that the season was
not an eminently prosperous one. Sales show a
falling off as compared with 1877. Nor has the
course of the

PICKLE MARKET
met the expectations of the more sanguine.
Not only has there been a quite severe decline
in prices, but the volume of sales also has declined, and we are not divulging any secret
when we assert that the results of the year's
business were disappointing. In prices there
has been an average shrinkage of about 20 per
cent, and in the cost of production of 15 to 20
per cent. During 1877, owing to the existence
of a combination among the picklers, prices
were kept up during the autumn and early winter, until buyers had put in their winter's supply, and then the market broke badly, causing
pretty severe losses to the trade generally. As
a consequence buyers have moved very cautiously the past season, taking only such
quantities as were needed for the pursuance of
current trade, thus leaving with the manufacturer the burden of carrying the stock. We
are enabled to report a considerable increase in
the distribution of fancy mixed pickles and
chow-chow, in the manufacture and sale of
which Chicago stands without a competitor on
this side of the Atlantie. The excellence of the
home-made chow-chow is rapidly forcing a recognition of its merits among consumers, and at
the present rate of progress a very few seasons
will suffice to drive the imported articl

TOBACCO.

THE GROWTH OF OUR TOBACCO trade continues uninterrupted. Although during the first half of the year—owing to the agitation by Congress of the question of a re-duction of the tax—the demand was very much restricted, and the market in condition generally. Assumming up of the year's business shows an increase in the total sales of fully 10 per cent. From the adjournment of Congress until its reassembling the market was almost continuously active, and in general results the season of 1878 may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. A capital of \$2,000,000 is required to carry on the business which, for the period in review, amounted to \$12,000,000,—an increase over 1877 of 10 per cent. The above figures entitle Chicago to the distinction of being the

ing the

arcond Largert Marker
in the United States for the sale of manufactured tobacco, New York alone exceeding her
in the amount of sales. There is now scarcely
a prominent manufacturer in the country who
has not established here an agency for the sale
of his goods, and the year 1879 bids fair to
eclipse, in point of sales, all former sessions.
Within the past year and a balf there has been
witnessed a yeary pronounced charge in the Within the past year and a balf there has been winnessed a very pronounced change in the character of the demand. In former times fine-cut was chiefly sought for, and very listle attention was paid to the manufacture of plug; but latterly the quality and style of plug to-bacco have been immensely improved, while the fine-cut has deteriorated. As a result the latter is now under neglect, while the sales of the former have increased an hundred fold. For the low grade fine-cut there is now so little call that some of the large manufacturers have discontinued its production. Prices have averaged about 5 per cent lower than for 1877, the decline taking place early in the season.

DRIED FRUITS.

that the year 1878 witnessed a greater shrinkage of values than for any previous year "in the recollection of the oldest inhantant," jobbers assert that they have done a larger and more satisfactory business than for 1877. The decline in prices extended to nearly every article in the list, and varied from 10 to 50 per cent, with 35 per cents a fair average. Strange to say, cle in the list, and varied from 10 to 50 per cent, with 25 per cent a fair average. Strange to say, the most staple lines suffered the most, peaches, apples, prunes, and currants, for istance, depreciating fully one-half. But the decline came so gradually that it was not grisvous to bear, holders being enabled to shift their load before serious losses were sustained. New York alone excepted, Chicago now handles more dried fruit than any other city on the continent. The capital employed in the business is \$1,000,000, and the annual sales reach the large arggregate of \$2,500,000. The trade at the present time is in a more healthy condition than for several seasons previous, and, now that the odious Bankrupt law is out of the way, confidence is rapidly being restored, and the future growth of the trade promises to be even more vigorous than in the years prior to 1873. A feature of the market that of late has attracted a good deal of attention is the proportions that our trade in

of attention is the proportions that our trade in

CALIFORNIA RAISINS
is assuming. It is estimated that fully 150 tons have been sold here during the past season. In quality they compare favorably with the Malagra fruit, and in price, also, they can successfully compete with the imported article. In France, the raisin crop of 1578 was below the average, both in quantity and in quality. The prune crop in Turkey, Bohemia, Austria, and France was large, and prices are likely to continue low. Of apples the North produced a very large crop, and of a more than usually fine quality. The product of the Southern States also was liberal, and there is little to encourage the hope that present low values will be materially enhanced. The year opened with layer raisins at \$2.00\( \text{2.10} \), but the market soon dropped off to \$1.90\( \text{2.00} \) and late in the season to \$1.75\( \text{0.180} \), but in November declined by \$1.75\( \text{0.180} \), and closed at \$1.70\( \text{0.180} \). Frunes opened at 10\( \text{0.180} \), but in November declined by \$1.75\( \text{0.180} \), and in November declined by \$1.75\( \text{0.180} \), and in November they were quoted at \$1.00\( \text{0.180} \), where they began to decline. The course of prices was steadily downward until the close of the year, when they began to decline in peaches has been equally severe, the season openitive of \$2.70\( \text{0.180} \). The decline in peaches has been equally severe, the season openitive of \$2.70\( \text{0.180} \).

GREEN FRUIT.

CHICAGO HAS HELD HER PLACE as one of the largest green fruit markets continent. Dealers estimate that the bulas increased 10 per cent. Prices have

obs, especially of the leading domestic varie-s. The season was moderately lucrative for American farmers to call it satisfactory, except in cases where an abundance compensated for the low price. The sales are roughly estimated at \$5,500,000.

at \$5,500,000.

Nearly all the domestic berries were plenty and excellent. Peaches were scarce in Michigan, and a fair crop in Illinols. The quality was rather inferior, though fine peaches were contributed by this State and Northern Michigan.

Prices ranged from 250021.00 per basket.

Prices ranged from 25c@\$1.00 per basket.

The apple crop was probably the largest ever aised in the United States and Canada. The ocal market was kept full to the brim all the all with the product of the Northwestern, New York, Ohio, and Canadian orchards. Prices were about 40 per cent lower than in 1877, rangwere about 40 per cent lower than in 1877, ranging from \$1.25@1.75 per bri in car-lots. Heavy shipments were made to the Western States and Territories and some parts of the South. Large quantities of Eastern fruit were exported to Europe and tropical America. The imports of American apples into Liverpool were about 150,000 bris. In the more inaccessible parts of this country the farmers allowed thousands of bushels to decay in the orchards because it would not pay to send them to market.

The trade in cranbernes was rather below the average, owing to the abundance and cheapness of apples. The Northwestern sales were fair, and California took a good many berries. The Wisconsin crop was large, the Cape Cod fair, and the New Jersey light. But little Eastern fruit came here. Prices were about \$1.00 per bri lower than in 1877, ranging from \$5.00@8.00 per bri. The sales of

lower than in 1877, ranging from \$5.00@8.00 per bil. The sales of

California fruits
are placed at \$225,000, and the receipts at about 2.500,000 lbs. The season was satisfactory. The short crop of pears made them higher, ranging from \$2.50@4.00 per box. The receipts of California grapes were the largest ever known. They were shipped chiefly on passenger trains at an expense of \$800.00 per car. The average range of prices was 100@12½c per lb. A few plums and other fruits were received.

The trade in oranges and lemons reached about the same aggregate as in 1877, and was fairly profitable. The early crop of lemons and the summer supply of oranges were short, hence a higher range of prices. Lemons sold at \$4.00 @6.00 per box, running up to \$15.00 during the hot season, and closing at \$5.00@6.00. Box oranges sold at \$3.50@9.00, and case do at \$6.00 @14.00. The new crop of lemons is fair, and that of oranges large. Nearly all the Mediterranean fruit is now forwarded on steamers.

The Southern oranges were more plenty than usual and better in quality. Orange culture in this country seems destined to become a source of much wealth. The fine Florida and Louisiana fruit is highly esteemed, and comes to market just in time to fill the gap between the two European crops. Coast oranges have sold at \$7.00@8.50 per brl. and Florida at \$3.50@5.00 per 100.

A large proportion of the Florida orange crop

er 100.

A large proportion of the Florida orange crop s lost on account of the careless way in which is picked and shipped, and the consignee is requently blamed for small returns, while the Irequently blamed for small returns, while the slibper is really at fault. This fruit, says an experienced dealer, should be carefully cut from the trees, laid six or eight days in a curinghouse to go through the sweat, and then be carefully wrapped in paper and shipped in boxes of uniform size and shape. Shippers who have taken pains to properly handle the fruit have been handsomely rewarded for their labor. The sales of West India fruits reached about \$175,000. The receipts of bananas and pineapples were unusually large and the consumption of cocoanuts also increased. A large portion of this truit came to Chicago from New Orleans, which is new an important rival of New York in this business.

norwithstanding a General and quite pronounced decline in all descriptions of cured fish, the total value of the sales for 1878 was only a trifle less than for the previous year, amounting to about \$1,400,000 as against \$1,500,000 for 1877. As prices show an average shrinkage of fully 15@30 per cent, it will readily be seen that the quantity of fish handled was materially in excess of that for 1877. The hrinkage in values was not due to excessive pplies or to a lack of demand, -petther take saltwater fish being as plentiful as during previous season, while the demand at all nes was quite up to reasonable expectations But it was in sympathy with the general downof all commodities during the past twelve nonths. There was one failure, and that a very nonths. There was one failure, and that a very nod one,—bad, viewed from a moral stabd-point; so the creditors say, at least. Of LAKE FISH, the catch shows a marked failing-off from

that of the previous season, which, it will be re-membered, was considerably under the average. more than a third of an average, but the herring fisheries were fairly successful, especially during the autumn. The greatly-decreased supply of cured lake-fish is accounted for in part by the fact that, with improved facilities for shipping them, a larger supply than usual of the catch

cured lake-fish is accounted for in part by the fact that, with improved facilities for shipping them, a larger supply than usual of the catch now finds its way to the market in a fresh state. Prices of No. 1 whitefish opened at \$4.50@4.60, and, soon advanced to \$4.60@4.75. In February they began to decime, and the downward movement did not stop until July, when sales were made as low as \$2.75. The market soon rallied, and from the 1st of August till about the middle of November ruled steady at \$3.00@3.25. The present price is \$3.50. The MACKEREL FISHERIES

Were not attended with even the very poor success of the previous season, the catch of large mackerel being the lightest known for many years. A fair quantity of the poorer grades was taken, and the prices of 2nd and 3rd are low, relatively. The cud fisheries also were only partially successful. The catch of George's was the lightest ever known, but of Bank there was a fair supply. The vear opened at \$3.50.60, and gradually declined until \$3.50 for Bank and \$4.75 for George's were reached in May. Later the market advanced to \$5.00 and \$5.50, but during November prices again declined, and the year closed at \$3.50@3.73 for Bank and \$5.50, but during 1877 was \$4.50. Salmon have been plentiful, and sold lower than ever before,—now quoted at \$12.75@13.00 per brl.

THE FRESH-FISH BUSINESS

was active, and the market throughout was steady at unchanged prices. In our last Annual Review mention was made of the fact that it was the prevailing opinion among the more prominent dealers that some legislation should be had in reference to "meshes," or, in other words, a law regulating the catching of small fish. We note that the Legislatures of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, realizing the necessity of such a law, have enacted certain messures bearing upon this case, and we are informed that a similar petition will be presented the present winter to the Legislature of Illinois for its consideration. The number of firm engaged in this branch in this city is cieven, wh 1877, 12,240,000 pounds in 1878, and 11,500,000 in 1875.

OYSTERS.

As compared with the year 1877, the oyster trade has ruied active, and as the weather was favorable, packers were realizing at an advance of 15 per cent on the sales effected twelve months ago. Packers complain that as yet there is only a small margin, and are firm in their demands at the recent advance. Business in this branch was materially checked during the month of November by the strike in Baitmore, and our dealers were forced to purchase their goods in various cities,—Baltimore, Philadelphia, Amboy, and New York,—at an advance of fully 10 per cent. There are twenty-one firms engaged in this trade in Chicago, whose aggregate capital foots up \$1,175,00. The value of the annual sales was \$4,500,000, against \$3,500,000 for 1875. A marked feature of the trade last season was an improved demand from California, and the trade from the Southwest is also larger than ever before known.

THE SALES OF THE PAST YEAR show a satisfactory increase, being about 4 per cent in currency, or 7% per cent in gold. greater than the previous year; which was 10 per cent larger than the total of 1875. The total sales argregate about \$52.000,000, against \$50,000,000 in 1877. The capital employed is in the neighborhood of \$0,000,000, there having been no in-

berimod of \$1,000,000, there having been no increase during the past twelve months, except that the profits of the business have been partially added to the stock in some cases.

The business has been the most active in our history, and the most profitable of any since the partir of 1873. The volume of goods handled was 10@15 per cent in excess of the previous twelve months, but a further shrinkage in prices, averaging not far from 10 per cent on all ses of goods, made the cash returns of the past years more nearly equal, as above, decline chiefly occurred during the first six years more nearly equal, as above.

chiefly occurred during the first six is reported in this department, though the genying the market to rule steady after eral decline told rather heavily on profits. The

The continuous improvements in machinery have so much cheapened the cost of production that, with wages and raw material nolower than before the War, the manufacturer is able to furnish his goods at a material reduction from then current quotations; and our merchants are satisfied with a smaller percentage of profit, because they have learned to handle the goods with less cost to themselves on a vastly enharged volume of business. No immediate advance in prices seems to be generally expected, but the trade is decidedly disposed to regard prices as down to bed-rock, and much more confidence is displayed than a few months ago. Retail dealers are more willing to invest in goods ahead of the demands of the present, and consumers are not paring so closely as heretofore in restricting purchases to the supply of immediate wants. For this reason, a healthy trade is looked for during the coming year, with even more activity than was experienced during the past twelve months. We note the existence of a good and growing demand for THE BETTER CLASS OF GOODS, in which unusual attractions are offered at the principal establishments. This class of articles

months. We note the existence of a good and growing demand for THE RETYRE CLASS OF GOODS, in which unusual attractions are offered at the principal establishments. This class of articles is more fully supplied each succeeding year by domestic manufacturers; but the direct imports of foreign dry goods to this city were about as great in 1878 as in 1877, though the total imports into the United States show a considerable falling off. Our (Chicago) imports would have been much larger but for the "irregularities" in the New York Custom-House, which have really operated as a direct discrimination against the merchants of the West. It now seems probable that within a very tew years the importations of foreign dry goods will fall off to a merely nominal figure. Our manufacturers are even now competing successfully with those of the Old World, even on their own ground, both on staples and the better class of goods. The merchants of this city report their trade to be rapidly extending in area, with the continuous settling up of the Southwest. West, and Northwest. They now trade to the limits of civilization, fully half-way around the compass, their dealings extending from Ohio to the Eastward, round by Texas, and California, to British America on the Pacific coast, and trending still further northward to the rapidly-settling bountry at the eastern end of the Northern route to the Pacific Ocean. Dealers report that collections have been very good,—better even than in 1877,—and that the failures among retailers in the Northwest were fewer than usual.

among retailers in the Northwest were fewer than usual.

WOOLEN GOODS.

This branch of the wholesale trade has ruled quite active, the volume of sales showing an increase of about 11 per cent in currency, notwithstanding the fact that there has been an average decline of 123/@15 per cent in prices. The total of sales is estimated at fully \$5,000,000, against \$4,500,000 in 1877, and \$4,250,000 in 1876; the sales of 1874 were \$4,000,000. It is difficult, however, to closely approximate the magnitude of the business, as all the wholesale clothing houses trade in woolens as well as those who

of the business, as all the wholesale clothing houses trade in woolens as well as those who deal in dry goods.

Imported and domestic goods have declined in price in about the same ratio, but the proportion of the former to the total sold continues to decrease. Domestic goods are rapidly taking the place of the imported articles, the quality steadily improving, while they can be supplied at much lower prices than equal qualities of foreign make. Our importations are now nearly confined to the finer grades of English and Scotch cloth; and the sales of broadcloth are now relatively small, while it is well glish and Scotch cloth: and the sales of broadcloth are now relatively small, while it is well
known that many of the goods now sold as foreign
were never on the other side of the Atlantic.
We note that the demand is running
more and more to low and medium
priced goods than ever before; but at
the same time the cheapness of fair to good
cloths has caused a severe discrimination
against shoddy articles, which are now nearly
unsalable, and the manufacturers of this class
of goods have been the heaviest sufferers. The
past year has, however, been an unprofitable
one for manufacturers in general. Many mills
have closed during the past twelve months,
some shutting down as late as November.
No features of any consequence have occurred in this branch of trade in 1878, and, as collections have been better than in any previous lections have been better than in any previous year since the panic, the business of the twelve mouths just elapsed may be regarded as a fairly prosperous one. Dealers have been able to operate on smaller margins of profit, as the cost of handling was reduced fully 10 per cent from that of 1877.

CARPETINGS have ruled very active during the greater part of the year. The quantity of goods sold was about 15 per cent greater than in 1877, at a reduction of some 10 per cent in quotations. This gives an increase of about 5 per cent in cash sales. The aggregate in carpets and upholstery is estimated at \$3,300,000, against \$3,100,000 in 1877. The capital employed is about \$750,000, being the same as one year ago. Prices are now lower than ever before, the deciline having been greatest on the higher priced goods. It is a significant fact that nearly all the goods now handled in this line are of American manufacture. One of our leading jobbers stated that his firm have not a yard of foreign manufacture. One of our leading jobbers stated that his firm have not a yard of foreign carpeting in their house. Excepting in some of the finer tapestries, the domestic article is in every respect equal in quality to the English make; while some claim that our Brussels, and ingrain carpets are even superior to those of foreign manufacture. No ingrains are now imported, and very few have been brought into this country within the past five years. Prior to that time fully one-half of the Brussels and ingrain carpets sold in this market were imported goods. Dealers report the business of the past year as more profitable than that of 1877, notwithstanding the shrinkage in prices of goods in stock.

#### MILLINERY. THE WHOLESALE MILLINERY TRADE

has been more active than ever, almost al though the year, many more goods having been distributed from this city than in any preceding twelve months. Tue weather wasfavorable, as rule, inviting to the display of personal adornmen in marked contrast to the wet season of autumn and early winter in 1877. Both the spring and

and early winter in 1877. Both the spring and the autumn seasons were long, and the weather fine. The spring was the more active of the two, though the Exposition in the fall invited and stimulated a large country trade.

In our last annual review we stated that prices were not more than half of what they were two years previously, and it then seemed as if the trade must be down to hard-pan. But there has been a still further shrinkage to the extent of 10@12½ per cent during 1878, and the result is that prices were never so low as now-not-even in the years before the War of the Rebellion. Notwithstanding this fact the wholesale sales exhibit an increase in dollars and cents. The aggregate of last year is estimated at fully \$5,000,000, against \$4,900,000 in 1877, and \$4,830,000 in 1876. This is an increase of 2 per cent in currency, or nearly 5½ per cent when the sales of 1878 and 1877 are both reduced to a specie basis.

The capital employed in the hydrogeness is not

of 1878 and 1877 are both reduced to a specie basis.

The capital employed in the business is not far from one-fifth of the sales, being is the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. This is somewhat less than a year ago, as two or three of the small firms have succumbed to the inevitable, being pressed down by the depreciation of stock while on hand. The cost of doing business remains about the same, there being few items of expense in which important changes have occurred. The business is now conducted on a relatively small profit, competition having caused a material reduction within the past two or three years.

small profit, competition having caused a material reduction within the past two or three years.

THE PACT Of LOW PRICES
has caused the demand to run to a much better class of goods than formerly, and the cheapest articles are now but little sought after. The country milliner vies with the one in the city in looking out the newest designs, and making the most attractive display possible. It is noticeable, however, that very much of this material is now made here. The volume of imported goods diminishes annually, and little besides novelties are now imported, though our leading houses have resident buyers in Europe always on the lookout for the most attractive material. The fact is that Chicago now manufactures her own flowers, and employs its own artists to invent and model new shapes and fashions, which are wrought by the deft flagers of nearly 300 workers into forms that the most cultivated Parisian taste might envy. The artificial flowers of France and Chicago are now offered side by side in our leading establishments, and the latter are not infrequently preferred on the score of beauty and tasteful adaptation, irrespective of the difference in orices. As a result of this home talent and industry, the visitor to Chicago now finds a display rivaling the choicest collections of the Old World in quality, and offered at prices which defy competition even with cities of the East.

Our leading houses can truly boast that they furnish a more attractive and varied display than any house in New York City, which is the same thing as saying that they beat the world. Very little of the trade of the West now goes to the seaboard—the quick, good sense of our lady caterers to the tastes of the people having taught them that they can do better here. Dealers report that collections have been quite as satisfactory during 1878 as at any time during the three preceding years.

the three preceding years.

ggregate sales were about 15 per cent than in 1877, but as this was ac panied by a shrinkage in prices of fully 15 pe cept, the currency value of sales at wholesa was about the same as the previous year, when they were estimated at \$12,000,000, against \$11,000,000 in 1870. The capital employed, including that engaged in the manufacturing department, is about \$5,000,000. The cost of doing business has been less then in 1872 owing to a decline in rents. less than in 1877, owing to a decline in rents insurance, etc., while the cost of labor has re nained about the same, there being no material reduction in wages.

Trading has been more of a hand-to-mouth

character during the past twelve months than usual, buyers confining themselves rather close-ly to the supply of current wants; but a codusual, buyers confining themselves rather closely to the supply of current wants; but a considerable increase in the number of purchasers has more than made amends for this conservativeness, and our merchants and manufacturers have not large stocks at the close of the year, while those in the hands of retailers are light, which argues an active business in the near future. The majority of dealers report that collections have been good nearly all through the year, and fewer losses have been sustained than heretofore. Hence the business has been satisfactory and fairly renumerative, though profits are so small that a large volume of goods have to be handled to make the business has been satisfactory and fairly renumerative, though profits are so small that a large volume of goods have to be handled to make the business has been satisfactory and fairly renumerative, though profits are so small that a large volume of goods have to be handled to make the business pay.

The wholesale clothing business is more largely one of home production than any other, not even excepting boots and shoes, nearly all of the clothing sold here being made here. Indeed, there is only one wholesale house of any considerable magnitude that does not

MANUVACTURE ITS OWN CLOTHING here, and most of the home retailers purchase their goods in this city. The use of the best improved machinery, which reduces the cost of manufacture to a minimum, deos not prevent the employment of a whole army of workers, whose wages swell the sales in other departments of commercial activity. We note that the leading idea in this city has been from the first to suit the climate where the goods are to be offered for sale, as well as to offer an assortment fitted for a large number of conditions in life. Hence there is much more of variety in style and quality in the goods made here than in those made East, though manufacturers near the seaboard are recently following our example. This variety withsmall profits on handling has enabled Chicago men to build up a ve

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

JOBBERS PRONOUNCE THE SHASON a satisfactory one. The trade of the first eigh months was prosecuted under very favorable circumstances, and the cause for grumbling, if ndeed there was any, was in the late fall, when sales were lessened by the mild weather and cheapness of farm products. Business expanded n a Western direction. The States that were "on the pioneer" a very few years ago bave or dered a greater quantity of goods than ever be-fore, and the recently-developed Biack Hills district and the Red River country have furpished new and important custom. The de nished new and important custom. The demands of the older sections have also increased. Notwithstanding an average reduction in prices of about 12½ per cent, dealers are able to report a gain in the volume of sales as measured in money, the transactions approximating \$4.500,000, including manufactured furs, straw, and buck goods. The number of firms has been increased to nine by the addition of one the past year. The capital invested is placed at \$1,500,000. Trade in the country is said to be in a very healthy condition. Bills have been more freely discounted than in any former year, and fewer losses made by bad debts. The spring and fall

country.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

has not exhibited the same ratio of increase a in 1877, when the volume of sales was not far from \$15,000,000, against about \$13,000,000 in 1876. There has been a further growth in the ousiness, the quantity of goods sold being about 15 per cent greater than the year preceding; but there has been a further decline in prices to nearly the same extent, leaving the cash returns of the two last years not far from equal. The sales are estimated at \$15,000,000, on a working capital of \$5,000,000, which in-dudes that employed in manufacturing. The decrease in the selling price of boots and

shoes is chiefly owing to a lessened cost of ma-terial, which has ruled very low, in common with live stock. The price of labor remain about the same, and no important improvements have recently been made in labor-saving nachinery, which really seems as if it had

ments have recently been made in labor-saving machinery, which really seems as if it had already reached the hight of perfection in this business. The profits of handling are about the same as a year ago, but very much less than they were a little earlier in our history, increasing competition having made a great difference in this respect. Neither has there been any noteworthy addition to the capital employed, or the number of prominent firms engaged in the business; though a year ago two or three Eastern firms were canvassing the advisability of opening out here. Our jobbers report

A SATISPACTORY TRADE.

The losses through abd debts the past year were fewer than usual, and collections were made with greater promptness than in any previous year since the panic of 1873.

All the indications point to a further rapid growth of the business, though it has already attained very large dimensions. It is established on the very solid basis of manufacturing a large proportion of the goods at home, on the spot where the raw material is prepared for using. The slaughter-houses of this city supply a very large quantity of hides, which are tanned here, and available to manufacturers without cost of transportation except over short "intramural" distances. The Eastern manufacturer has to pay freight on the leather or hides from the West, and his manufactured product has again to pay transportation charges before it can find a market in the West. This important fact has encouraged the industry here, and about twenty-five firms are at charges before it can find a market in the West. This important fact has encouraged the industry here, and about twenty-five firms are at present engaged in the manufacturing and jobbing trade in this city, three of whom do a larger aggregate business than any other three firms in the United States. They chiefly confine themselves to the make of the heavier class of goods, but within the past two years the manufacture of ladies' wear has been conducted here on a rather extensive scale. The Chicago made goods, about 90 per cent of which are manufactured from Chicago made leather, find their way into almost every part of the United States, and the recent impetus given to the development of mining and agriculture in the far West and Northwest has very much widened the market in those directions, while they are preferred to other goods in large areas of the South.

of the South.

THE TRADE IN RUBBER GOODS

was unusually quiet during the greater part of
the past year. The weather has been unfavorable to activity in this direction. Good roads in
the country, and good sidewalks in the city,
with a generally mild temperature, have enabled many to dispense with rubbers who formerly used them. The trade in these goods is,
however, a large one in the aggregate.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
report an increase in the quantity of goods sold, and an average depreciation in values of about 5 per cent. The decline in prices offsets the gain 5 per cent. The decline in prices offsets the gain in volume, so that the sales aggregate about the same as in 1877, being \$4,750,000, on a capital of \$5,000,000. The business is still conducted by eight houses. The percentage of profits is believed to have been larger than in the preceding year, the market having been steadier, and several articles which were very low in the early part of the season advanced a little in the part of the season advanced a little in the autumn. The fluctuations in the gold premium have been too slight to exert much influence. The gradual sbrinkage in prices is attributed to larger production and competition between domestic and foreign manufacturers. Several articles which were formerly imported

in sufficient quantities to supply the trade. In the first part of the season the trade was disturbed by proposed changes in the tariff, which made manufacturers uncertain how to act. Appreliensions of a short supply of quinine caused a sharp advance from \$3.05 to \$4.00 per oz. but the price subsequently receded to \$3.55. Suph. the price subsequently receded to \$3.65. Sulph cinchonidia, the popular substitute for quinine, advanced in September under the increasing demand. Opium dropped from \$4.65 to \$4.45 per lib, and closed at \$5.00. The sales of the

that have been freely advertised have increased in volume, while those of some in the older class that have not been kent prominently before the public have suffered a diminution.

The increase in custom has been principally in the freshly-settled West. The gain in business with Ohio and other Eastern territory which was noted last year has been held.

was noted last year has been held.

The annexed table shows the changes in som of the leading articles in the years named: of the leading articles in the years na July July. 1875.

Citric acid, per lb. 18 160 \$1.30 Oxalic acid, per lb. 30 21 Assafoctida, per lb. 60 35 Borax, per lb. 30 18 Chloroform, per lb. 1.40 1.20 Oil bergamont, per lb. 6.00 7.25 Oil lemon, per lb. 6.00 4.75 Ociline, per oz. 2.80 2.40 Fotassa chlorate, per lb 30 35 Bromide potassa, per lb 1.10 70 Opium, per lb. 8.65 8.00 Bl carbonate soda, per lb. 08 06 Caustic soda, per lb. ... 09 08

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

THE WHOLESALE TRADE IN CROCKERY. dealt in under this head has been a more satisfactory one to dealers than in any previous year since the one succeeding the fire, when the business was overdone by a large increase in the number of firms engaged in it. The volume of goods sold is reported to have increased about 15 per cent, which is partially compensated by a general decline in prices. That, however, was not so great as in some former years, quotations having previously nearly reached hardpan. There was no material decline in domestic goods, but imported articles were reduced 8@10 per cent, about half of which was due to the practical disappearance

of which was due to the practical disappearance of the premium en gold. Dealers report a marked falling off in the volume of importations, owing to the improving quality and greater cheapness of American made goods.

OUR TRADE HAS INCREASED chiefly in the extreme West and Southwest, where the rapid development of industries is opening up a big demand for lamps and other glassware. We have done a little less business with Wisconsin and Minnesota than in 1877. Dealers report fewer losses than in previous years, probably owing to greater care in the giving of credits, and in some measure to the fact that most of the weak concerns have been weeded out by the hard times following the panic.

The capital employed in this business is about The capital employed for this business is about the same as a year ago, when we estimated it at \$500,000. The aggregate sales were about \$2,600,000 in lar7, and \$2,200,000 in 1878. Business is being done on small margins of profit, but the trade is generally regarded as in a sound, healthy condition. One firm has retired from the business during the past year.

#### MUSIC.

THE TRADE IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS rain shows a slight decrease in the amount re ceived on sales, a further shrinkage of some 10 per cent in prices being only partially compen-sated by an increase in the volume of goods handled. Chicago dealers still control the trade of the West, but do so only by dint of great competition among themselves and with Eastern houses, which are working hard to establish agencies in the country beyond us. This has materially reduced the margin of profit on goods handled, which, in addition to a slight reduction in manufacturers' prices, has put down the cost of musical instruments to lower figures than were ever before known, taking the intrinsic value of the goods into the ac count. The volume of sales is estimated at

count. The volume of sales is estimated at \$2,200,000, against \$2,250,000 in 1877, and \$2,500,000 in 1878.

Trade was active during the first half of the year, and some of our dealers were encouraged to believe that the year's business would snow an increase in dollars and cents, especially as the crops were known to promise well. But when it was found that hogs and grain must sell at very low prices, there was an instinctive falling back on the part of country buyers, and many of the sales made afterwards could only be effected by giving e effected by giving

This chiefly applies to pianos and organs.

Dealers in the smaller kind of instruments report a satisfactory increase, especially in the line of band music. These instruments have port a satisfactory increase, especially in the line of band music. These instruments have not been much reduced in price, as many of them are imported, and figures were already down on the hardoan. We note, however, that the manufacture of this kind of goods is now carried on to a large extent in the United States, and some of them are made in Chicago. Indeed, the wood instruments of domestic manufacture are now ranking those of foreign make,—chiefly in the better class of goods. They are found to be fully equal in quality, and are not open to the serious objection of shrinking and cracking, which often occurs with goods imported from the moist skies of Europe to the drier climate on this side of the Atlantic.

The choice of planos is veering round still more than ever in favor of the "uorights," which as now made are far less hable to get out of order than formerly. The sales of cottage organs show a rather large increase, and considerable improvement is noted in style. Dealers in good instruments of both these classes complain that the market is flooded with cheap trash which can only be depended on to give out, and leave the buver distrustful even of the best. The city trade has recently been more satisfactory, in comparison with the country, than for two or three years previously,—the city customer being more willing to buy a fair article when

two or three years previously,—the city customer being more willing to buy a fair article when be can get it at a fair price.

#### JEWELRY. NO MATERIAL CHANGE

n the value of the goods sold is reported for 1878, the sales being estimated at \$4,850,000, the same as in 1877. The volume of goods handled to produce this total was, however, larger, there being a shrinkage in prices in this department as in nearly all others. Reduced to a specie ba sis, there is a gain of 3@31/2 per cent to credit

to the operations of the year just closed.

The course of trade has been somewhat irregularly distributed. Some dealers report a decrease in business, and two houses have failed since our last Annual Review. Others report an increase of business, though the number of an increase of ousness, though the number of traders is increased,—four new houses having opened out during the past year. The general sentiment of the trade is that business is improving, though competition, has effected a material reduction in the percentage of profits on some lines of goods. Especially is this the case in watches, which are now manufactured in vast numbers in this country, in competition with the foreign goods, which up to a few years ago were sold here exclusively.

the foreign goods, which up to a few years ago were sold here exclusively.

We note a gradual concentration of the jobbing trade here, Eastern manufacturers having been obliged to open agencies in order to secure the trade which would no longer go to the seaboard. The consequence is that our jobbing trade in jeweiry is now conceded to be

LARGER THAN THAT OF NEW YORK

City, and at least \$1,500,000 capital is employed here in the trade, which now supplies the whole West,—South as well as North. It is not possible in this department to separate the waolesale from the retail, and we have therefore included both in the above total of annual sales.

from the retail, and we have therefore included both in the above total of annual sales. The beats of the standard clock of the Dear-born Observatory are now carried regularly and steadily by electricity into the leading jewelry establishments; and they are thus able to make close comparisons with true time, and regulate timepieces accordingly.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS. OUR REPORT OF THE LEATHER MARKET for 1877 would answer, in all essential particu lars, for the year just closed. It is one of the few branches of trade in which the past twelve months have not witnessed a change for the better in any essential particular. Dullness and depression have been the predominant features throughout, and the year's business was productive of very little profit to the jobber. The superior quality and very low price of the goods now being turned out by our large manufacturers has turned out by our large manufacturers has driven the custom shoemaker to the wall, and it admits of serious doubt whether to him the prosperous days of former times will over return. The season of 1878 saw a further shrinkage in values of leather of 10 per cent, which carries prices to a lower point than ever before known. Collections have been, and are still, poor, and, taken all in all, the leather trade for 1878 was no more satisfactory than during the previous years since the rank. The trade is

morocco, sheepskins, glove calf, kid, and lin-ings exhibits a further growth, though the in-crease scarcely equals the hopes entertained one rear ago by that branch of the trade. The apital employed in the jobbing trade has not acreased, remaining at about \$500,000.

COAL. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT

to state in what respect, if any, the season of 1878 was more satisfactory to the coal-dealer than was that of 1877. Owing to the prevalence of unusually mild weather during the winter of 1877-78, the advent of spring found dealers with more than 100,000 tons of coal remaining on hand, and a majority of consumers with enough in their bins to supply their wants throughout the sumer. Consequently the aptive demand during the spring and summer months was of exceptionally small di-mensions, and, with prices ruling lower than at any previous period in the history of the trade, the coal-dealer bad a pretty "hard row to hoe." But the coal-dealer never receives any But the coal-dealer never receives any sympathy. The memory of the consumer runs back to the time when the former had things all his own way, and extorted \$15, \$20, and even \$23 for a ton of anthracite coal; and then charged him an additional 50 cents per ton for delivery, if the buyer was so unfortunate as to live outside of certain prescribed limits. That was away back in 1864 and 1865, when two or three dealers had a monopoly of the business. Now the competition has so increased that the maintenance of extortionate prices is impossible, and the consumer is now taking his revenge. The extremely low prices have led to a materially increased consumption, especially in the country; but the trade here did not derive much benefit from that fact, as a larger proportion than usual of the coal taken by the country trade went around Chicago. There have been some failures, and the capital of other firms has been reduced somewhat,—the low prices making it unnecessary to use so much money in the business as formerly, and the aggregate capital now employed does not exceed \$4,500,000. The highest

PRICES FOR 1878

were, for anthracite, \$6,50@6.75. Those were

ital now employed does not exceed \$4,500,000. The highest

PRICES FOR 1878

were, for anthracite, \$6.50@6.75. Those were the prices current at the beginning of the year, and there the market remained until the 1st of May, when it dropped to \$5.25@5.75. In July there was an advance to \$6.00@6.25, and early ain September to \$6.00@6.25, since when the market has ruled steady. For the previous year the lowest quotation was \$5.75@6.00, and the highest \$7.75@8.00. The lowest figures for 1876 were \$7.00@7.50. Bituminous coals also have averaged lower than ever before, Brian Hill having retailed at \$5.00 and Wilmington at \$3.00 during the greater part of the year.

The greatly-decreased.

PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE,
—nearly 3,000,000 tons,—and the existence of what was generally supposed to be a very strong combination of producers, warranted the expectation of a material advance in prices during the present winter; but the recently developed signs of a breaking up of the combination and the reduced prices obtained at the November and December auction sales in New York dispelled that hope, and the most that dealers now expect is to be able to maintain present prices.

LAKE PRRIGHTS

have been lower than for any former year. Opening at 25c from Buffalo, they were without change until the beginning of June, when they advanced to 30c. In August they fell back to 25c, where they remained until Nov. 4; then they advanced to 45c, and later in the season to 50c, which was the highest rate of the year. The lowest rate for 1877 was 25c, and the high-

50c, which was the highest rate of the yea The lowest rate for 1877 was 25c, and the high

THE RECEIPTS OF COAL for the past three years have been as follows, 1878.

By lake..... 725, 719

By rail.....

By canal.... 804, 759 935, 504 8, 828

Totals ... 1. 817, 812 1,749,091 1,619,035 LUMBER.

THE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS of lumber and shingles at Chicago in the years were as follows: . RECEIPTS. | 1878. | 1877. | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 | 1,063,452 |

The receipts by lake were 1,078,247 m feet lumber and 620,111 m shingles. The Lumber-man's Exchange gives the following statement showing the receipts from the different ports:

Lumber. | Lincoln and Hamlin | 12, 926 | 18, 011 |
Manistee	120, 863	107, 702
Frankfort and Leland	8, 507	12, 823
Traverse Bay	20, 480	22, 065
Cheborgan	38, 834	40, 551
Alpena	25, 878	24, 340
Saginaw	29, 194	35, 460
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Saginaw	20, 194	36, 560
Saginaw	20, 194	36, 560
Saginaw	20, 194	36, 560

men have been all the year in solving. The Saginaw and Mississippi River districts were both far behind, and the Lake Michigan section would have been greatly short, but for the energetic summer logging in Western Michigan. incited by the prospect of a lumber famine. Rairroads were built into the woods, dams constructed, and every known device utilized in order to get the logs to the mills. These efforts were successful. A full stock of logs was secured on this lake, though at increased cost, which offset the advantages promised by higher prices, and the season proved to be a disappointment to the trade. The period of lake navigation was the longest on record, and the local receipts were about 10 per cent larger than in 1877.

THE CHICAGO DEALERS
have had a capital trade. The shortage elsewhere gave them full sweep. Favored by low freights, and small stocks in the Mississippi River district, they have mostly supplied the West nearly to the Rocky Moun ams, invaded Minnesota and Dakota; and gained in Onio and the East. The spring trade fulled a little after the full resumption of navigation, but as soon as the shortage on the Mississippi and Lake Huron was established beyond a doubt—the traditional June rise being a feeble affair,—business received fresh impetus, and kept brisk under favorable crop reports, until heavy receipts from Western Michigan in the autumn—the product of the summer logs—broke the local market, and convinced everbody that they had underestimated the size of the log supply. In August the yard dealers were well stocked on a declining market. They were doing an extensive business at a furious competition, but prices were rendered more uniform in September by the withdrawal of the drummers by common consent. The low price of farm products damaged somewhat the late Western trade, and the merchants in this and contiguous States bought comparatively little lumber till just before the close of the season, when they were satisfied to replenish at the lowest prices of the year. The city consumption w

of the year. The city consumption was about the same as usual.

\*\*THE YARD MARKET\*

has received most of the country patronage. The distant Western trade has required dry lumber, which has been proportionately higher than green the whole seasos, and less affected by the fluctuations in cargoes. In January dry common lumber sold out of the yards at \$11.00 (@11.30, and fencing at \$13.00. Boards and dimension stuff advanced to \$11.50@12.50 in the next month, and began to weaken in the soring, under enlarging receipts, to \$11.00@12.20 in May. Then green joists and scantling sold at \$10.00. These prices, with frequent rebates, ranged till September, when green common sold at \$9.50@10.00 and closed at \$9.00@10.00. Dry closed at \$10.50@12.00. The quantity of lumber sold at the sale-docks was \$22.000 m ft, against 295,000 m ft in 1877. More dry stuff was handled at the sale-docks than in former years, but shippers did not realize the profits from it they hoped to. The higher qualities were in moderate supply. Piece-stuff opened at \$9.00. ranged irregularly from \$8.00.00.

in the previous year. Common boards and strips were about 500@\$1.00 per 1,000 ft higher than cargo-dimension lumber. Medium inch sold at \$9.50@10.50, and choice at \$10.50@13.00

affoat.

The year closed with a heavy stock on hand. That of lumber was nearly 426,377 m ft on Dec. 1, against 405,434 m ft on the same date in 1877. This is the largest stock ever carried over. But it is not considered excessive, in view of the fact that an unusually wide area of country is to be supplied in the interval preceding the opening of the new season.

that an unusually wide area of country is to be supplied in the interval preceding the opening of the new season.

Lumber freights were miserably low, but a great advantage to shippers. The Muskegon rate averaged \$1.11, and the Meneminee \$1.31.

Shingles were about 8 per cent lower than in 1877. The season opened with the yards heavily stocked, the receipts were larger, the shipments less than in the former year, and the reports indicate an increased production. The returns were seldom sufficient to make manufacturers rejoice. The best grades opened at \$2.10@2.90 per 1,000, declined in July to \$2.00, and after September sold at \$1.90@2.00, averaging about \$2.00. Standards opened at \$2.00@2.10, touched \$1.70, and sold in the fall at \$1.75.@1.85. The statement of shipments is incorrect, as it does

se.00. Standards opened at \$2.00@2.10, touched \$1.70, and sold in the fall at \$1.75@1.85. The statement of shipments is incorrect, as it does not include the shingles forwarded in the ends of cars. The actual shipments were probably three times those given. The yard stock on Dec. 1 was 187.712 m, and on Jan. 1, 125,640 m. Yard prices were \$1.90@2.00. The receipts at the cargo market were \$15,000 m, and in 1877 about 233,000 m.

Lath were steady at \$1.25 afloat, averaging less than in the previous year. The demand was fair. The receipts at the cargo market were \$2,000 m, which is just 1,000 m more than the offerings in 1877. The stock on Dec. 1 was 42,647 m pcs. The yard price was \$1.40@1.70.

PROSPECTUS.

In the pine regions of the Northwest lumbering is conducted on a creat scale this winter, and the coming available supply of logs promise to be double that of either of the past two years, and may exceed that of any previous season. The winter, so far, has been favorable for logging. Snow has fallen in abundant quantities, and the reports from the pineries indicate a large and cheap crop of logs. Lumbermen are more independent of the weather now than they ever were. The extensive river improvements completed the past summer, the construction of rairroads to the woods, and the application of other new inventions, makes logging in the prominent districts possible almost the entire year, and probably forever disposes of the thought of a short crop. Dealers look upon large production as a necessity. The immense capital permanently invested must be worked, and the inhabitants of the pine regions be given employment. Local operators expect low prices next year, and sharper competition with the Mississippi district, in the New West, but with camp-supplies, labor, and money very cheap, they hope to hold trade, and make the business pay a fair interest.

#### OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS. IN WRITING UP THIS

important branch of Chicago's wholesale trade, it would be pleasant to be able to speak encouragingly of the past year's business, but, unfortunately, the facts do not warrant a very rosy account. Not only has there been a very general, and in some instances a very pronounced, de-cline in prices, but we also have to note a de-crease in the amount of goods sold. The average shrinkage in values falls little short of 15 per cent, while the falling-off in sales as com-pared with 1877 may be set down at fully 10 per cent. The decrease may be accounted for by the fact that during 1878 a materially less number of wooden buildings were put up in the West than during 1877; but, after giving due weight to that fact, it must be confessed that the re-sults of the season's business were disappoint-ing. The

has been dull and depressed throughout the season, with prices ruling lower than for many years, if, indeed, not lower than ever before. The average price of white lead for 1877 was \$8.00. Prices no doubt would have touched a still lower point but for the existence of a combination among the manufacturers through which prices were in a measure controlled. The year opened at \$8.50, from which ngure the market did not vary until July, when it dropped off to \$8.00. In September the price fell to \$7.50, where it remained to the end of the season.

show a depreciation in values ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. Carbon has been in excessive supply, and has averaged lower than ever before in the history of the trade. The production has been at the rate of about 40.600 bris per day, which is an increase over any former year, while the quantity exported shows a falling off from the figures for 1877. The surplus being thrown upon the home markets kept prices very low the season through. The vear opened at 19½ c for Illinois legal test (150°). From that date there was a steady, gradual decline until July, when the market stood at 13c, with 110 deg. test selling at 11½ c. Those were the lowest prices of the year. Since the beginning of November the market has crept up a little closing figures being 15c for 150 deg. test and 12½c for 110 deg. test. The annual production of carbon oil is about 15,000,000 bris, and the value of the annual exports is more than \$60,000,000. It is estimated that not less than \$100,000,000 are invested in the business in one way or another, and that the to-tal value of the exports since the discovery of petroleum in 1859 is fully \$500,000,000. The sales here for 1878 were 115,000 brls, against 100,000 brls for 1877. The sales of one firm here reached 71,000 brls. The market for linseed off has ruled steadier than for several seasons previous but 100,000 bris for 1877. The sales of one firm here reached 71,000 bris. The market for linseed off has ruled steadier than for several seasons previous, but at such low prices that crushers have had an unprofitable year of it. Durnig most of the season there was little or no demand for the cake, and it was more or less a "drug" even at the extreme low range of \$20.00@25.00 per ton. Prices opened at 58@61c, but soon advanced to 62@67c, and at the close of March there was a further advance of 1c. In May the market declined to 60@65c, and in August to 53@58c, which was the lowest point reached. During August and September it advanced to 57@63c, and further along in the season to 61@66c. The last advance was the result of the formation of a combination among the crushers,—the "Ring" embracing all the principal crushers in the United States.

Turpentine has been very plenty most of the time, and very cheap the year through, opening in January at 37c and declining to 31c in August. The highest price of 1877 was 55c, and the lowest 35c. The production has been largely increased by the opening up of new territory in Mississippi and Alabama. Lard-off sold lower than ever before and was a losing card, the tendency of the market from first to last having been downward. No. 1 opened at 66c, and closed at 50c. The decline in whale, neatsfoot, and other oils has been almost equally severe.

THE GLASS TRADE did not escape the dullness and depression that has characterized the market for paints and oils. Prices throughout are unsettled, and the business during most of the year was in a laaguishing condition. In the summer of 1877 a combination of manufacturers and importers was formed, and a fixed scale of prices was agreed upon, but early in 1878 the combination went to pieces, and since then prices have declined fully 10 per cent, and are now lower than at any previous period in the history of the trade. In the paints, oils, and riass business a capital of about \$1,300,000 is employed, and the sales for 1878 reached \$4,500,00

#### PIG IRON. A REVIEW OF THE PIG-IRON

market develops few important points of differ ence as compared with the year 1877. The hrinkage in values has been something less, but the extreme sluggishness of trade has re-mained undisturbed, and in no essential par-ticular has the year been more satisfactory than the two or three that immediately preceded it. Although the receipts at this point have but Although the receipts at this point have but slightly exceeded the quantity reported for 1877, until recently dealers found it extremely difficult to dispose of the stock at prices which left any margin for profit. Of late, however, there have not been wanting signs of returning prosperity. During the past few weeks orders have been coming in with increasing freedom, and prices have sensibly stiffened. There are unmistakable evidences of a revival in railroad and car building, and dealers feel encouraged to think that the turning point in the pig-iron market has at last been reached, and they look forward to the season of 1879 with more of hopefulness than they have previously been able to "muster" since the financial crash of 1873. Prices of the best brands have averaged \$1.00 per ton cheaper than for 1877, No. 1 Lake Superior touching \$21.50, though the year closed on a firm market at \$22.50. In the low grades of Eastern and Southern from prices have not recovered, remaining weak at the lowest figures of the season. The receipts were about 150,000 tons, and average price about \$21.50.

IN GENERAL HARDWARD the volume of business was somewhat larger than in the preceding year. The spring and summer trade was fair, and the fall business started out well, but suffered some from the low price of cereals and the partial failure of

most severe decline was in staple gos several lines of shelf hardware deprec eles suffering most; but shelf go whole, were more uniform than staples. I ness yielded a moderate profit. The plate about 15 per cent lower than in 1877, at shrunk in like proportion. The decarried light, though adequately

in this country.

The sales are placed at the same figures a 1877,—\$12,000,000; and the invested capits \$8,000,000. The number of firms has been reduced to seven, one having retired in spring. Trade has

reduced to seven, one having retired in a spring. Trade has COVERED A WIDER AREA than in former seasons, having gained as mously in the new and rapidly-developing and the Territories. An important business also been built up with the Red River count. The increase in the number of new stocks in isned the past year is remarkable for thardware branch of trade. The older State lows, Wisconsin, and Illinois—have bout fewer goods than usual, owing to the low prof farm products and the depression in buting improvements.

The new year opens with a much brighter on look for the hardware thade. Prices, which have been scaled down and down in the past years, seem to have reached their lowest rangoing on. It is not expected that the health condition trade is assuming will be followed in mediately by a general rise in prices, but that will inspire confidence and insure generar manency to the market generally.

Stoves, Efg.

manency to the market generally.

A marked increase in the sales of stoves in ported, and the business seems to be in prosperous condition. The heavy spring empration to the West greatly enlarged the tradin that quarter, and the home business raine in volume, thus compensating for the loss in the previous mild winter. Prices averaged about 12½ per cent lower, and the sales were made a rather slim margins.

The carriage, cabinet, and other specially hardware houses did a fair business, and wen moderately well rewarded. Cutlery was upprofitably low early, but closed in a more promising condition.

prontably low early, but closed in a more pron-ising condition.

NAILS.

The sales of nails reached about the usual argregate. Prices fell about 10 per cent, and wer ruinously low in summer. The opening quotation was \$2.60@2.75, then for a long time \$2.10 @2.20 was the rate, and last month the pris-was fixed at \$2.25. Nails have been so low that the factory-men have done a large part of the business without the aid of the middlemes. The low river freights permit the manufacture to undersell markets that are dependent or railroads for supplies, and the West even to Minnesota is stocked with uails direct from the factories. In winter buyers come here. In order to insure greater steadiness to prices

factories. In winter buyers come here, order to insure greater steadiness to pr manufacturers talk of forming an associat and putting the whole business at distribution points in the hands of one agent.

THON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

The sales of tron, railroad supplies, and hardware were about \$6,000,000,—an increase per cent over 1877. The general materials weakened early, but was uniformly stafterwards, and advanced slightly on from the autumn. A larger quantity of fron, mured in tons, was sold, and the trade in was materials augmented in volume. A new hardwards and several sold and the trade in was sold, and the trade in was sold.

the autumn. A larger quantity of iron, measured in tons, was sold, and the trade in wagor materials augmented in volume. A new house was added to the list, but another retired, at the number of firms remains the same as a year ago. The invested capital is about \$1.800.00. The season was satisfactory, having yielded happonits for the times, and closes with the bus ness in a healthy state. The sales of railros supplies are reported to have increased, and the outlook for this department is said to be better than since 1872. The average price of commo bar iron was \$37 per net ton.

A distinguished feature this past year, and new one, has been the production of iron in the West. The South Chicago and the Miwanks mills have each run about nine months, and so their product at home. The increase in trachas prevented this new supply from competing much with the Eastern goods, but from an imade as cheaply here as, eisewhen and it is doubtless only a question of time when many articles of this met will be furnished to the West by the West The Onto mills sent more material here the usual, and Pittsburg lost trade, being blocks out by Esadvantageous freights.

The coming season promises to be properous. The soming season promises to be properous. The soming season promises to be properous. The coming season promises to be agained and unless prices should materially a vance, the production is not likely to be agained and unless prices should materially a vance, the production is not likely to be agained.

excessive.

The total sales of hardware of all kinds an

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE AGGREGATE OF SALES
in this department was about \$1,000,000, the
business being flight in the early part of the
year, and quite large in the autumn. The brick
manufacturers pronounce the year 1878 a bette
one than 1877. Business was dull in the first
part of the season, but good in the last. A
large stock of old bricks was carried over, and
decreased the seril market. The production is

part of the season, but good in the last large stock of old bricks was carried over, and depressed the early market. The production is 1878 was smaller than in several of the previous years. The manufacturers by common consent closed their yards Sept. 7 for the purpose of preventing over-production, and the fall trade was unexpectedly good, and the dealers enter the winter with the stock reduced to about 12,000,000. Those dealers who had a stock of brick on hand made money on the fall advance, and expect that the coming spring sales will yield a fair profit. Common brick sold early at \$4.00@4.50, advanced to \$4.25@5.00 in September, and closed at \$5.00@6.25.

THE SALES OF LIME are estimated at 300,000 bris, at an average price of 55c per brl, making the amount \$165,000. Trade was very dull early, but revived in the fall. Prices, however, did not advance, and the season is not considered a pecuniary success.

The business in ordinary cements was about equal in volume to that of 1877, and prices have ruled steadler and a little higher than in the year. Common cements sold at \$1.25@1.50 per barrel. The sales of Portland cement were large. The American Portland has steadly is creased in favor, and seems destined to suggested the imported article. It has been thoroughly tested by the English standard, and proved itself to be equal to the foreign amend. It has sold at \$2.50 per barrel of 400 pour.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE WHOLESALE JOBBING TRADS during the year just closed was active, a firmer feeling prevaded the market through especially was this the case during the sum and fall months, when an advance of full per cent was established and sustained, was owing in a great measure to the small of stocks, which are less than at any time during the control of the co

was owing in a great measure to the smalls of stocks, which are less than at anytime dust the past three years.

Jobbers report an increasing demand from the west and Southwest, and, while the tax Bourbon grades is not relatively higher, as compared with one year ago, Kentucky whister the manufacture of which has decreat least 5 per cent—have improved price, and dealers experienced no disculty in realizing at the appreciate Domestic goods were in better inquiry from the "far-off" trade, and the market is stead at figures ruling at the date of our last anumerview. In view of the fact that the real throughout the country during the last formonths were in good condition, collection were easy, and jobbers were generally disposite lengthess the time of credit on all sales.

TOTAL WHOLESALE SALE

THE GRAND AGGREGATE.

The total wholesale sales reported aborselude estimates in several cases where it not possible to arrive at the exact figures; they are believed to be near the truth. If foot up nearly as follows, in currency: sales of 1878.

Sales of 1877.

Deing an increase of 1½ per cent.

On a gold basis the amounts are:
Sales of 1878 (gold).

Sales of 1877 (gold).

Sales of 1877 (gold).

Sales of 1877 (gold).

Sales of 1878 (gold).

Sales of 1879 (gold).

Sales of 187

oils.

The above figures are the total selling of goods from first hands, and do not ind second sales, which would largely swell the

in the conduct of the wholesale business about \$500,000 in currency greater than a ago. This would give a total of \$50,000,00 201% per cent of the business done. This, better, includes, as above stated, the capital played in manufacturing in several branches.

in boots and shoes and clothing, able allowance for this fact, is ployed strictly in handling is abo of the total business transacted.

## MANUFACTUR

show a decided, and even an crease. Some departments he rienced greater activity than the majority have turned out material, and received more mo. The augment is chiefly due to increase in the packing busine material recuperation in the in of the city. Hogs and iron w factors in the decline noted they are now the leading elem grand total of improvement set the past twelve months, though commands much less money ago. Prices have also rule other material derived from kingdom and from the car soaps and starch being notework But in other departments the much less of shrinkage, and is an appreciation, notwithstandi, ily advancing power of the We note an actual augment of al 000 in annual products. The is especially improved in tone, additions to the aggregate num ers, there has been no general the wages scale, and the great dollar as a purchasing agent ha the worker better off on the w were reduced in a few departm the printers, for instance,some talk of cutting down el the close of the year, which w out. It is pleasant, to know ber of workers out of emplo than at any previous time since

in the important industry of por-last year-led more decidedly the As long as seventeen years ago first passed Cincinnati in the premacy in this direction. The Chicago outstripped her former than 50 per cent, and ever since out a rival, though the record of 1863-78 was not again equaled the later. The winter after the great of Chicago passed the million ers of Chicago passed the mill ers of Chicago passed the miniot for the first time, packing more hogs. The progress since then rapid, broken only by one halt, the About that time they began to

as well as in winter, using ice the warm weather. The result Chicago men cut up fully 3 and during the past twelve month since the beginning of winte about as many hogs as Cincin dianapolis, Milwaukee, and Lou in the first ten months of the year in the first ten months of the year Our Chicago packers draw their all over the West. Hogs come in from Missouri, past St. Louis, it Indiana, and even from Ohio; it of this winter we received a lo from within about thirty miles. This is found to be the best mari allowing for a considerable dises allowing for a considerable relative cost of transportation relative cost of transportation. that our packers have brought set capital to their aid. The cost of now reduced to the lowest cost of our packers are content with a an age of profit than has hitherto be necessary by the packers of other is also an important advantage! here over that of the more is while our nearness to the fur reduces the cost of cooperage to Our packers can operate through a more reduced the cost of cooperage to our packers can operate through a more directions of the state of the cost of cooperage to our packers can operate through a more directions of the state of the cost of cooperage to our packers on operate through the cost of cooperage to our packers on operate through the cost of the cost o Our packers can operate through by a moderate use of ice, thus off for hogs when other points are " season"; and this fact helps ever hop buyers in the cou

wages in cold weather is about \$
of workers ranging from \$1.50
The general pay of laborers is \$1
\$10.50 per week. There has bee
change in the wages scale during
NUMBER OF HOOS PAOS
The following shows the numbe
value of the hogs cut in this til
last two calendar years:

January and February... 1, 448, 70 March 1 to October 31... 2, 075, 90 November and December 1, 604, 30 Total No. year...... Total No. year. 5, 128, 00
Weight, tons 648, 20
Value of do \$44, 610, 00
Value of product 55, 560, 00

Ohio 341, 411
Indiana 2, 575, 186
Illinois 3, 335, 550
Iowa 2, 244, 800
Missouri 3, 076, 117
Kansas 1, 195, 044
Nebraska 407, 059 Totals ... 15, 283, 167 12, 566, 3

Totals ... 15, 205, 167 12, 566, or
THE LIMIT OF OUR PACE
Production at present is the
packers to dispose of the product
of the market for months past
even more hogs would come here
be iold, and that many more wou
if the stuff could be got rid of,
packers have established agencie
in almost all the principal cities of
World and the New, and now ain
all the countries of Europe, besid
points south of the United States.
leaves this city in a steady stream
seldom averaged 6,000,000 pound
loads dafly for weeks together, and
sometimes on hand here more of
than is produced in a wnole winter
point than Chicago, It is this execthat has kept prices so low as to b
of the world, and enable us to fee

8, 108 2,670 1,890 3,098 1,157 53, 705

vear 1878 and

ere decline was in star lnes of shelf hardware ore uniform than sta a moderate profit. Tin pla ff, and other standard articles he ike proportion. The dealers he ght, though adequately assorte thus avoided the serious compedecime in prices. The least ow down to a specie basis; indem are cheaper than they

aies are placed at the same figures as 12,000,000; and the invested capital 00. The number of firms has be to seven, one having retired in a Trade has COVERED A WIDER AREA

products and the depression in bulliprovements.

new year opens with a much brighter our
or the hardware trade. Prices, while
sen scaled down and down in the past at
seem to have reached their lowest range,
culative feeling exists to disturb value,
e cancellation of old debta is constantly
on. It is not expected that the healthier
on trade is assuming will be followed inely by a general rise in prices, but that it
upire confidence and insure greater per
ty to the market generally.

STOVES, ETC.

and the business seems to be in a
rous condition. The heavy spring emito the West greatly enlarged the trade
quarter, and the home business gained
me, thus compensating for the loss in the
s mild winter. Prices averaged about
r cent lower, and the sales were made on
slim margins.

carriage, cabinet, and other specialty
re houses did a fair business, and were
tely well re arded. Cutlery was unly low early, but closed in a more prommilition.

NAILS.

ales of nails reached about the usual against of nails reached about the usual against prices fell about 10 per cent, and were aly low in summer. The opening quotass \$2.60@2.75, then for a long time \$2.10 was the rate, and last month the price of at \$2.25. Nails have been so low that cory-men have done a large part of the swithout the aid of the middlemen, river freights permit the manufacturer ersell markets that are dependent on is for supplies, and the West even to ota is stocked with nails direct from the a. In winter buyers come here. In a insure greater steadiness to prices, cturers talk of forming an association, ting the whole business at distributing in the hands of one agent.

IRON AND HRAVY HARDWARE.

ales of iron, railroad supplies, and heavy re were about \$6,000.000.—an increase of cent over 1877. The general market ed early, but was uniformly steady rick, and advanced slightly on iron in um. A larger quantity of iron, meastons, was sold, and the trade in wagon is angmented in volume. A new house led to the list, but another retired, so led to the list, but another retired, as

tons, was sold, and the trade in wagon is angmented in volume. A new house led to the list, but another retired, so aber of firms remains the same as a year he invested capital is about \$1.800.000. The meson was satisfactore, having yielded fair or the times, and closes with the busic healthy state. The sales of railroad are reported to have increased, and the for this department is said to be better ce 1872. The average price of common was \$37 per net ton. inguished feature this past year, and a has been the pro fuction of iron in the The South Chicago and the Milwauker ve each run about nine months, and sold oduct at home. The increase in trade ented this new supply from competing thit the Eastern goods, but iron can be as cheaply here as elsewhere, as doubtless only a question of then many articles of this metal furnished to the West by the West, omilis sent more material here than of Pittsburg lost trade, being blocked isadvantageous freights.

otal sales of hardware of all kinds ar

ILDING MATERIALS.

lepartment was about \$1,000,000, being light in the early part of the quite large in the autumn. The brick turers pronounce the year 1878 a better 1877. Business was dull in the first he season, but good in the last. A the early market. The production is smaller than in several of the previous the manufacturers by common consent seir yards Sept. 7. for the purpose of over-production, and the fall trade pectedly good, and the dealers enter er with the stock reduced to about. Those dealers who had a stock of land made money on the fall advance, that the coming spring sales will be profit. Common brick sold early at 0, advanced to \$4.25@5.00 in Septemblosed at \$6.00@6.25.

THE SALES OF LIME

all advanced to \$4.203.00.00 in Septemble losed at \$6.00.06.25.

THE SALES OF LIME ated at 300,000 bris, at an average price are bri, making the amount \$165,000 in the series of the se

NES AND LIQUORS. te wholesale jobbing trade
to year just closed was active, and a
ling prevaded the market throughout,
was this the case during the summer
months, when an advance of fully 20
vas established and sustained. This in a great measure to the smalless which are less than at any time during aree sears.

Southwest, and, while the tar o rades is not relatively higher, as com rades is not relatively higher, as comone year ago, Kentucky whiskiesnfacture of which has decreased
5 per cent—have improved in
d dealers experienced no diffrealizing at the appreciation,
goods were in better inquiry from
fifth trade, and the market is steady
ruling at the date of our last annual
in view of the fact that the road
at the country during the last four
erre in good condition, collections
and jobbers were generally disposed
in the time of credit on all sales.

WHOLESALE SALES THE GRAND AGGREGATE.

Il wholesale sales reported above in mates in several cases where it was to arrive at the exact figures; but elieved to be near the truth. They arry as follows, in currency:

250,000,000

om first hands, and do not inco, which would largely swell the

THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED duct of the wholesale business 0,000 in currency greater than a rewould give a total of \$59,500,000 int of the business done. This, no des, as above stated, the capital canutacturing in several branches,

in boots and shoes and clothing. Making suitable allowance for this fact, the capital employed strictly in handling is about 17 percent of the total business transacted.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of the city show a decided, and even surprising, inshow a decided, and even surprising, increase. Some departments have not experienced greater activity than in 1877, but the majority have turned out much more material, and received more money therefor. The augment is chiefly due to an enormous The augment is chiefly due to an enormous increase in the packing business, and to a material recuperation in the iron industries of the city. Hogs and iron were the chief factors in the decline noted for 1877, and they are now the leading elements in the grand total of improvement achieved during the past twelve months, though each porker commands much less money than a year ago. Prices have also ruled lower on other material derived from the animal kingdom and from the cereal world, soaps and starch being noteworthy instances. But in other departments there has been much less of shrinkage, and in some even an appreciation, notwithstanding the stead-ily advancing power of the paper dollar. We note an actual augment of about \$22,000,ooo in annual products. The labor market is especially improved in tone. With large additions to the aggregate number of workers, there has been no general reduction in the wages scale, and the greater value of the dollar as a purchasing agent has really made the worker better off on the whole. Wages were reduced in a few departments,-among the printers, for instance,—and there was some talk of cutting down elsewhere near the close of the year, which was not carried out. It is pleasant to know that the numher of workers out of employment is less than at eny previous time since the panic.

CHICAGO LEADS THE WORLD in the important industry of pork-packing, and last year led more decidedly than ever before. As long as seventeen years ago our packers first passed Cincinnati in the contest for supremacy in this direction. The next winter Chicago outstripped her former rival by more than 50 per cent, and ever since has been without a rival, though the record of the season 1863-73 was not again equaled till nine years later. The winter after the great fire the packers of Chicago passed the million "mile-post" for the first time, packing more than 1,200,000

hogs. The progress since then has been very about that time they began to cut in summer as well as in winter, using ice for curing during the warm weather. The result has been a decided revolution in the business. In 1877 Chicago men cut up fully 3,000,000 hogs; and during the past twelve months have beaten even that big figure by about 50 per cent, and since the beginning of winter have cut up about as many hogs as Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Louisville combined; to say nothing of the vastly greater aggregat in the first ten months of the year.
Our Chicago packers draw their material from

Our Chicago packers draw their material from all over the West. Hogs come hither, not only from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, but from Missouri, past St. Louis, from Michigan, Indiana, and even from Ohio; in the early part of this winter we received a lot of live hogs from within about thirty miles of Cincinnati. This is found to be the best market, even after allowing for a considerable disadvantage in the relative cost of transportation. The reason is that our packers have brought science as well as capital to their aid. The cost of handling is now reduced to the lowest possible figure, and our packers are content with a smaller percentage of profit than has hitherto been considered necessary by the packers of other points. There is also an important advantage in the Richielle here over that of the more Southern cities, while our nearness to the lumber regions reduces the cost of cooperage to the minimum. Our packers can operate through the summer, by a moderate use of ice, thus offering a market for hogs when other points are "closed for the season"; and this fact helps even against their competition in the cold weather, because the competition in the cold weather, because the hog buyers in the country have learned that there is always a market here. With a proper reduction in the cost of feed, etc., at the Union reduction in the cost of feed, etc., at the Union Stock-Yards, there would be left nothing more to be desired to make this city perfect as the great central packing point of the world.

Our packing facilities have been increased during the past twelve months by about one-fifth. A year ago our capacity was about 50,000, now it is fully

No, now it is fully

SIXTY THOUSAND HOGS PER DAY.

No new houses have been built, but several enlarged, not so much in the direction of killing as in the providing of more room for packing and storage. In other words, our packers are able to do regularly what they could formerly only do spasmodically,—they can kill and take care of the product. One of the most significant facts in the business is this: our packers have worked to little more than half their available canacity thus far this winter. This excess of available capacity, accompanied by an simust equal excess of capital, tends, however, to keep the business steady, and is really a most important aid in making this the most attractive point for the "raw" material, and the best market in which to buy the product of the manufacture.

point for the "raw" material, and the best market in which to buy the product of the manufacture.

The number of firms engaged is increased by about two by the partial disintegration of a prominent firm; but the number of capitalists in the business is the same as a year aro. There are now two large establishments, each killing in the neighborhood of \$,000 hogs per day, and about forty other firms. One of these almost rivals the two above referred to, but packs chiefly on English account. The rest ranks from a daily "capacity" of 4,000, downwards; about one-third of the number buying dressed hors, or curing green meats, or have their hogs killed for them by other firms on commission. They employ altogether about 7,500 workers, including foremen and clerk, during the four winter months, and nearly three-fourths of that number during the remainder of the year. The aggregate weekly wages in cold weather is about \$84,000, the pay of workers ranging from \$1.50 to \$4 per day. The general pay of laborers is \$1.75 per day, or \$10.50 per week. There has been no material change in the wages scale during the year past.

XMMBER OF HOGS PACKED.

The following shows the number, weight, and value of the hogs cut in this city during the last two calendar years:

1878. 1877.

January and February... 1, 448, 700 507, 140 March 1 to October 31... 2, 075, 000 1, 508, 000 November and December 1, 604, 300 1, 052, 600 Weight, tons.

Territories. 1878. 1877. 1876.

Okio 2, 341, 411 2, 139, 910 1, 801, 250 Indiana 2, 575, 186 2, 455, 584 2, 183, 069 Illinois. 2, 355, 550 2, 961, 398 2, 685, 935, 10ws 2, 244, 800 1, 644, 714 1, 393, 133 Missouri 3, 076, 177 2, 341, 227 2, 011, 509 Kanasa 1, 195, 044 705, 862 318, 794 146, 833

Totals ... 15, 265, 167 12, 566, 373 10, 502, 184

THE LIMIT OF OUR PACKING.

Production at present is the ability of our packers to dispose of the product. The course of the market for months past indicates that even more hogs would come here if they could be sold, and that many more would be bought if the stuff could be got rid of. Our leading packers have established agencies for its sale in almost all the principal cities of both the Old World and the New, and now saip it to nearly all the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the countries of Europe, besides not a few Claim of the Totals ... 15, 265, 167 12, 566, 379 10, 502, 184

of that world at prices which they would scarcely have dared to dream of a few years ago.

BEEP-PACKING AND PERSERVING.

The year 1878 witnessed a large movement in beef-packing and preserving, yet the course of the general market was by no means as firm as during the preceding year, which is due to the fact that early in the spring a sharp competition arose among packers, and continued with unabated vigor until near the close of the year. Within the past twelve months fully half a dozen houses have ocened up in Chicago, and to-day not one of them is in existence. In consequence of this "cutting" of figures among the trade several firms throughout the country have suspended operations, among which may be mentioned the Baltimore Preserving Company, of Baltimore; the Hannibal, Mo., Beef Packing Company; the St. Louis Beef Packing and Preserving Company, besides two firms in Texas, which have discontinued business. The foreign trade has been well supplied, but in the English market in particular a weak feeling has prevailed, and in many instances sales were effected at less than cost. One firm in this city has during the past year made large consignments to South America, France, Austria, and Germany, while no small quantity of our products was shipped to the Pacific Coast. In the caming and preserving of meats exclusively there are three firms, the value of whose annual product is \$7,875,500, against \$6,000,000 in 1870, and \$2,023,200 in 1875. This includes packages and salt where used. The capital employed is \$1,250,000, and the number of employes 1,670, who draw an annual wages of \$730,700, the pay ranging from 75 cents to \$1.40 per day. Of these three firms all are in setive operation with one exception, which has closed down until the 15th of January. The following is a

A large part of the product of the cattle killed here goes to supply the city consumption

IRON AND STEEL.

THERE WAS A NOTABLE INCREASE IN THE MANU-PACTURING IRON TRADE during the past year, and, as the shrinkage has in a great measure ceased, a much firmer tone pervaded the marker throughout the year, with an increase of 4 per cent in fron manufactures; and in the aggregate sales of steel rails we are and in the aggregate sales of steel rails we are able to note and increase of 6 per cent, while for old rails prices have appreciated 12 per cent. Upon the whole, the outlook for the future is much brighter than at the date of our last annual review, when, for the corresponding period in 1877, trade was of a sluggisn character, and prices for all kinds of iron and steel were unsettled, and the market Jeverish. The Chicago and Union Rolling-Mills in this city have been in active operation during 1878, and the works at South Chicago have resumed business, and are running to their utmost capacity,—turning out about 20,000 tons of iron and 1,600 kegs of mails per day.

running to their utmost capacity,—turning out about 20,000 tons of iron and 1,600 kegs of mails per day.

THE NAIL-PACTORY in connection with these works was started May 1. The Joliet Iron and Steel Mills, which suspended operations in February, 1877, are still in the hands of a Receiver, but were actively working during the greater part of the season, their product being, purchased direct by a Chicago firm. The work done at the Union Rolling Mills was principally on Bessemer steel rails, of which a large quantity has been distributed to Western railroads, there not being comparatively any shipments of this class of rails to Canada by either of the works in Chicago. The cost of labor was about the same as in 1877.

IRON FOUNDRIES.

In sympathy with the manufactures of iron and steel, the aggregate movement in iron foundries last year was considerably larger, and, while there is no material change to quote in figures, the general feeling is one of firmness. A dull season was witnessed in range and furnace works, and sales were slow even at the decline noted one year ago. Boiler, boil, and screw, file, and galvanized works were fairly active, at unchanged prices. Several Chicago steam-fitting and heating firms have filled contracts in the Southern cities, and two galvanizediron cornice firms have large contracts in Texas and Nebraska. The other branches of trade coming under this head were moderately active. The Northwestern Horse-Shoe Nail-Works report a good year, and shipments were made to England, Russia, Prussia, Australia, and Havana. The Company, was established here in 1862, and is the only one tu the Northwest. The 1862 and is the only one tu the Northwest.

BUMKARY.				
Iron manufactures.	No.	Capital.	Work-	Product.
Bolling mills and	10		1700	dr. 100.7751
furnaces	3	\$6,219,000		\$12,341,000
Foundries	27	2, 429, 000	1,727	4, 226, 000
Boiler-works	16	413,617	558	938, 80:
Car-wheel works	5	361,407	206	504, 901
Stove works	2	539, 111	316	686, 614
Bolt and screw wks.	7 6	61,000	-214	174.61
File works	5	118,000	140	102,480
Mill machinery Safe manufactories	2	592, 400	196	616, 406 427, 000
Cutlery works	5	141,000		262,800
Galvanized iron		101,200	101	204,000
works	24	490,000	810	982, 100
Steam-fitting works	8	52,900	97	287,500
Steam-heating wks.	5	460,000		230,000
Machinery manu-		300,000	- 410	200,000
factories	22	1,608,781	780	874,000
Tinware manufac-	-	4,000,101		014,000
tories		777, 408	305	860,000
Miscellaneous iron			-	000,000
works	41	425,000	480	976, 700
ron-bedstead wks.	3	49,000	67	70,000
dange and furnace	do.	100	-0000000	14500000000
works	5	85,600	62	649,000
ron works	15	807,603	431	1, 300, 000
steam-engine wks.	14	420,600	235	378, 200
Printing-press wks.		********		
aw works	7	300,000	60	355,500
Inimble-skein wks	1	100,000	125	380,000
Chain manufactor's	3	84,000	80	161,400
Wire manufactories	27	511,700	281	833, 300
Scale works	3	220,000	115	470,500
Horseshoe-nail wks	1	80,000	150	525, 600
	000	10 410 000	10 010	200 010 711
Totals				\$29,016,716 28,440,000

The aggregate annual wages paid was \$4,889,-726, against \$4,381,618 for 1877.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD. NOTWITHSTANDING THE DEPRESSION in many other branches of business, trade in this department has ruled fairly active, while values were generally well sustained at the decrease noted twelve months ago, and manufacturers have cause for congratulation. The planing-mills have enjoyed a good trade as compared mills have enjoyed a good trade as compared with the year preceding, and, although prices were not materially lower, yet many of the mills, even during the busy season, in their eagerness to do business, granted concessions to favored customers. We note a gratifying increase in the furniture trade, and several establishments are added to our already large list. Several of the firms engaged in this trade are sending their goods to prominent Eastern cities, which speaks volumes for

chicago enterprise and skill, and the work turned out compares favorably with that done in any of the old cities in the East. Our manufacturers—many of them—have agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and New York, while not a few have established branches in the "far-off" Western towns. Several of the leading houses are making parlor furniture a specialty, while a larger number are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of bureaus, bedsteads, and small tables, and seven make chairs a specialty. The packing-box trade is rapidly on the increase, and, although several additional firms have engaged in this line of business during the year just closed, prices have ruled steady and unchanged. The school-furniture and apparatus manufacture employs not less than 300 men, the goods being shipped to all parts of the United States and Canadas. No less than sixty-eight different styles of globes are made here, with maps and charts in profusion. The demand for Planos and officers was good throughout the year. The cigar-box trade is steadily increasing, and, notwithstanding the strong competition among dealers, prices range about the same as in 1877. The following is a

SUMMARTI

Manufactures of	No	Capital.	Work-	Product.
Planing-mills	61	6 4, 800, 00C	3, 661	\$14,537,000
tures	105	4,035,000	3,700	5, 832, 500
Picture-frame man- ufactures Refrigerator manu-	- 32	755,000	584	1,404,205
factor 1	5	175,000	142	150,000
ing manufactures	17	32,100	204	87,600
factures	27	315, 000 60, 000	802 33	717,100 90,000
tures	. 1	\$2,000	. 15	65,000
ware manufact'rs.	2	85,000	90	175,600
ufactures	6	3(0,000 12,600	323 36	\$25,000
hair manufactures	11	310, (HO 15(, 000)	76U 200	763,500 348,000
fano manufactures from manufactires fump manufactires	7	25,007 25,007 120,000	18 30 25	50,000 70,000
gar-box manufac- tures	21	145,000	275	\$45,000
looperage	77	75,000	700	162,000
Totals	996 8.8	\$10, 249, 400	1,593	

IRON AND WOOD. GREGATE TRADE IN THIS DEPARTMENT was larger than ever before known, and we note an increase of 5 per cent in the total sales. Especially is this true in the wagon and agri-cultural implement line, which in many in-stances rather exceeds the above increase. The stances rather exceeds the above increase. The total number of mowers, reapers, and other farming implements manufactured was greater than during any other year in the history of the trade in Chicago. The inquiry for carriages was active during the months of July, Angust, and September, and on choice work relatively higher prices were realized. Wagons and common stock sold in many cases at a slight advance on figures, ruling during the correand common stock sold in many cases at a slight advance on figures ruling during the corresponding period in 1877. The number of plows manufactured in 1878 is estimated at 112,000, against 78,000 in 1877, 68,000 in 1876, 50,000 in 1878, and 28,000 in 1874. Car and bridge manufacturers report a moderately active year, with prices ranging about the same as in 1877. There was an improved demand for hoisting-machines, and in the aggregate sales an increase of 8 percent is noted. The trade in spring-beds is rapidly improving, and prices were considerably firmer. The following is a BUMMARY.

Fron and wood com-bined. No. Capital. ers. Product. The aggregate annual wages paid was \$2,982, 600, against \$2,889,617.

OTHER METALS THAN IRON.

BUSINESS IN THIS BRANCH

was more active than at any time since the panic was more active than at any time since the panic of 1873, which is owing in a great measure to the restoration of confidence, coupled with the fact that hard-pan prices had been reached, while dealers predict a prosperous trade in the near future. Tin plate is now being used in a greater variety of articles, and in this branch alone prices have appreciated 5 per cent,—two packing-houses in Chicago employing 350 men in the working up of this article for their goods, which are shipped to all parts of the world. working up of this article for their goods, which are shipped to all parts of the world. Brass founders were unanimous in reporting an increased trade; indeed, the volume of business done was larger than for the past three years. As is usually the case during the months of December and January, business is quiet, and several shops have "shut down." Several of the leading railroad companies in this city, who in former years had their "journal-bearings" manufactured in other pisces, transferred their favors to Chicago firms, who turned out not only as good—if not superior—work, but at lower prices than could be obtained elsewhere. There was a better movement in the type and electrotype foundries, and the advance established one year ago was fully sustained. Silver-smelters report a fair trade throughout the year, while in the other branches coming under this caption dealers enjoyed a

Other metals.	No	Capital.	Wor-	Product.
Brass foundries			437	\$1,217,400 285,200
foundries	11		311	1, 305, 500
Vauit-light manfre	3	180,500	75	228,700
Tel. instrt. manfrs Gas-fixture manfrs	1 2	228,000 125,000		280,500 150,000
Sheet-metal work				1,700,00
Jewelry manfrs	37		280	435,570
ilver-plating works		35,500		135,00
Watch-case work Baggage-check works	9	50, 000 4, 000		75,500 8,400
Sewing-machine works	1	200, 800		40,000
Locksmiths	40	60,000	118	
Gold-leaf manfrs	3	4,500		36,700
Eng. met. sign manfrs.	3	45,000	20	84,500

The actual increase in this department is not so great as a comparison of those totals would indicate, because we have included some estab-lishments that were in existence, but not found, a rear ago.

The aggregate annual wages paid was \$1,321,-230, against \$992,211 in 1877.

BRICK AND STONE.

SINCE THE DATE OF OUR LAST ANNUAL REthere has been an improved feeling in this de-partment of trade, the volume of business transacted being moderately large, and, in view of the fact that the stocks of brick on hand at the close of the season were comparatively small,—being less than six millions,— an early advance is anticipated. The weather during the season of 1878 was tavorable throughout, and contracts were as a general thing promptly filled at prices ranging from \$8.75@7.00 per 1,000,—the latter figure ing from \$8.75@7.00 per 1,000,—the latter figure railing at the close of the season and at the present time,—the average price during 1877 being \$4.25 per 1,000. During 1878 it is estimated that about 110,000,000 brick was manufactured, which is in the neighborhood of 40,000,000 less than was made in the preceding year; and in this connection it may be stated that this decrease in manufacture is owing, in a great measure to certain results brought about by the Brick Manufacturers' Association, which was formed in the month of July, for the purpose of securing more uniformity in prices, the checking of over-production, and also, to use the language of amanufacturer, with a view to bringing to terms "delinquent contractors." The movement thus inaugurated, it is claimed, has had a tendency to place the business upon a more substantial basis, and manufacturers were enabled to meet their bills with greater promptness. The price of labor ranged from \$1.124@1.75 per day. The City Bridewell did not manufacture any brick during the past season, and the stock on hand—2,000,000—was closed out a few weeks since at \$4 per 1,000.

MARBLE MANUFACTURERS, reported a larger amount of business transacted than for several years past, and, although we cannot quote any change in prices, a healthier feeling pervades the market. Several Chicago firms during the past year were enabled to establish agencies in the more prominent Western cities, while a few others have agents on the road.

The season just closed has been a moderately prosperous one for stone-cutters, and, as the stock on hand in December was small, pulces are firm, averaging throughout the year about the same as in 1877. The following is a ruling at the close of the season and at the pres-

are firm, averaging throughout the year about the same as in 1877. The following is a

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		COLOR SERVICE		1100 000 000
Brick and stone.	30.	Capital.	Work- ers.	Product.
Brick-yards	41		2,148	
Marble mnfrs	16		1,841	
Artificial-stone mfs.		BOX,000	334 175	
Asphalt p'vm't mfs	12	\$00,000	190	517.7
Terra-cotta mafra	6		81	
Totals	84	\$3,025,900 3,127,000	5, 282	\$ 7,945,56 7,039,20
Totals for 1878 Totals for 1875	88	8,531,000 4,000,000	6, 151	8, 308, 0 9, 642, 00
The aggregate against \$2,893,60 \$3,943,458 in 1875, 068 in 1873.	9 it	1877, \$3	,542,97	6 in 1876

BUILDING.

THE CREAPNESS OF LABOR AND MATERIAL during the year 1878 has caused a large amount of building to be done, and as a rule the buildings erected were of a more substantial and durable character. Among the number mention may be made of the Singer, Williams, Wallace, Donne, Crilly and Blair, and Ray Buildings, which are superior to any heretofore put up in the business portion of Chicago. As will be seen below, the cost of the buildings and new improvements compares favorably with that of 1877, in which amount (\$6,454,100), is not included the cost of the work done thus far on the United States Custom-House, Cook County Court-House, and City-Hall,-the estimated amount expended on these buildings alone last

6	was done in the way of speculation.	Follow-
0	ing is a	
۰	SUMNARY.	
0	No. of buildings erected	1,020
9.1		30, 322
0	No. of feet, street frontage	
0	No. of one-story buildings	133
歪	No. of two-story buildings	216
0	No. of three-story buildings	14
	No. of four-story buildings	ELECTION S
0	No. of one-story and basement	35
0	No. of two-story and basement	340
Ö	No. of three-story and basement	231
Ď.	No. of four-story and basement	26
3	No. of five-story and basement	19
)	No. of six-story and basement	2
F		COSE MINOR
)	Total No	1.020
, 1	No. of brick-front buildings	644
	No. of stone-front buildings	376
а	Tip: of pione monitoring	
2	Total No	1.020
-	No. of stores	. 58.
	No. of store and dwellings	103
10	in the state and anethings	400

... 138 ... 33 ... \$5, 721, 700 

Sixth Ward.....

e	Seventh Ward 4, 156
	Eighth Ward 1.482
r	Bleventh Ward 2,471
	Twelfth Ward
Sa.	Thirteenth Ward 822 Fourteenth Ward 12,500
y	Fourteenta ward
	Total 40,415
9	NORTH DIVISION.
56	
	Pifteenth Ward 5,702
-	Sixteenth Ward
0	
	Total
0	Grand total for city, 77.430 feet, or fourteen
0	and two-thirds miles.
0	
0	LAMP-POSTS.
Ö	The total number of lamp-posts erected in the
-	city last year was as follows:
0	North Division
0	South Division
	West Division 60
130	
100	Total

LEATHER. IN THIS DEPARTMENT

there was a moderately large movement, yet while prices were closer, and the majority of the tanneries were running a less amount of stock, there was an increase in the annual sales of 10 per cent. In fact, the course of the general there was an increase in the annual sales of 10 per cent. In fact, the course of the general market during the year 1878 was of a more encouraging tenor, buyers purchased more liberally, and although most of the dealers in this city have adopted the short-credit system, the movement has had a tendency to restrict buyers to actual purchases, and, as they in turn are in most instances demanding cash for their goods, the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. No new tanneries were erected, and the three which were put in operation during 1877, although not running to their fullest capacity, have turned out their share of upper and kip stock,—there being but one sole-leather yard here. Mention was made in our last Annual Review that about one-half the leather tanned in Chicago was sold to Boston manufacturers of boots and shoes, and the goods made from them being sent back to this city and sold. Especially has this been the case during the year just closed, and several firms in other Esstern cities are pursuing a similar course adopted by the manufacturers of Boston, while no little amount is exported to Europe.

While Chicago still maintains her supremacy as the largest boot and shoe jobbing city in the world, we are pleased to make mention of the fact that within the past year several Eastern manufacturers have come among us and established boot and shoe factories, and also that the aggregate annual production shows a gratifying increase of 15 per cent. Five firms have extended their operations by the taking of contracts in the Penitentiaries in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The manufacture of ladies' fine work is largely on the increase, and quite a number of firma are engaged exclusively on children's stock,—which bids fair at no distant day to become a feature of the trade. A goodly number of retailers have, during the past year, purchased their stock direct from the manufacturer, which is a "new departure" from the old way of doing business.

Trunk and blank-book manufacturers hav market during the year 1878 was of a more en-

Leather.	Mn.	Capital.	Work- ers.	Product.
Tanneries		\$2,500,000 3,227,500		\$ 4,000,000 6,500,000
manufactories	25		200	
Biank-book manf's Leath'r-belt manf's Whip manufactories	19	440, 200	260	
Total	116	\$6,621,700 5,799,808	3, 693	\$12,\$50,900 11,555,301

100, against \$1,479,242 in 1877. BREWING AND DISTILLING. DURING THE YEAR JUST CLOSED

a large business was done by Chicago brewers, and while it is a fact that many engaged in this trade have not made much money, the majority report a very satisfactory year; and, as the more prominent ones have required their customers to pay cash on all sales, a healthier feeling prevailed. There is no particular change to note in prices, which are firm. The total number of barrels put upon the market as re-ported to the Internal Revenue Department was 408,874 barrels, against 347,240 in 1877, 311,451 in 1876, and 296,358 in 1875. DISTILLING.

In this branch of trade a moderately active In this branch of trade a moderately active business was enjoyed at prices current during the last six months of 1877. The California trade was active, and its now controlled by two houses in this city. Within the past week engagements have been made for January, February, and Marra delivery for exportation,—the largest consignificants being to Marseilles. France, and the balance to Mediterranean points, South and Central America. In comparison with the figures of 1877, the aggregate manufacture of distilled spirits has largely increased, 10,352,000 gallons having been manufactured, against 8,900,000 gallons in 1877, 6,160,000 in 1878, and 7,914,000 in 1875. The total number of gallons of distilled spirits expended was 8,574,321. The following tax. 88

5,855,900

8,000,000

Brewing and distill-	No.	Capital.	Work ers.
Breweries	21	\$4, 221, 700	760
Distillers and recti- flers	#1 9	2,400,000 831,600	
Total	112	87.453,300 6,621,000	1,147

few of the leading articles, while the trade in the confectionery department was greater by 10 per cent than in the preceding year. Varnish manufac-turers reported trade active, with a firmer feeling as regards prices. The reputation of Chicago varnishes is second to none in the world. and their products are not only shipped to all parts of the United States but to Canada, parts of the United States but to Canada, where they are brought into competition with goods of English manufacture, Soaps were in large demand, but, in consequence of "cutting" among the leading dealers, prices are a trifle lower. We note an increase of 5 per cent on the annual sales of pickles, and an increase of 5 per cent on soda and mineral waters. Several firms engaged in the manufacture of vinegar are about to withdraw and invest their capital in other enterprises. White-lead works were only fairly active throughout the year, but the market was

Chemical works, etc.	No.	Capital.	Work-	Produc
Chemical works White-lead works	10	8 885,000 840,0.0		8 1,500.
Varnish works	9	400,000		600,
Confectionery works	22	521, 100		1, 534,
Medicine manufac'rs	24	350,000 75,500	121	100,
Sada and min'l water	12	290, 100		687.
Pickle manufact ries	18	250,000		516.
Soap works	14	124,000	70	2,817.
Total	111	\$3, 815, 700 3, 446, 000	1,968	\$10,405, 9,338,

MISCELLANEOUS. THE MINOR MANUPACTURERS generally report a slight improvement in trade; , no muon the whele prices were fully sustained. The inanufacture of flour was considerably larger, yet, owing to the steady decline in the price of wheat, the market during the latter part of the year ruled quiet, and dealers were disposed to "shade" in order to effect sales. The flour mills which have been in operation during the greater part of the year turned out 385,600 barrels, to which must be added 200,000 barrels of flour (and 70,000 barrels of cornmeal) manufactured at Lockport, III., which are owned by a Chicago manufacturer, making a grand total of 535,000 brls in both places. Tobacco and cigar manufacturers report a moderately active year, but at lower prices. Job printers have enjoyed a good year, and better prices were realized. Clothing manufacturers report an improved feeling, and the aggregate sales show an increase of 5 per cent. Paper-box, brush, show-case, willow-ware, and ornamental glass manufacturers report a good year, and we note an increase of 7 per cent in the aggregate sales. The inquiry for flax was fair. Oil-cake was less active, and the annual exports show a falling off of 3,000,000 lbs, or about half the 6,000,000 lbs exported in 1877. The following is a

### Acceliance of the company of the			UMMARY.	004/5/0	
Ing newspapers) 141 \$ 2,490 700 1,476 \$ 7,415,600 Clothing infs. Hats, caps, & furs S. 3,584,000 200 \$ 1,290,000 Neckware mfs. 1 100,000 200 \$ 21,000 200 \$ 21,000 Cotron bat'n mfs. 4 75,000 \$22 227,100 Bed & beddingmis bakeries (principal) 23 1,000,000 400 \$21,700 200 \$41,000 200 \$	Miscelianeous.	No.	Capital.		
Ing newspapers) 141 \$ 2,490 700 1,476 \$ 7,415,600 Clothing infs. Hats, caps, & furs S. 3,584,000 200 \$ 1,290,000 Neckware mfs. 1 100,000 200 \$ 21,000 200 \$ 21,000 Cotron bat'n mfs. 4 75,000 \$22 227,100 Bed & beddingmis bakeries (principal) 23 1,000,000 400 \$21,700 200 \$41,000 200 \$	Printing (includ-	79.0		Ballings !	
Clothing infs.  Hats, caps, & furs.  Neckware mfs.  14 10,000 209 841,000 Cotron bar's mfs.  Bed & beddingmrs 9 38,000 146 140,000 Bakeries (principal) 23 1,000,000 60 81,100 Cofree & aprice do.  10 273,000 296 341,000 Cofree & aprice do.  10 273,000 296 341,000 Cofree & aprice do.  10 273,000 290 82,876 Mackroni mfs.  23 1,000,000 400, 3,117,900 Mackroni mfs.  24 16,000 270 62,876 Mackroni mfs.  25 40,000 170 800,000 Tobacco and cigar mfs.  26 40,000 170 800,000 Bills and awaring mfs.  27 76,000 160 270,000 Salis and awaring mfs.  28 100,000 160 270,000 Salis and awaring mfs.  29 40,000 170 200,000 Salis and awaring mfs.  20 40,000 160 270,000 Salis and awaring mfs.  20 40,000 160 270,000 Show cases.  21 20,500 160 270,000 Show cases.  22 27,100 Salis and awaring mfs.  23 40,000 270 150,000 Show cases.  26 400,000 215 290,800 Honey.  27 100 215 290,800 Honey.  28 100,000 160 270,000 Show cases.  29 400,000 215 380,200 Honey.  3 55,600 86 285,750 Willowware mfs.  29 40,000 270 175,500 Show cases.  3 55,600 86 285,750 Willowware mfs.  29 40,000 270 175,500 Show cases.  3 55,600 86 285,750 Willowware mfs.  29 40,000 270 175,500 Show cases.  3 50,000 100 150 570,000 Show cases.  3 50,000 100 150 290,000 Show cases.  3 50,000 100 150 290,000 Show cases.  3 50,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	ing newspapers)	141	\$ 2,480 700	1,476	\$ 7,415,600
Neckware mfs.   14   100,000   200   341,000   Cotron bat'n mfs.   4   78,000   52   227,100   Eakertes principal   9   38,000   146   146,000   Eakertes principal   9   742,700   3,957,266   100   273,000   200   400   3,117,900   628,878   Mustard mills   2   3,000   10   15,000   Eatch mfs.   2   40,000   170   300,000   600   Eatch mfs.   781   1,780,000   2,400   4,500,000   600   Eatch mfs.   781   1,780,000   2,400   4,500,000   600   600   600   575,000   600					
Bed & beddingmrs 9 38,000 148 140,000 Plakeries (principal)			370,000		1, 280, 000
Bed & beddingmrs 9 38,000 148 140,000 Plakeries (principal)	Cotton bat'n mfs.		75,000		227, 100
Dakerles (principal)   25	Bed & beddingmfs	9			140,000
Flour & feed mills 23 1,000,000 400 8,117,900 Coffee & spice do 273,000 200 892,878 10 203,000 200 892,878 10 203,000 200 892,878 10 203,000 200 892,878 10 203,000 200 10 150,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,000 10 150,000 203,0					
Coffee & spice do. 10 273,000 230 822,878 Mustard mills 4 15,000 35 40,000 Macaroni mrs. 2 40,000 170 300,000 Statch mrs. 2 40,000 170 300,000 Statch mrs. 751 1,750,000 10 15,000 Mosephane mrs. 751 1,750,000 160 875,000 Mrs. 10 150 800,000 160 875,000 Mrs. 18 120,500 125 280,800 Mrs. 19 6,000 210 365,500 Mrs. 19 6,000 210 365,500 Mrs. 19 6,000 125 380,200 Mrs. 19 6,000 125 75,000 Mrs. 19 6,000 125 67,000 Mrs. 19 6,000 125 67,000 Mrs. 19 6,000 15 57,000 Mrs. 19 6,000 15 35,500 Mrs. 19 6,000 10 12,000 Mrs. 19 6,000 Mrs. 1	Plant & food mills		742,700		3,957,262
Mustard mills			275,000		682.878
Mach mrs. 2 40,000 170 20,000 mrs. 721 1,750,000 170 20,000 mrs. 721 1,750,000 1,400 4,500,000 mrs. 721 1,750,000 1,400 4,500,000 mrs. 721 1,750,000 1,400 4,500,000 mrs. 750 00 160 875,000 175,5	Mustard milis	4	15,000	35	40,000
Tobacco and cigar mis*	Macaroni mis	2	9,000	10	
mfs	Tobacco and clear	-	40,000	170	300,000
Salis and awning mfs		731	1,750,000	2,400	4,500,000
Paper mfs. 5 500,000 160 575,000 610 and neats-foot oil mfs 6 400,000 60 600,500 Show cases. 18 120,500 125 590,800 Hilliard-table mfs 4 69,800 230 500,000 Hone works. 3 400,000 215 380,200 Hone works. 3 400,000 215 380,200 Hone works. 3 5,600 80 280,750 Willowware mfs. 12 40,600 135 75,600 Willowware mfs. 12 40,600 135 75,600 90 175,500 Willowware mfs. 12 40,600 135 75,600 90 120,5	Sails and awning				Substituted.
Glue and neats foot oil mfs. 18	Paper mfa	16			250,000
foot oil min	Glue and neats-	9	300,000	100	975,000
Billiard-table mfs 4 6, 800 230 550, 0.05 Hone works 3 400, 000 215 380, 200 Honey 1 6, 000 215 380, 200 Francistal glass works 3 3, 800 86 285, 750 Willowware mfs 12 40, 900 135 75, 000 720 175, 500 Frinting link mfs 176, 000 96 235, 700 175, 500 Fristland in the mfs 176, 000 96 235, 700 175, 500 1	foot oil mfs	. 0	400,000	80	900,500
Commental glass	Show cases	181	120,500		280, 800)
Commental glass		- 4	400,000		950,000
Graamental glass works			6,000		365, 500
Willowware mfs. 12	Ornamental glass		C-0,2505,7032	P. LIES	,,
Paner-box mfs. 17					265, 750
Printing-link mfs. 8 30,000 60 121,000 Brusk mfs. 23 125,700 129 261,477 Hay-press work. 3 25,000 40 110,500 Mop head and handle mfs. 1 6,000 15 57,000 Mop head and handle mfs. 1 6,000 15 35,500 Wringing mach's 2 5,000 10 12,000 mfs. 2 5,000 10 12,000 mfs. 2 5,000 10 12,000 mfs. 2 6,000 10 12,000 mfs. 2 6,000 10 12					75,000
Writing-ink unfs. 8 Brusk mfs. 23 Brusk mfs. 25 Hay-press work. 3 25,000 40 Huy-press work. 3 25,000 40 Huy-press work. 3 25,000 40 Huy-soo 40 Huy-soo 40 Huy-soo 40 Huy-soo 40 Huy-soo 40 Huy-soo 40 Waste cleaning 1 How works. 1 How works. 1 How works. 2 How works. 2 How works. 3 How works.			175,000		235, 700
Hay-bress work. 3 25,000 40 110,500 Carpet weavers. 21 9,000 115 57,000 hand shandle mfs. 1 8,000 6 50,000 Waste cleaning mfs. 1 8,000 15 35,500 Wringing mach'e 2 5,000 10 12,000 Unbrella works. 2 4,000 6 22,600 Horyturning wks 3 8,500 16 7,000 Oli cup works. 2 4,000 6 22,600 Button mfs. 1 6,500 25 66,000 Works. 2 1,000 6 22,600 Button mfs. 1 6,500 25 66,000 Jowelry case wks. 4 18,000 20 50,500 Jowelry case wks. 4 18,000 20 25,500 Take 11,500 6 3,500 Fix. 1 100,000 90 125,500 Take 11,500 6 10,704,665 15,864 27,570,651 The aggregate annual wages paid was \$6,331,198, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.	Writing-ink mfs.	8	30,000	60	121,000
Carpet weavers. 21 8,000 115 67,000 Mop head and handle mfs. 1 6,000 6 50,000 Waste cleaning mfs. 1 6,000 15 35,500 Wringing mach's 2 5,000 10 12,000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			125, :00		261, 437
Mop head and handle mfs 1 6,000 6 50,000 Maste cleaning mfs 1 6,000 15 35,500 Mringing mach'e mfs 2 5,000 10 12,000 Umbrells works. 1 6,000 10 14,000 Uroryturning wks 3 8,500 16 7,000 Oli cup works 2 4,000 6 22,500 Button mfs 1 6,500 25 68,000 Den banner sign works 2 8,500 16 8,000 Musical inst. wks. 4 18,000 20 50,500 Jowelry case wks. 4 18,000 50 12,500 Totals 1877. 1,000 10,704,565 15,864 27,570,651 The aggregate annual wayes paid was \$6,331, 126, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.					67,000
handle mfs	Mop head and	1	2,000		01.000
mfs. 1 6,000 15 85,500  Wringing mach'e 2 5,000 10 12,000  Umbrella works. 1 6,000 10 14,000  Ivoryturaling wks 3 8,500 10 7,000  Oli cap works. 2 4,000 6 22,600  Open banner sign 2 3,500 16 8,000  Open banner sign 3 5,000  Open bann		1	6,000	6	50,000
Wringing mach'e mfs		3.4	- 000	1000	-
Umbrella works   1 6,000   10 14,000   10	Wringing mach'e		6,000	13	23,500
Umbrells works. 1 8,000 10 14,000 Ivoryturning wks 3 8,500 16 7,000 Oil cup works. 2 4,000 6 22,500 Button mfs. 1 6,500 25 68,000 Works. 2 3,500 16 8,000 Musical inst. wks. 4 18,000 20 50,500 Jewelry case wks. 4 18,000 20 50,500 Jewelry case wks. 4 1,500 6 3,500 Gaiter. 2 1,500 6 3,500 7 10 20 20,000 Fiax. 1 100,000 90 125,500 Totals 1877. 1,000 10,704,565 15,864 27,570,651 The aggregate annual wages paid was \$6,331, 126, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.	mfs		5,000	10	12,000
Oli cap works. 2 4,000 6 22,500 Button mfs. 1 6,500 25 68,000 Open banner sign 2 3,500 16 8,000 Musical inst. wks. 4 18,000 20 50,500 Jowelry case wks. 1 1,500 6 3,500 Gailer. 2 1,500 6 3,500 Fiax. 1 100,000 90 125,500 Totals 1877. 1,000 10,704,565 15,864 27,570,651 The aggregate annual wages paid was \$6,331, 126, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.  SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.	Umbrella works.	1	6,000		19,000
Button mfs	Oll one works		8,500		7,000
Open banner sign works. 2 3,500 16 8,000 Musical that wiks. 4 18,000 20 50,500 Jawellry case wiks. 1 1,509 6 3,500 Flax. 1 100,000 90 125,500 Totals 1877. 1,000 10,704,565 15,864 27,570,651 The aggregate annual wages paid was \$6,331, 126, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.	Button mfs	- 1	6,500		66,000
Musical inst.wis. 4 18.00 20 50,500 19 well rose wis. 1 1,500 6 3,500 Galter	Open banner sign		1.500 F 1.200	2012	
1,500   6   2,500	WOPES	2	3,500		8,000
Galter	Jawelry case wks.	1	1.500		3,500
Totals	Gaiter	2	8,000		23,000
The aggregate annual wages paid was \$6,331, 196, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.  SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.	Flax	1	100,000		
The aggregate annual wages paid was \$6,331, 196, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.  SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.	Totale 1	904	long age end	10 000	295 790 095
The aggregate annual wages paid was \$6,331, 196, against \$5,394,219 in 1877.  SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.	Totale 18771	.080	10, 794, 565	15,864	27, 870, 651
196, against \$5,894,219 in 1877.  SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	_	the sales attraction in middle	-	
TURES.				Paid #	<b>20 9</b> 0,001,
TURES.	STMWARY		OF N	ANT	TEAC-
SEASON USE A SERVICE THE TOP OF CARSON AND SERVICE	SUMMANT.	1.00	100 (000*1362/1652/1/1990*	22.24	LAU-
-	the Travel Shares	TL	RES.	國方法院	SOUTH SOUTH
	MARCHANIST STATE		100	11000	A. S. P. S.

Number of workers 67, 504
Aggregate wages paid \$31,007,000
Capital employed 85, 782, 000
Value of product 227, 560, 000 The wages would be increased to about \$31,-540,000, if we allow for the hands employed in The wages would be increased to about sol, 540,000, if we allow for the hands employed in brewing, distilling, etc., whose wages are not noticed above. In these totals we have not included the items of building, etc., as a large part of the cost is already included under other headings. We deem the returns of capital too large. Allowing for some departments not itemized a year age and gathered in now by the increased knowledge of our reporters, these figures show an average increase of nearly 6½ percent on the total number of workers employed, fully 6 percent in the aggregate wages paid, and 8 percent in the currency value of production, with a decrease of 1½ per cent in the total capital employed.

The above figures do not include the manufacture of gas, the figures on which we have been unable to obtain since the commencement of the long-pending discussion between the gas companies and the city. Neither do they include several minor occupations, which constitute a large aggregate of themselves. The total manufacturing production of the city is probably not far from \$230,000,000; she capital employed, \$76,500,000; and the number of workers a little over 70,000 souls.

THE EXPOSITION. THIS MAY NOW BE CALLED ustly one of the institutions of the Garden City, and the sixth and last exhibition, which extended from Sept. 4 to Oct. 19, inclusive, was, without a doubt, the finest of the series. The total (paying) attendance during this period was 200,510,—cellig about the same as in 1871, which fact of itself goes to show that the at-tendance is growing rather than decreasing, and in point of numbers far exceeded the display of 1873,—the year in which the first exhibition was held. During the past display of 1873,—the year in which the first exhibition was held. During the past year the number of stockholders was increased by thirty, making the total number of shareholders at the present time 500. The whole capital stock is \$250,000, on which amount a dividend of 7 per cent was declared, leaving in the treasury the handsome sum of \$8,000. The expenditures in the Art Department were \$18, 384.68, and the property aquired in this department alone is equal to \$5,000, comprising as it does 100 casts or specimens of antique sculpture. In the Mechanical and Natural History Departments the exhibits were larger than in any previous, year. The total expenditures for 1878 (inclusive of repairs, construction, personal property, printing and advertising, and insurance) was \$33,318, while the total receipts were \$08,113.95. The number of applications for stace is already large, and the prospects for the exhibit of 1879 are very flattering. During the month of November the State Board of Agriculture inaugurated a series of shows,—similar in character to the Smithfield Cattle Show in London,—exhibiting fancy fat stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry for holiday purposes. It is the intention of the State Board to make this a permanent market, and the first attempt was eminently successful in a financial point of view,—the cattle bringing fancy prices. The movement thus commenced will, without a doubt, awaken an interest in breeders and stock-men generally.

THE HARBOR. THE SEASON OF 1878
was by no means a profitable one for the vessel interests, yet upon the whole there is less cause for complaint, as business in nearly all branches of industry has suffered more or less from the panic of 1878. Another cause for con-gratulation is the fact there were fewer disas-ters, and, with expectation of revival in the spring trade, vessel owners and others engaged in the maritime interest are hopefully looking forward to improved times and an upward turn in freights. The number of new vessels put in

forward to improved times and an upward turn in freights. The number of new vessels put in commission in 1878 was smaller than at any time during the past eight or ten years, and as the tonnage lost in 1876 and 1877, by disasters and otherwise, was large, there is soon—perhaps within the coming season—likely to be a reaction in the shipbuilding line. Cerrain it is that several of the leading shipbuilders on our lakes have already contracts for sail-vessels and steamers whose completion may be looked forward to by the opening of the season of navigation of 1880.

The Chicago harbor—so far as the condition of wharfage is concerned—is in excellent condition, but there is a large room for improvement in several particulars. The channel is now dredged to a depth of sixteen feet from the south end of the Government breakwater to the mouth of the main river (inside of breakwater). This is all the work done by the Government at this point during 1878. During last season considerable delay and annoyance was suffered by the vessel interest by craft grounding in the river at points abreast of Goodrich's doek and the Life-Saving Station. The water at these places is shoal, and the city authorities should see to it that next soring witnesses some good dredging. We understand that the Government, during the coming year, contemplates putting in a new breakwater, from abreast of North avenum in a southeasterly direction,—a distance of 4,000 feet,—leaving a channel between the shore and the breakwater for the smaller vessels. This—if done—is all the work the Government will do at this point during the navigation season of 1879; while it is the opinion of many prominent vessel owners at this port that the mobey expended by the authorities in dredging the mouth of the harbor during the past two years has been in a great measure uselessly lost, for as yet there is no good anchorage on account of the sandy bottom.

OUR LEADING DER-DOCK OWNERS report a moderately active season, with wages at \$2.25 for ten nours' work, which is an in

engaged in the business at this port, employing seventy-five men, report that they have tonned in the neighborhood of 65,000 tons, with the total amount of business transacted at \$75,000. The schooner Golden Fleece was rebuilt during last winter and spring, while large repairs were made upon the propeller Dover, schooner William Jones, of Cleveland, and the schooner Moses Gage. The bark Lafrinier is to be converted into a three masted fore-and-after during the present winter. During the spring of 1878 Messrs. Miller Bros. made large improvements at their yards, and, in addition to other things, put in new pumping works at an aggregate cost of \$3,000, and this winter are putting in saws for facilitating work. Messrs. Doolittle & Olcott have done a large amount of repairing, with the volume of 50,000 tons.

The number of tugs in commission in this harbor last season was fifty-three, representing a tonnare of 1,400 tons.

We are informed that several large property-owners in the southern part of the city are agitating the question of opening a "new lumber district" between Bridgeport and the Stock-Yards, as the river is navigable now for both tugs and vessels to within half a mile of the Transit House at the Stock-Yards. VESSELS OWNED HERE.
Statement showing the number, tonnage of vessels owned at the port on the 31st day of December, 1878: List of vessels built during the cumented in Chicago: COMMERCE OF THE PORT. THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. Tug Two Brothers.
Steam canai-boat Fearless.
Steam canai-boat Niagara.
Tug Frank R. Crans.
Tug See Gull.
Tug A. S. Aliem.
Propeller Channer.
Propeller T. M. Bradley.
Schoouer Hope and Luck. OFFICIAL STATEMENT. The following is an official state the business tsansacted at the United States Custom-House in this city during the year Total (12 vessels) DUTTES COLLECTED. Statement showing the amount of duties col-ected at the Chicago Custom-House on foreign mportations during the last two years: List of vessels belonging to Chicago reported out during the year 1878: (b)lected (19187), (a) 1978, (b) 1877, (c) 1978, (c) 197 \$1,448,705 \$1,451,535 IMPORTED GOODS. ollected on imported goods at Chic he year 1878: Duttes collected. 914, 957, 95 6, 447, 82 23, 797, 48 25, 490, 67 1, 917, 18 42, 479, 65 5, 841, 73 74, 619, 49 72, 953, 10 9, 238, 45 False.
\$1,410,285
\$2,986
\$4,118
101,446
\$4,214
48,683
42,755
29,989
199,522
9,631
28,984 52, 258 5, 6912 5, 6912 54, 613 54, 613 54, 613 54, 613 13, 114 4, 637 8, 537 12, 519 100, 048 6, 487 155, 110 12, 863 2, 634 1, 730 1, 352 16, 679 1, 256 1, 750 1, 352 16, 679 1, 256 rugs and drug sundrugtists' materials. [etal manufactures 

Free. 1, 0,27,50 3, 088,45 40, 796, 88 1, 112, 10 54, 385,63 15, 784,78 15, 784,78 15, 686,40 5, 277,42 3, 785,53 Free. 173,050,00 4,050,00 17, 094,11 Free. 443,40 8,090,82 467,70 Statement showing the tonnare, cla number of vessels laid up in the port of laring the winter of 1878-79: Statement showing the value of and duty on foreign goods warehoused each month during the year 1878; the value of and duty on goods withdrawn each month; and the value of and duty on goods remaining in warehouse Dec. 31, 1878; FOREIGN GOODS WAREHOUSED.

\$1,739,283

265,650

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

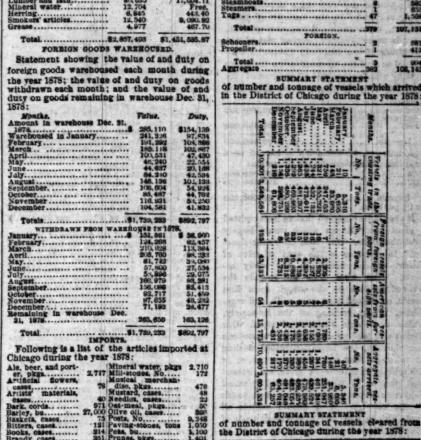
RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts by lake during 1878:

Total value.

Quantities
1, 220, 368
4, 873, 586
870, 906
31, 898
81, 692
4, 900
1, 875
304, 815
2, 350
5, 158
24, 138
181, 507
5, 417
100, 000

Totals ....





Receipts by lake during 1878:

Articles. Quantities. Articles. Quantities. Flour bris. 18, 281 Sait, bris. 730, 60 Wheat, bu. 8, 415 Sait, bars. 12, 60 Bolts, cords. 28, 451 Sait, bars. 17, 78 Bark, cords. 17, 740 Oil, bris. 11, 60 Posts, No. 5, 500, 500 Molasses, bris. 20, 28 Shingles, m. 618, 107 Sugar, bris. 43, 50 Lath, m. 60, 674 Coffee, bags. 51, 50 Stares, m. 128 Merchandites, pixes, 47, 48 Stares, m. 128 Merchandites, pixes, 47, 48 Merchandites, 50, 67 Merchandites, 50, 68 Merchandites, 50 Merchandites,

Chicago during the year loss.

Ale, beer, and port.

er, pkgs.

Artistical Sowers,
Artistical Sowers,
Casses.

Artistic materials,
Casses.

Bark cords.

College of the water cases.

A Needles.

Sowers and port.

Bark cords.

College of the water cases.

A Needles.

A Needles.

A Needles.

A Needles.

A Needles.

A Sowers and port.

Bark cords.

Bark cords.

College of the water cases.

Bark cords.

Bark cords.

Bark cords.

Bark cords.

College of the water cases.

College of the water case January
Pebruary
March
April
April
June
June
August
September
October
Norembor
Decembor 371283418402 12000000000 P Values, \$1,082,228 1,884,314 185,949 15,594 19,324 4,601 9,168 19,287 50 367 1,920 8,917 8,247 2,500 The following is the list of fore which arrived at the port of Chicago year 1878; .33, 205, 961

Milwankee, Wis.
Grand Haven, Mich.
Grand Flaven, Mich.
Milwankee, Wis.
Milwankee, Wis.
Milwankee, Wis.
Grand Haven, Mich.
Milwankee, Wis.
Grand Haven, Mich.
Milwankee, Wis.
Troy, N. Y.
Milwankee, Wis.
Troy, N. T.
Troy, N. T. J. P. Wahd.
J. and A. Stronach...
Louie A. Burton
Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant
Melvina... Troy, N. T. Milwankee, Wis. Milwankee, Wis. Milwankee, Wis. Milwankee, Wis. Milwankee, Wis. Milwankee, Wis. Mich. Grand Haven, Mich. Grand Haven, Mich. Milwankee, Wis. Troy, N. Y. Grand Haven, Mich. Troy, N. Y. Grand Haven, Mich. Grand Haven, Mich. Grand Haven, Mich. Troy, N. Y. Milwankee, Wis. roy, N. Y

Thirty-four vessels....5, 507 SUMMARY STATEMENT
of the business of the Chicago Custom-House
for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878:

Vessels-entered from foreign ports. 189
Vessels cleared for foreign ports. 220
Vessels entered from donestic ports. 10, 302
Vessels cleared for domestic ports. 10, 71
Entries of merchandise for duty. 1,616
Entries for warehouse. merchandise free of duty... r W. H. & T. to adj. Br. Prov Total entries.

tries for consumption liquidate tries for warehouse liquidated, rificates of registry granted, riticates of enrollment granted, enses for coasting trade granted censes for cossing trade granted censes to vessels under 20 tons, name dues collected.

THE GRAND TOTAL

The following is an approximation to the total currency value of our trade in 1878. It includes only the first selling price in each department, second sales not being counted, though made by jobbers:

There are necessarily many duplications in these figures. Thus, the boots and shoes, clothing, stoves, etc., manufactured here,

also enter into the wholesale trade; and packing-boxes and coop arage manufactures ere again included in the statisties of porkpacking, cigar-making, flour-manufacturing, ete. In order to obtain a correct idea of the nagnitude of our trade and industries, conidered as a whole, we must lessen the above total by a little more than 30 per cent of the

a great many things which would largely swell the totals. Our item of "miscellaneeus" in produce is the sum of sales of minor articles noted in our daily re-ports. The total does not include the sales of produce on the street, from first hands, as dressed hogs, oats, milk, and vege-tables, to say nothing of the ice-supply, which is a large business of itself. Our the trading in futures in grain, etc., except that part of it which is followed by actual deliveries of the property from first hands in the country. If we should include all these things, and add in the retail trade of

multiplied by not less than twenty. The following are our totals for a series of past years, which we have reduced to a specie basis in the right-hand column. The gures in the seventh line are for the twelve mouths from Oct. 11, 1871, to Oct. 11, 1872,

the city, the above figures would probably be

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OUR JEWELRY-TRADE.

Our annual report indicates a healthy and in-creasing trade in the distribution of watches,

our annual report indicates a leasury and increasing trade in the distribution of watches, silverware, clocks, materials, etc., in Chicago.

This city has become the largest jobbing city in the United States in this line of goods, its trade being considerably larger than that of St. Louis and Cincinnati combined.

The houses engaged in this trade are extensive and enterprising. In this connection we are led to mention the firm of Giles, Bro. & Co., whose establishment has long been one of Chicago's leading attractions, the reputation of which has done much to concentrate trade here from remote points.

They employ a large number of men, and do an extensive business in diamonds, tine presentation silver, watches, and rich jewelry, as well as in a large line of low and medium priced goods. Among their New-Year's

we noticed three magnificent Jurgensen watches, with latest chronograph improvements, costing \$700 each; two elegant cases of solid silver, one presented to Mr. Sawyer, M. C., from Wisconsin, the other to Mr. Pietsch, of the Stata-Zeitung, and some doken other fine presentations of ciamonds, etc., ranging in price from \$100 to \$2,000.

I have a dainty, delicate little friend, tall and lily-like in her slender, swaying form. Her big, brown, velvet eyes look out with dreamy sweetness from beneath a wealth of red-gold hair. She was brought up in lutury, to dress, to limit the clouds of reverses came and left her mother an unparatised for widow, with three children to support. Then the girl rose hopefully used what material I am made and what I can do. I have a little talent, I know, but I intend joining persevering endeavor to it and see what will come of it. That luxurionsly-reared child has more orders to the china she so exquisitely naints from original designs, with wild roses almost fragrantly natural, with a humming time from original designs, with wild roses almost fragrantly natural, with a humming there, or a ladybug "on her way home," or a frog leaning indolently up against some aspring butirtushes. Her vases seem alive with an uning flowers and foliage, and the leaves of burnisted gold and crimson seem to have just been gathered from their woody homes.

#### KID GLOVES.

Operations of the Kid-Glove Ring of New York.

What the Government Agents Have Discovered.

The Revenue Annually Defrauded of \$500,000. A Ring of Five Foreigners at New

Country Pays Tribute. The Foreign Manufacturer the Only Possible Successful Merchant in This Country.

York to Whom the Whole

Prom Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The following report of a special agent of the Government stationed at Philadelphia, which has never been published, is an important contribution to the literature of the undervaluation question:

SIR: I have the lonor to report that I have

Sir: I have the lonor to report that I have been engaged for several months investigating an alleged undervaluation in the importations of kid and other leather gloves, and have reached the following conclusions, viz:

First—That all kid and lamb-skin gloves imported into this country at the port of New York, and nearly all consigned gloves at other ports, are undervalued from 28 to 30 per cent, and the customs revenue is correspondingly deirauded, amounting in the aggregate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, to over \$500,000.

Second—That the Government received an average of but \$2.62½ per dozen duty on the gloves imported into this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and that a specific duty of \$4 per dozen can be collegted without any additional cost to the consumer.

Third—The importation of kid and other gloves of leather is almost entirely controlled by foreign manufacturers through their agents, who reside principally in New York. Merchants in other cities, East, West, and South, can purchase through these agents only, and the foreign manufacturer thus becomes the real merchant in this country. This system is not only antagonistic to the revenues of the country but also to the rights of American-citizen merchants, who are entitled to protection under the tariff laws the same as are manufacturers.

Fourth—That the competition in the glove trade of this country has changed from that of the usual competition of commerce to that of competition among undervaluers, who, being mostly commission agents, rely upon the amounts they save from duties to pay their commissions and charges, and they hold out their ability to do so as an inducement to accure confisionments to them.

Figh—That the true and only remedy to pre-

of signments to them.

Fith—That the true and only remedy to pre-

Fih.—That the true and only remedy to prevent undervaluation in leather gloves is a change in the manner of collecting the duties thereon from ad valorem to specific.

Sixth—I respectfully recommend that the law assessing duties on gloves be changed to a specific one of \$4 per dozen upon all gloves of leather, of whatever kind, and that all entries of kid and other gloves imported by these agents during the past several years be reliquidated and the additional duty found to be due thereon collected.

these arents during the past several years be reliquidated and the additional duty found to be due thereon collected.

THE QUESTION OF THE UNDERVALUATION existing in the importation of kid and other leather gloves was first brought to my attention by a merchant in this city, who stated that he, at one time, commanded a very large glove trade, but that owing to undervaluation he had lost most of it, and would be obliged to go out of the business unless such undervaluations are stopped. He exhibited to me correspondence with representatives of foreign manufacturers that were conclusive to my mind that he was correct in his charges, and subsequent investigation has confirmed him. nvestigation has confirmed him.

My informant stated that he had the Ameri

manufacturing figures, and we shall then have:

My informant stated that he had the American agree of kid gloves known in the market as a first-quality glove; that up to March I he could not buy them (two-button) of the manufacturer for less thap5d frances per dozen, and since that time. 5I frances per dozen, that other first-quality makes of kid gloves, such as Alexandres, Jouvine, Courvoisier, and others, were imported in o New York and passed by the appraisers there as costing (foreign) but 42 and 44 frances per dozen, and since that time. 5I frances per dozen, that other first-quality makes of kid gloves, such as Alexandres, Jouvine, Courvoisier, and others, were imported in o New York and passed by the appraisers there as costing (foreign) but 42 and 44 frances per dozen.

Loon investigation, I find his statement correct, and that by a merchant appraisement of kid gloves, held by General-Appraiser Ketchum, in New York, in February last (hereafter referred to), the foreign value of all first quality of kid gloves, such as named, was fixed at 42 frances per dozen.

of kid gloves, such as named, was fixed at 42 francs per dozen.

Upon examination of the invoices of William F. Read, of this city, who imports the Francois Calvat glove, and of Messrs. Sharpless & Sons, who import the Despres glove, I find the former invoiced at 54 francs per dozen, and the latter at 60 francs per dozen, less 10 per cent.

The Francois Calvat and the Despres gloves are first-quality kid gloves, but are no better than the Alexandre, imported by A. T. Stewatt & Co., and the Courvoisier, imported by Luckemeyer, Knuth & Co., of New York City, and others; on the contrary, these firms would probably contend with the trade that their glove was better. There is, probably, no great difference in all first-quality kid gloves, as is more fully explained hereafter; certainly no such difference as 13 francs—being the difference between 54 and 42 francs per dozen. Mr. Read says 54 francs is as low as he could purchase the Calvat glove, until within a few days, when the maker has advised a reduction of three francs, and my investigation sustains that to have been about the foreign market value of that grade of glove. I reach this conclusion in the following manner:

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

shows the name of, and the country of manufacture, the name and residence of the importer, and the foreign value as fixed and passed by the United States Appraisers at the respective ports where they are entered, of dirst-quality kid gloves that are imported into this country, viz.:

Name of manu-	Place and country of	Name of manu- Place and country of Name of agent or importer Port of sales	Port of onland	BO1.6.9	Foreign value, in franc	e, in fr	ran
factuer.	manufacture.		A sure Const	2 B.	2 B. 3 B. 4 B. 6 B	4 B.	8
Alexandre Ph. Courvoisier	France	Luckemeyer, Knuth & Co.	New York.	88	45	**	22
Jugla Paras	France	Trouttet Co	New York	422	46	8	101
Trefousse	France	Sharpless & Sons	Philadelphia.	60	65	70	
Jouvin & Ole		C. A. Aufmordt & Co New York	New York	tol	46	**	-
Widow Jourin	France		New York	ŝ	*	15	CR
Francois Calvat.	do		Philadelphia.	22	560	242	20
Jonniaux & Cie.	Brussels and Grenoble	Jonniaux & Cie. Brussels and Grenoble Heidsick, Nomer & Co.	New York	200	4 4	25	200

to the manufacturer.

TO ILLUSTRATE THIS MORE FULLY,
I will explain the mode of doing business. The manufacturer consigns, say one thousand dozen two-button gloves to an agent at 42 france per dozen, drawing on him for that amount, or an approximate amount, as an advance; the agent sells the gloves at the best possible rate, and renders an account of sales. The following is an illustration:

Cases Shipping and inland-charges.....

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1878.—Sales for account manufacturer by commission merchant, per ste er Blank, at New York, Jan. 15, 1878: Marks, V. S. Nos. 1 and 2: 1,000 dox 2-button kid gloves, at \$18, Less 6 per cent for prompt cash ... ... 

Sold for net \$10, 520.00
Charges:
Duty \$3,852.50
Premium on gold, 2 per cent. 77.05
Ocean freight 12.00
Marine Insurance, 42,000r., at 20 cents, equal \$8,400, at \$4\$ per cent. 42.00
Expenses at Custom-House (fees 60 cents, broker \$5). 5.60
Porterage, labor, fire insurance, etc., on \$18,000, at 1 per cent. 180.00
Commissions and guarantee, 7½ per cent on \$18,000... 1,350.00
\$5,519.15

Net proceeds due manufacturer...\$11,400.85 At current rate, \$11,400.85, at 5 francs per dollar, would make, francs..... 57,004.25 Deduct involces and charges which have been remitted.......... 38,774.50 Balance, francs.....

same, showing in detail the amount received for the same, and all expenses connected therewith. The last statement, as will be seen, is made up from current prices, and shows the net amount received for the gloves to be \$16, 930, and the actual expenses or cost of the same, including duty, commissions of agent, etc., to be \$5,519.15, which, deducted from the amount received, leaves \$11.400.85 for the manufacturer. This converted into france, at the current rates, would amount to \$7,004.25 france, and, after deducting invoice value and charges, 38,774.50 francs, already substantially drawn for and paid by the agent (it being the amount on which the duties were estimated), leaves 18,229.75 france value, on which no duty was paid. The United States is consequently defrauded of 50 per cent of that amount, equivalent to 50 per cent of 35,518 or \$1.759 in gold in one transaction. The 57,004.25 france being the amount actually researched to the part of the state of the sta 55,304.55 francs being the amount actually re-ceived by the manufacturer for the 1,000 dozen gloves, he in fact realizes a fraction over 57 francs net per dozen, being 7.32 francs (about 13 per cent) more than the assumed real market value of 54 francs, less 8 per cent trade discount. This pays him well for the additional risk of selling the goods through an agent in America.

selling the goods through an agent in America, instead of at his own door. instead of at his own door.

THE MOST SINGULAR FACT REVEALED
by my investigations is, the uniform selling
price of these fine gioves. I have shown conclusively that the entered invoice value of 43
francs, costing \$12.60 gold net per dozen to land,
and selling at \$18, less 6 per cent, or at \$16.92
net, currency, realizes a very large profit, entirely out of all character, when the large voiume of sales of these goods is considered.

If such a profit really inured to the transaction, and if 42 francs was the real foreignmarket value, then, without doubt, one at
least of these importers would be willing to
do the business for a much lower margin of
profit, or some other maker would put his goods
on the market through an agent and be content to get back his 42 francs, if he could
sell his products in large quantities. As the sell his products in large quantities. As the matter stands now, plenty of merchants could be found who would take the invoices just as they arrive, pay a profit of 10 per cent upon them, and be content with the additional margin of profit afforded.

It is absurd on its face to suppose that six or ten competing houses in the same goods would sustain a uniform price, affording a profit of 30 per cent for any length of time, if such a price was not necessary to enable them to return to the manufacturer a real market value that much higher than the assumed one. Even if they had sell his products in large quantities. As th

the manufacturer's real market value that much higher than the assumed one. Even if they had actually combined to sustain one uniform price affording such a profit, which the character of the parties and the periodical changes of agents would seem to render improbable, still the temptation that tempts the stockbroker to break a "corner" and

sell out before his cockbroker to break a "corner" and sell out before his confederates are read of the words, "realize at about high tide"—would always present itself, and the selling price, from these repeated breaches of faith, must eventually drop to a figure affording a margin of trom 7½ to 10 per cent on 42 francs. Besides, it is against the interest of the commission merchant or agent to maintain too high a relative price here to the foreign-market value, as his remuneration is based on his sales, and the amount of these would increase or decrease in an exact ratio to the cheapness or dearness of the article in the market. His remunerative commission is not earned until a sale is effected, and he can be depended on to work for his own interest first and the profit of the manufacturer afterwards. If he did put anything like an actual 30 per cent profit (in which his commission was included, which is profit only under another name) on any merchandise so staple as kid gloves, he would very soon find his customers seeking other sources of supply. His manufacturers might act toward him in perfect good faith, and refuse to fill any orders coming from America, but the keen-scented buyer would very soon be sending his orders through London or Manchester houses, who would gladly handle them for 2½ per cent.

The first statement shows that the Government received \$3.85 per dozen duty upon the gloves. The following statement shows that, if the 1,000 dozen were sold at the same price,—
i. e., \$15 per dozen, less 6 per cent.—and a spe-

gloves. The following statement shows that, if the 1,000 dozen were sold at the same price, i. e., \$18 per dozen, less 6 per cent,—and a specific duty of \$5 was collected by the Government, and if they were invoiced at their truft foreign-market value of 54 francs, a merchant in this country could import, and after paying for the gloves, and the duty and all other expenses, realize 8 3-20 per cent commissions, instead of 7%, as now allowed him as agent:

Con.		8 No. 2	a No.
Balance, after deducting cost from proceds.	Coase. Shipping and thiand charges aper cent commission and above lemm. Coasel's certificate Coasel's care Coasel'	Less percent average, general discount.	1,000 dozon 2 B. kid gloves, at \$18, currency.
	81 204 19 81 14 20 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	54,000,0 6,320.0	
8 1,470,42	9.000 9.000 100,000 10	810,520	1,080

Parins and other points, they are able to obtain these, for one manufacturer cannot well refuse another their price-list when they claim to be selling at the same price. It would seem that this, taken in connection with the other evidence submitted, places the assertion of undervaluation beyond all question.

Since writing the 'above I have received the price-list for the "Jugia" make of glove, and inclose the original herewith, marked Exhibit O. This also sustains my claim as to the price being over 50 france.

It will probably be claimed by importers that the prices of gloves have declined within the past few years; but in onposition to this I inclose a copy of a letter addressed to the firm of Homer, Colladay & Co., of it: city, and their reply thereto. This firm have for years dealt in the Jouvin glove. They formerly imported them direct, until the manufacturer established an agent in this country, and, although they can send their orders direct to the manufacturer, the latter will not ship the goods direct to them; they are sent to the New York agent, who passes them through the Custom-House, and ships them to Homer, Colladay & Co., who never see the invoice from Jouvin & Co., but receive instead a bill from the New York agent at so many dollars per dozen, although the usual and proper way would be for the agent to have the goods invoiced direct to the customer. As the making, however, of one bona fide invoice by the manufacturer would place in the hands of the Government documentary evidence sufficient to convict him of general undervaluation, and thoroughly expose the whole system, it is of prime importance that everything should go through the bands of one accredited agent who holds all the threads.

An EXANIMATION SHOWS.

that Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co. are paying as bigh for their gloves as they did when they stopped importing direct several years ago. This

that Messrs. Homer, Coliaday & Co. are paying as high for their gloves as they did when they stopped importing direct several years ago. This proves that the foreign values of gloves have not declined of any moment, as claimed by New York merchants. At the time they stopped importing direct, one-button gloves were the style; now, not one-button gloves are imported,—free-button being the lowest, and forming the basis for all calculations. By reference to the statement on Pare 5, it will be seen that the prices advance three francs per dozen for each additional button. This also is an undervaluation; the alyance should be five francs. By reference to the printed price-list (Exhibit A), it will be seen that the selling price advances \$2 and \$3 per dozen for each additional button, proving that there is more than a difference of three francs, for, in round numbers, three francs is 60 cents; 50 per cent would make 90 cents, and the addition, with a proportionate share of all expenses added, would not amount to \$1, and merchants are not at present asking 100 and 200 per cent profit on their sales.

I have confined myself thus far to

on their sales.

I have confined myself thus far to the best grade of kid-gloves. The cheaper grade of kid and all lumb-skin gloves are undervalued in about the same proportion, otherwise they could not be sold in this market. I ascertain this by a comparison between the salling and invoice prices.

I ascertain this by a comparison between the selling and invoice prices.

AS EVIDENCE OF THE GENERAL UNDERVALUATION IN GLOVES,

I submit the following statement, showing the number of dozens, the total value, and the value per dozen together with the amount of duty collected per dozen for the past five facal years ending June 30, 1877. The number of dozen and the value of the same was furnished me by your Department, and is therefore official:

E | 2222

June 30. Dozen	pairs. Tota	d value.	Value per doz. paire.	Additional Property of	Duty paid per dozen pairs.
65000	555, 919 524, 434 583, 632 622, 242	\$3,570,911 \$,319,293 \$,533,075 \$,739,061	0000 0000 0000 0000	Carlotte Comments	200 20 200 200

It will be seen that, taking 1873 as a basis, the decrease in value has been gradual but sure until the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, when the decrease in value is quite marked, being over 18 per cent less than in 1878. It is my opinion that the percentage is much larger this year than last, as it is but recently that first-quality kid gloves were reduced to 43 francs. This condition of affairs clearly warrants my fourth conclusion: that competition in the glove trade has changed to competition in undervaluation.

the glove trade has changed to competition in undervaluation.

A NOTICEABLE FACT is suggested by the above statement, although undervaluation has long continued in the importation of gloves, as will be seen by reference to the two first extracts of Exhibit I. Yet since the receal of all mojety laws (act approved June 22, 1874) the percentage of undervaluation has largely increased, caused by the competition among the undervaluers themselves, until it has reached such a point that merchants must either go out of the business or engage themselves in undervaluing. In my opinion it has reached the latter point of condition in New York City, and, if under such circumstances the Appraisers raise the question of undervaluation, a merchant appraisement is at once called for, and without any necessary understanding among themselves, other merchants in the same trade are bound to sustain the invoice prices.

The increased percentage of undervaluations shows the error made in the repeal of the moiety laws, as there is now no incentive for informers to give information to the officers of the Government, and the latter can in no way obtain access to the books and papers of the importer without an order from a court, before obtaining which the coutents of the books and papers must be described, which is of course impossible.

I was informed by Assistant-Appraiser Hoyt.

ble.

I was informed by Assistant-Appraiser Hoyt, at New York, that the prices of the consigned gloves were the same as those purchased, and the latter proved that the invoice prices of those consigned were correct; but a false value could be but in the invoices of those purchased as well as in those of the consigned goods, and experience demonstrates that that can be easily done, as it is done in all kinds of merchandise.

The letter of Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co., who give it as their opinion that there has been a material advance in the price of g.oves since they stopped importing, in 1865, should be conclusive on this point.

TOO MUCH IS EXPECTED OF THE APPRAISER'S

they stopped importing, in 1865, should be conclusive on this point.

TOO MUCH IS EXPECTED OF THE APPRAISER'S DEPARTMENT.

With the force of examiners at New York, it is impossible for them to be thoroughly posted on the foreign market value of the numberless articles they are called upon to appraise, and when all the importers of any particular article, like kid gloves for instance, are engaged in the undervaluation of that article, either by direct or consigned invoice, it is impossible to detect the fraud without such an examination as they are unable to give the matter. In fact, unless some one outside of the "ring" turnishes then information, they have no grounds even for mere suspicion.

If invoices of Alexandre, Trefousse, and Courvoisier gloves should reach the Examiner's hands at the same time (without special information), how is heto know or suspect that there is any fraud when the invoice prices agree! It would furnish him with the very best evidence that the invoice value was correct.

Those of the New York importers engaged in the same business of indervaluation are bound to stand by each other when they fet into trouble, and must swear each other through on a merchant appraisement.

Trouble, and must swear each other through on a merchant appraisement.

By a careful reading of the testimony taken in the merchant appraisement of the Courvoisier gloves imported by Messrs. Luckemeyer, Knuth & Co., it will be seen that not a single witness is asked whether 42 francs is the real foreign-market value of the gloves. The examination appears to be confined to the fact as to whether certain makes of gloves are equal to others.

as to how these merchants are bound together, I inclose the testimony of B. F. Whittington and Jonas Hirsch, of this city, taken in a merchant appraisement held in this city on some gloves imported by Messrs. Mever & Dickinson. This firm, not being satisfied with the reappraisement, had the next lot sent to New York, where they were also advanced, and then they called for a merchant appraisement there, which was held Feb. 26 last. Mr. Hirsch, who has charge of a Philadelphia branch of a New York house, was called upon to testify there, and he fixes the value of the two-button glove of the same

manufacture at less than be did the lowest grade manufacture at less than be did the lowest grade in his testimony at Philadelphia. How much this was due to the influence of his New York employer I am unable to say; but I am informed that, previous to giving his testimony at New York, he spent an additional day from his business in Philadelphia with the head of his department in New York. His answers to questions are significant, as he says "they were driven out of the market here from dealing in Vlenna gloves by other people selling cheapar than they could import; that those formerly received by them were consigned at foreign market value, and they could not sell them for the above reason; that they did not stop to inquire the reason, but quit because they cuid not make it pay "; or, in other words, rather than make a fuss about it, they withdrew from that line of goods, or perhaps because they could make better arrangements elsewhere.

rather than make a luss about it, they within the from that line of goods, or perhaps because they could make better arrangements elsewhere.

It will be claimed by the importers that a difference should exist in the foreign market price or value between goods consigned to the American market and those bought outright in the foreign market, giving as a reason that a manufacturer consigns his entire product of a manufacturer, and the rates should be less under such circumstances than to a customer who purchased but a small portion of the product. While it is enstomary to sell larre quantities of any article at a little less price than a small quantity, this rule will not hold good in the matter under consideration. Makers of the first quality of kid gloves purchase their skins in the same market and select only the very best skins for this grade of gloves. They manufacture these selected skins into gloves and send them to market with their name branded therein, and with a guarantee to be perfect in every respect. The inferior or rejected skins are either sold to makers of inferior gloves, or, if manufactured into gloves by them, are not sold with their name in the same nor with their guarantee. With the possible exception of

THE ALEXANDRE GLOVE, imported exclusively by A. T. Stewart & Co., and who inform me that they had an interest in the factory in Paris, gloves of any manufacturer in Europe can be purchased by any one there, provided they are not intended fo: the American market. The manufacturer of the Jugla glove has houses for their sale both in London and Liverpool, as well as in Paris; yet no one in the United States could purchase them except through Trouttet, the American agent. This goes to prove that the claim that any one receives or controls the entire product of any manufacturer will not hold good. An examination and comparison of the prices realized on money returned to Europe for all consigned goods shows that the Government had not received by the foreign value is the amount received the full a

are made of

KID OR LAMB-SKIN,
and their value, I give as an illustration the
following facts: About Feb. 1 last the
United States Appraiser at this port submitted
to the New York Appraisers five samples of
gloves for their appraisement, with the following results: PREIGN MARKET VALUE FIXED BY UNITED STATES

No. of sam-3 27 francs. 10 per cent.
4 30 francs. 10 per cent.
5 24 francs 10 per cent.
ACTUAL FOREIGN COST AND RATE ON WHICH DUTY

### GRANT.

His Journey in Foreign Lands—Spain and the Spaniards—A Visit to the Historical City of Vittoria—Ulysses and Alfonse. Correspondence New Fork Heraids. SAN SEBASTIAN, Nov. 10.—Gen. Grant's visit

that any reference to it now would seem to be a twice-told tale. Some incidents connected with the journey of the ex-President are worthy of remembrance. The pomp, the parades, the dinners, the display of military and social attractions have been repeated here, as in other European lands. You, must add to this that This air of sincerity adds to the value of a courtesy. The American will tell you in a hurried, rolling fashion, "Glad to see you"; "Come again"; "Take a drink"; and straight way you vanish and are forgotten. If you meet a week later you will require an introduction. The Spaniard will tell you, "This is your bouse. You have taken possession of it." You must not sappose that this in olves the right to move your furniture and set up housekeeping. He means what the American means, but says it in a more impressive manner. in the reception of Gen. Grant there was the same difference. It was stately and grave. The General might have been a conqueror coming into his kingdom; he might have been the fifth Charles, risen out of his Escurial tomb, come back to see what had become of his vast dominion. He would have been creeived pretry much as our ex-President was received. There would have been creeived pretry much as our ex-President was received. There would have been creeived pretry much as our ex-President was received. There would have been creeived pretry much as our ex-President was received. There would have been creeived pretry much as our ex-President was received. There would have been creeived pretry much as our ex-President was received. There would have been ceremonies, speeches, attentions. You would miss the cheers that followed him through England. The Spaniard nover goes in a crowd except to mass, and never cheers unless it may be at a buil-fight. The moment of ga. preme enthusiasm only comes when Frascuelo drives the pont of his sword into the neck of the panting and wounded buil.

A GLIMFSE OF BLARRITZ.

It was the intention of Gen. Grant when he left Paris to make a short visit to the Pyrenees, and especially Pau. But when he came to Bordeaux he was met by a message from the King of Spain, who was at the time at Vittoria, directing the maneuvres of his troops, but the message from the King was so cordial that it could hardly be declined. Accordingly Pau was postponed, and the General went on as far B

him; that there was no man in Spain he was more anxious to meet. Castelar is still a young man. He has a large, dome-like head, with an arching brow that recalls in its outline the brow of Shakspeare. He is under the average hight, and his face has no covering but a thick, drooping mustache. You note the Andalusian type, swarthy, mobile, and glowing eye that seem to burn with the sun of the Mediterranean. Castelar's Presidency was a tempest with Carliam in the North and Communism in the South, and the Monarchy eyerywhere. How he held it was a marvel, for he had no friend in the family of railons but America, and that was cold friend-sup. But he kept Spain free, and executed the laws and windicated the national sovereignty, and set on foot by his incomparable cloquence the spirit which pervades Spain to-day, and which, sooner or later, will make itself an authority which even the cannon of Gen. Pavia cannot challenge. It was a picture, not without instructive features, this of Castelar, the orator and ex-President of Spain, conversing on the platform of the frontier railway station with Grant, the soldier and ex-President of the United States. "When I reach Madrid," said the General, "I want to see you." "I will come as any time," said Castelar. The only man in Spain who received such a message from Gen. Grant was Emilio Castelar.

ARRIVAL AT VITTORIA—RECRIVED BY THE

will come as any time," said Castelar. The only man in Spain who received such a message from Gen. Grant was Emilio Castelar.

ARRIVAL AT VITTORIA—RECEIVED BY THE KING.

VITTORIA, Nov. 11.—A slight rain is falling, but all Vittoria is in a glow. The open space in front of our hotel is filled with booths and dealers in grains and other merchandise. The traders in grains and other merchandise. The traders it over their heaps of beans, peppers, melons, and potatoes. They are mainly women, who wear a quaint Basque costume; the men in red and blue bonnets, with blue blouses, mostly faded, and red sashes swathed about the walst. These cavaliers spend most of their time smoking eighteres, watching their wives at work. Now and then a swarthy citizen in a Spanish cloak saunters by, having been to mass or to coffee, and eager to breathe the morning air. A farmer drives over the primitive stony street. His team is a box resting on two clumsy wooden wheels. When you remember that it has taken 2,000 years of Basque civilization—the most ancient, perhaps, in Europe—to produce this wheel, you may guess how far the people have advanced. The team is drawn by two oxen, with their horns locked together and their heads covered by a fleece. In the cart is a pig, ready for the last and highest office a pig can pay to humanity. Other carts come laden with hav drawn by the slow, shambling oxen, all seeking a market. You hear drums, and trumpets, and army cails. The town is a camp, and ladies are thronging the lattice windows, and solidiers come swarming out of the narrow streets into the market place. This is the season of the maneuvres. A crowd of citizens stand in the street about a hundred paces from our hotel, quiet, expectant, and staring into an open gateway. This gateway leads into a long, irregular, low range of buildings of yellowsh stone and red tiles. Over the gate clings the fag of Soain, its damp folds clustering the pole. A black streamer blends with the yellow and crimson folds, mourning the death of the Queen. Natty yo

Spain.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

When Gen. Grant reached Vittoria there were all the authorities out to see him, and he was informed that in the morning the King would meet him. Ten o'clock was the hour, and the place was a small city-hall or palace, where the King resides when he comes to his Capital. At 10 the General called, and was escorted into an anto-room where were several aides and Generals in attendance. He passed into a small room, and was greeted by the king. The room was a library, with books and a writing-table covered. 5. 34 francs. 10 per cent.

The New York Appraisers explain this by stating they were asked to appraise single pairs of gloose, but it is a well-known fact that makers of first-quality kid glores put their names in first-quality glores only, and some of the names branded in these sample glores should have told them better. But the illustration is perfect as showing how losses may occur to the customs revenue when an ad valorem instead of a specific duty is assessed upon as staple an import or article as kid glores.

IN CONCLUSION,

I will say that having received much of the documentary evidence and information in this report through Mr. William F. Read, whose name appears in it, I have felt it imy duty, before relying upon it to too great an extent, to make inqueries regarding the general character of that gentleman, and winder inquiries of Messre. Drexel & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. as to their estimate of the reliability of any statement Mr. Read might make. Both of these well-known banking-houses speak in the highest terms of his integrity, and state that any statement that he made should be entitled to the fullest confidence, which is only confirmatory of my own impressions formed before and during this investigation.

Spanish. The General called, and was escorted into an auto-room where were several sides and General autoence. He passed into a small room, and was greeted by the king. The room was a litter of the make should he work. His Majesty, is a young man, 20 past, with a Irank, open face, side whiskers and mustache like down. He was in the undress uniform of a Captain cheereral, and had a buoyant, bovish way about him which made one sorrow to think that on these young shoulders should rest the burdens of sovereignty. How much I would have given to have gone into the green fields for a romp and a ramble,—those green fields for a In Mexico, but thirty-five years had passed since it was familiar to him, and he would not ven-ture upon it now. The King was anxious to speak Spanish, but English and French were the

ture upon it now. The King was anxious to speak Spanish, but English and French were the only tongues used.

THE KING'S CONVERSATION WITH GEN. GRANT.

The King said he was honored by the visit of Gen. Grant, and especially because the General had come to see him in Vittoria; otherwise he would have missed the visit, which would have been a regret to him. He was very curious to see the General, as he had read all about him, his campaigns and his Presidency, and admired his genius and his character. To this the General answered that he would have been sorry to have visited Europe without seeing Spain. The two countries—Spain and the United States—were so near each other in America that their interests were those of neighbors. The General then spoke of the sympathy which was felt throughout the United States for the king in the loss of his wife. The King said that he had learned this, had seen its evidence in many American newspapers, and it touched him very nearly. He then spoke of the Queen. His marriage had been one of love, hor of policy. He had been engaged to his wife almost from childhood,—for five years at least. He nad their union, although brief, was happy. No one knew what a help she had been in combating the difficulties of the sitution, for it was no pleasure to be an Executive,—no easy task. The General had seen something of it, and knew what it was. To this the General answered that he had had eight years of it, and they were the most difficult and burdensome of his life. The King continued to dwell on the burdens of his office. Spain was tranquil and prosperous, and he believed she was ent-tring upon a career of prosperity; and from all parts of his kingdom came assurances of contentment and loyalty. There were no internecine wars like the Carlisis' in the North or the Communists' in the South, and Cuba was pacified. All this was a nleasure to him. But there were difficulties inseparable from the Royal office. While his wife lived, together they me them, and now she was gove. His only solace, he co

sorracks, reviewing troops, and going from town to town.

Sorrow.

All this was said in the trankest manner—the young Kinz leaning forward in his chair, pleased, apparently, at having some one to whom he could talk, some one who had been in the same path of perplexity, who could feel as he felt. The General entered into the spirit of the young mar's responsibilities, and the talk ran upon what men gain and lose in exalted stations. There was such a contrast between the two men—Alfonso in his General's uniform, the Presidept in plain black dress, fumbling an opera-hat in his hand. In one face were all the joy and expectancy of youth,—of beaming, fruitful youth,—just touched by the shadow of a great duty and a heart-searing sorrow. Behind him the memory of his love, his dear love, torn from his arms almost before he had crowned their lives with the nuptial sacrament,—before him all the burdens of the throne of Spain. In the other face were the marks of battles won and hardships endured, and triumphs achieved,—and rest at last. One face was young and fair, the skin as soft as satin, youth and effort streaming from the dark, bounding eyes. The other showed labor. There were lines on the brow, gray hairs mantling the forehead, the beard gray and brown, the stooping shoulders showing that Time's hand was bearing upon them. One was 20 years of age, the other 56; but in feeling, at least, it seemed that the younger of the two was the ex-President. Care and sorrow had stamped themselves on the young King's face.

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HARD-WOOD LUMBER.

SUITS AND CLOAKS. SOMETHING CRICAGO LONG NEEDED.

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Grand Success of the Parisian Suit Co.

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Cloaks from \$3 to \$25-**Novelty Suits from** \$8 to \$75.

Beautiful Silk Dresses for \$28. in Great Variety.

Black Matelasse Suits, Handsomely Trimmed with Silk. \$12 -- Stylish Dolmans. \$10.

Elegant Matelasse Suits for \$10--- All-Wool Circulars only \$5.

Fresh Invoice of Shawls of All Kinds, from \$2 to \$75.

A Broken Assortment of Kid Gloves Marked Down From \$1 to 50c.

The Parisian Suit Company is specially pre-pared to offer the greatest bargains ever heard of in Chicago. Their Cloaks and Suits are made in the most approved styles, and a fit is in every case guaranteed, and any alterations that are required after Suits or Cloaks have been tried by the wearer will be promptly and fully done without charge. These liberal offers are being taken advantage of by many of our citizens, and the number is increasing daily. For the stylish and tasty in this direction there is nothing in Chicago that can excel the goods a bonn by the Perisian Suit Company, corner State and Monroe-sts. (under Palmer House).

WALTER PROBY, Proprietor.

Suits and Cloaks sent to any part of the couh-

PROPOSALS. Proposals for Army Transportation

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, 1 S.P. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28, 1878. 1 SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions and requirements, will be received at this office until 12 ocioex noon on the 10th day of February, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bdders, for the transportation of military supplies, etc., on the following roates in the Department of Dakotza, during the year commencing April 2, 1879, and ending March 31, 1880;

1.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION from and to stations in the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakotza, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service, adopted Dec. 17, 1878.

2.—ROUTE IN MONTANA, Wagon Transportation from and to stations in the Territory of Montans, etc., in accordance with conditions contained in form of contract for that service, adopted Dec. 17, 1878.

3.—ON MISSOURI AND YELLOWSTONE RIVERS, between Yankton, D. T., and Fort Benton, M. T., and posts or stations on the Missouri River, between said places, from the 20th of March to the 31st of October, 1879; and from Yankton and Bighorn Depot, M. T., and between Fort Keogh and Big Horn Depot, M. T., and between Fort Keogh and Bighorn Depot, M. T., and between Fort Keogh and Bighorn Depot on the Yellowstone River, from and between May I and Aug. 31, 1879, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service, adopted Dec. 17, 1878.

Proposals for this route should specify a rate permite for each officer, enlisted man, or employe and animal, and for 100 pounds per 100 miles for military stores and supplies for the whole route. No rates varying with the distance will be entertained. 3.—FERRIAGE between Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and Ferry Landing opposite, thereto, subject to the conditions contained in form of contrast for that service, adopted Dec. 17, 1878.

Each proposal and sufficient security farmished immediately by him in the sum of thirty thousand dollars (310,000), for the faithful fulfilliment of the contract i

PERRY TRADES & CO'S

STEEL PENS
of superior English make; famous for durability selessively; great variety of savies suited to every a service. The WATY-PIVE assorted samples for trial, selections the "U" AND "FALCON celebrated "Pens, by small, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. 15(16) On Pens, by small, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. 15(16) On Pens, by mall, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

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A. R. SABIN, Lake Forest, III.

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Why not commence the New determination of retrenchm family expenses? Close you and purchase for cash. WE YOU

In Original and Broken Packs ER than any Jobbing House

Choice to Extra Fine to 50c per lb Choice to Extra Fine fee. 15 to 20c pe COFFEES ROASTED FRESH

DRIED FRU CANNED GO

2-lb Cans Sugar Corn. per doz .... 3-lb Cans Tomatoes, per doz .... SUGARS

Extra Standard Granulated.... Extra Standard A. New Orleans Clarified Yellow... Golden Drips Syrup, in 5-gal ke FLOUR Archibald's Extra Patent Flour, Plant's Extra White Winter Flour Choice Spring and White Winter

per bri. EVERY BARREL WARR New York and Western Factory per lb...
Choice Dairy Butter, per lb...
Sugar-Cured Hams, per lb...
20-lb Pails Leaf Lard, each
Proctor & Gamble's Mottled Germ
per box of 60 lbs...
Kirk's Own Mottled German &
box of 60 lbs...
McBride's Plain German Soap, p McBride's German Erasive Soar 12-oz bars. Excelsior Starch, per box of 6 l

And every other article in a One Trial Will Con-C. H. SLA WHOLESALE AND R GROCERY H

109 EAST MAD 210 and 212 North SEE PRICE LIS FIRM CHANG

DISSOLUTI HALLOCK, HOLME

COPARTNER

The undersigned will continue the thice business at the same place. No inder the firm same of GEO. P. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1879.

The copartnership heretofore eximatersized, under the firm name field-hembisch, has this day been di consent. Well's Bros. & Co., who I he books, will collect all debts due and have the exclusive right to us and have the exclusive right to us diquidation.

DISSOLUTI cago, Dec. 31, 1878. DISSOLUTI

The firm of Gould, Briggs & Co. is by mutual consent. J. B. Briggs is lect all debts of said firm and actile a H. N. GO. J. B. Brill CHARLLES MATT J.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1879. J. B. Briggs will hereafter be asset. S. Gould, formerly of the firm of will continue the wholeasis grocery 104 Michigan-av., corner Randolph-s

COPARTNER

Weber & Co., expiring this day by

DISSOLUT

FAIRD SCA HING CHICAGO HAS LONG NEEDED.

uit and Cloak House.

d Success of the risian Suit Co.

ection of Ladies' Coses Unsurpassed for orth of Material or Design.

s from \$3 to \$25velty Suits from \$8 to \$75.

Silk Dresses for \$28. in Great Variety.

Matelasse Suits, Handrimmed with Silk. -- Stylish Dolnans, \$10.

Matelasse Suits for All-Wool Circu-'s only \$5.

in Invoice of Shawls All Kinds, from 2 to \$75.

assortment of Kid Gloves arked Down From \$1 to 50c.

Suit Company is specially pree greatest bargains ever heard Their Cloaks and Suits are most approved styles, and a fit is in antage of by many of our citid tasty in this direction there is ago that can excel the goods Parisian Suit Company, corner oe-sts. (under Palmer House).

PROPOSALS: s for Army Transportation

Q.M., DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Q.M., DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, T. PAUE, Minn., Dec. 28, 1878.

PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to dittons and requirements, will be resofted antil 12 o'clock noon on the sebruary, 1879, at which time and ll be opened in the presence of bd-transportation of military supplies, ollowing routes in the Department of ing the year commencing April 1, ling March 31, 1880:

N. TRANSPORTATION from and to estate of Minnesota and Territory of ct to the conditions contained in form r that service, adopted Dec. 17, 1878. IN MONTANA, Wagon Transportato stations in the Territory of Monecordance with conditions contained direct for that service, adopted Dec.

secondance with conditions contained thract for that service, adopted Dec.

SOURI AND YELLOWSTONE RIVYankton, D. T., and Fort Benton, staces, from the 20th of March to the risk of the Missouri River, large, and from Yankton and Biatrough to Fort Keogh and Big. T., and oetween Fort Keogh and Big. T., and oetween Fort Keogh and or on the Yellowstone River, from lay I and Aug. 31. 1879, subject to contained in. form of contract for lopted Dec. 17, 1878.

This route should specify a rate per fineer, enlisted man, or employe and r 100 pounds per 100 miles for mill, supplies for the whole route. No with the distance will be entertained. GE between Fort Abraham Lincoln, dismarck, D. T.; and between said y Landing opposite thereto, subject ons contained in form of contract, adopted Dec. 17, 1878.

Il must be in triplicate, separate for a accompanied by a bond in the sum of dollars (310, 000), executed in wo or more responsible persons, caresponsible by a Judge or Clerk of a blatect Court, guaranteeing that in ct is awarged to the person proposity days, it will be accepted and engood and sufficient security farticity by him in the sum of thirty as (330,000), for the faithful fuillifient of the person of the person of the ferriage, is and for \$3,000 must accompany the entreserves the right to reject any

ent reserves the right to reject any may be offered.
bid will be entertained unless the tin person or by daly authorized ty, at the opening of the bids, and eprepared to show that he is fully the contract in all respects, if.

In the case of river transportate stubmit a list of boats, giving age, etc., with which they expect ervice.

Possals and forms of contract and es; also a statement of shipments souri and Yellowstone Rivers durit 1878, which will be taken as the ining the lowest bid received under me, may be had by application to the office of the Quartermaster's cheage, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fortate, C. T., or Helena, M. T.

St. be indorsed "Proposals for Nonte in Minnesota and Dakond Yellowstone Rivers," etc., as and addressed to the undersigned. CHAS, H. TOMPKINS, master-General, U. S. Army, CTEEL PENS.

RADE & CO'S

HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.,

Why not commence the New Year with a determination of retrenchment in your family expenses? Close your pass-books and purchase for cash. WE WILL SELL

In Original and Broken Packages CHEAP-ER than any Jobbing House in the North-

Choice to Extra Fine Teas, 30 to 50c per lb. Choice to Extra Fine Rio Coffee, 15 to 20c per 1b.

COFFEEN ROASTED FRESH EVERY DAY. DRIED FRUITS. New Yalencia Raisins, per lb.
New Yalencia Raisins, per lb.
New Patras Currants, per lb.
New Leghorn Citron, per lb.
New Mixed Nuts. per lb.
New Mixed Ruts. per lb.
New Michigan Sliced Apples, per lb.
New Michigan Dried Peaches, per lb.

CANNED GOODS. 

SUGARS. 

FLOUR.

Archibald's Extra Patent Flour, per brl. \$ 8.25
Plant's Extra White Winter Flour, per brl. 6.50
Choice Spring and White Winter Flour,
per brl. 84.50 to 5.50
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
New York and Western Factory Cheese,

60 lbs. McBride's German Erasive Soap, per box e's King Bee Soap, per box of 100 12-oz bars....xeelsior Starch, per box of 6 lbs..... And everyother article in our stock at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

One Trial Will Convince You.

C. H. SLACK'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY HOUSE. 109 EAST MADISON-ST.

210 and 212 North Clark-st., SEE PRICE LISTS.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

HALLOCK, HOLMES & CO.,

Expires this day by limitation. Hallock, Salisbury & Cline will collect all debts due the above firm, and settle all accounts, except those due us in the Boot and Shoe Department—these will be collected by Geo. P. lioimes.

S. HALLOCK, G. P. HOLMES, W. H. SALISBURY,

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartralic under the firm name and style of HALLOCK, SALISBURY & CLINE.

And will continue to do business at the old stand, No. 100 Madison-st. S. HALLOCK, W. H. SALISBURY, G. F. CLINE. The undersigned will continue the Rubber Boot and the business at the same place, No. 108 Madison-st., ander the firm name of GEO. P. HOLMES & CO. Calcago, Jan. 1, 1879.

DISSOLUTION.

The spartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Wolff Bros. & Reichenbich, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Walff Bros. & Co., who have possession of the books, will collect all debts due to the above firm and have the reichest of the theorem in adjuidation. PETTER F. WOLFE. PETER F. WOLFF.
ARNOLD WOLFF.
CHALLES REICHENBACH.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of F. W. Hayne & Co. is this day dissolved mutual consent. F. W. Hayne will continue the sainess. collecting all accounts, and paying all liabilities.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878.

J. J. McCARTHY. DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Gould, Briggs & Co. is this day dissolve by mutual consent. J. B. Briggs is authorized to collect all debts of said firm and settle all its liabilities.

H. N. GOULD,
J. B. BRIGGS,
CHARLES FLEETWOOD,
MATT J. MERRITT.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1879.

MATT J. MERRITT.

J. B. Briggs will hereafter be associated with John S. Gould, formerly of the firm of Gould, Fisher & Weils, under the firm name of Gould & Briggs, who will continue the wholesale grocery ousiness at 102 and 104 Michigan-av., corner Randolph-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Sassaman & Waither is this day dissolved according to the terms of the agreement between said copartners. M. Waither will hereafter carry on the business at the old stand, and has the sole right to collect the debts due said firm.

M. WALTHER. COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership under the firm name of G. W. Weber & Co., expiring this day by limitation, has been renewed for three years from Jan. 1, 1879, until Janu

THEODORE IN WEBER.
Special Partners: CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1879. DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership heretofore existing under the same of Gould. Fisher & Wells is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said firm will be found in the office of their successors, Gould & Briggs, 102 and 104 Mohignan-av., where all liabilities will be paid, and all debts due to said firm will be received.

JOHN S. GOULD.

JAMES A. FISHEIL.

GEORGE H. WELLS,

GEORGE APROUN.

GEORGE APROUN.

SCALES

N. MATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS, STATE & MONROE-STS.



we have purchased entire a large Bankrupt Stock of Woolens, which is rapidly be-ing converted into CLOAKS, and we now offer our cus-tomers the Greatest

Bemember, our CLOAKS are not New York trash, but OUR OWN MAKE, made by CLOAK TAILORS, and are perfect in FIT and STYLE.

NOTE PRICES. \$3, \$4, and \$6,

AT \$8 AT \$10

AT \$10 and 12

AT \$12 We offer Cloaks with wide bands of Silk and Fringe former price, \$20.

We offer ten different styles trimmed with Velv Silk, Fringe, &c.; former price, \$25 and \$30. Cloaks sent C. O. D., with privilege of examina HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 & 139 State-st.

AUCTION ALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., tioneers and Real-Estate Agents 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

FINE FURS AT AUCTION, AT 106 MADISON-ST.,

Commencing Monday. And continuing daily the entire week at 10:36 a. m., and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

SEAL, MINK, AND OTHER FINE FURS REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Custom-Made Clothing, Cloths and Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc., THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Auction House. 173 and 175 Randolph st., between Fifth-av. and Lasalle-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., THURSDAY, JAN. 2, AT 9:30 A. M.

Regular Sale of Crockery & Glassware.

Full assortment of English and American W. G. Rec, Brown and Yellow Ware, in open lots and in package. A good assortment of Glassware, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, etc. SALE OF

FURNITURE

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Friday, Jan. 3, 1879,

GRAND OPENING SALE

FOR NEW YEAR. New Parlor & Chamber Suits,

A full line Carpets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, a nice line Clocks, Chromos, Blankets, &c., &c., Auctioneers, ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. Sale of United States Medical and Hospital Property.

HOSPITAL PURVEYING DEPOT, U. S. A.,

A SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION of Medical and
Hospital Property will be made at the Medical Purveying Depot, U. S. Army, 616 North Second-st., St. Louis,
Mo., on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879, consisting of a large
lot of Medicines, Instruments, Books, Bedding, Ciothing, Purniture, and Miscellaneous Articles.

The articles may be seen the day before the sale;
many of them have never been used.

A. V. CHERBONNIER,
Captain and Medical Storekeeper, U. S. A.

LEGAL. NOTICE. Valuable Coal-Lands, Water-Power, City Lots, and
Canal Franchises, etc.. to be sold at Anction.
Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Will
County, Ill.. the undersigned Trustees for the bondholders of the Kankace Company, will sell at public
auction at the Stewart House, in the City of Wilmingston, Will County, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th
day of January, 1879, the following described property,
viz.:

ton, Will County, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of January, 1879, the following described property, Vist hundred acres of coal lands in Will and Grundy Countles, near the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of not over 40 acres each.

Eighteen water-lots, with 100-horse power to each lot, on the Canal and Dam No. 4 of said Kankakee Company, adjoining the City of Willington.

About 120 acres of land adjoining said water-lots, on the opposite site of said Canal, in tracts not exceeding 10 acres each.

Sundry lots, out-lots, and water-powers in the City of Wilmington.

All the corporate franchises and privileges, dams, etc., of said Kankakee Company.

The terms of sale will be as follows: Three per cent of the amount bid for each tract or lot to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the remainder to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the remainder to be paid in cash on the option of the purchaser. If paid in cash, 30 per cent of the whole amount of the bid to be paid in six months, 33 per cent in one year, and 34 per cent in two years from the day of sale, with interest on said sayments at 6 per cent per annum. If payment is made in bonds, the whole bayment to be completed within skir mons received at their face value; bunds pledge amount of the loans severally made thereon. Will amount of the loans severally made thereon. Will amount of the loans severally made thereon. Will remember to Square, 1879. The Trustees will affix a minimum price to each decrease and the same and the payment of the loans severally made thereon will remember to Square, Booton, Mass.

EHAS, ADAMS, JR., Trustees.

CHAS, ADAMS, JR., Trustees.

A. I. BENYON.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expense. Expressed C. d. D. COOK & Mc-LAIN, SO Dearborn and Clothes! Chierage & 10T North 6th-St. St. Louis, Mo. Landes And GENTS, Shavia, dyed and cleaned etc. LEADING FURRIERS.

141 STATE-ST

ROBES

ANGORA. ABCTIC FOX.

RAW FUR PRICE LIST.

We will pay the following prices for prime skins. Nos.

1, 2, 8, and 4, according to quality: Per pound.

Beaver, Hudson Bay, black inthe hair, 2, 0, 10 to 8, 2, 00.

Hudson Bay, pale. 1, 75 to 2, 00.

Hudson Bay, pale. 1, 175 to 2, 00.

Lake Superior and Canada. 1, 75 to 2, 2

Lupper Missouri 1, 25 to 1, 0 Ladies', Misses', & Children's Upper Missour.

Bear, Black Hudson Bay.

Brown.

Brown.

Cub. 5 to 5 above price.

Lake Superior, dark.

Lake Superior, pale.

Pinc. pale.

Mink, Hudson Bay.

Northern Wisconsib. price they bring. MUST BE Skunk Black, North American, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinous bi-Indiana, Ohio, & Illinous bi-Indiana, Ohio, & Illinous bi-Baif Stripe. Long Narrow Skripe. Timber, North Ame

500 Ladies' Chinchilla and Diagonal Cloaks at \$1.50—former price \$3.50.

500 Ladies' Beaver Cloaks at \$2—former price \$4.50.

500 Ladies' Wool Beaver Cloaks, trimmed with Silk and Fringe, at \$2.50 and \$3—former price \$4.50 and \$5.

500 Ladies' Matelasse and Beaver Cloaks, handsomely trimmed with Gros Grain Bilk, Velvet, and Fringe, at \$4 and \$5—former price \$8 and \$10.

500 Ladies' All-Wool Fur-Back Beaver Cloaks, elegantly trimmed with Silk Velvet, Satin, and Matelasse, at \$6. \$6.50, and \$7—former price \$12, \$13, \$13, and \$14.

500 Inported Matelasse and Diagonal Cloaks at \$8, \$9, and \$10—former price \$15, \$16, and \$18.

500 Ladies' Hamported Dolmans at \$8, \$8, and \$10—former price \$12, \$15, and \$15.

500 Ladies' Germania Beaver and Fine Matelasse and Diagonal Cloaks, most elegantly trimmed, at \$12, \$15, \$14, and \$10—former price \$12, \$15, \$14, and \$10. Immense bargains.

1,000 Ladies' Matelasse and Diagonal Circulars at \$2.50—former price \$6, and then said to be very cheap.

500 Children's Chinchilla Cloaks at \$1.25—former price \$3, \$3.50, and \$4.

500 Children's Imported Beaver, and Matelasse Cloaks at \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2—former price \$3, \$3.50, and \$4.

500 Children's Imported Beaver, Diagonal, and Matelasse Choaks at \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, and \$4.

500 Children's Elegant Trimmed Matelasse. Chinchilla, and Fine All-Wool Beaver Cloaks, sample lines, at \$5, \$6. and \$10. Children's Elegant Trimmed Mate-lasse. Chinchilla, and Fine All-Wool Beaver Cloaks, sample lines, at \$5, \$6, \$7, and \$8—worth \$10,\$12,\$14, and \$15.

10,000

Will be slaughtered at any

The above Lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks comprise the stocks of two (2) of the Largest Eastern Manufacturers and Importers, placed in our hands to be sold at any price they bring, as every Cloak MUST BE SOLD. Every Cloak warranted to fit. Made expressly for the best retail trade in the country. Money refunded at any time if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE, 118 & 120 State-st.

MILLINERY. Webster & Company.

We have the largest assortment of Artificial Flowers from the best MAKERS in PARIS to be found in the country (true to nature). We are closing a beautiful lot of French Dress Bonnets, \$5 up. (All fresh

Salesroom, 107 State-st.

PROPOSALS. . The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities

will receive proposals until 2 o'clock p. m. of January 7, 1879, for the furnishing of the buildings and machinery necessary to supply fixed (illuminating) gas to the Cook County Insane Asylum, 2,000 lights capacity.

For all information relative to above, apply to 0. W. NASH,

Committee Clerk.

MRS. HATTIF M. HULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves apportalty. 40 E. Monroc. Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. Mme. Demorest's Patterns.

Wholesale & Retail. Send for price fist. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs madeto order and warranted 292 w. Maulson St., Chicago. WIGS FOR GENTS AT S10. WARranted to it and wear well. Ladles,
deter of "Saratoga waves" without the Patent Trade-Mark, they
will not wear one-half as long.
THOMFSON, 210 Wabash av. MISCELLANEOUS,

The State, County, City, and South Park TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1878

Are now due and payable at my office, 82 Ffth-av. ENUS AYRES, Collector for the Town of South Chicago CHICAGO TILL 162 Washington Street,
ameria that it is no kindness
to a debtor to let his bill run
in 1878 remain ubpaid in
1879.

TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO. WEST TOWN PARK BONDS.

The January interest on these bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Northwestern National Bank of this city.

THEODORE F. GUENEY, Supervisor.

Chicago, Dec. 23, 1878.

BATHS. My TURKISH, Russian, Ricco-ruo-Thirmal, Medicated, Va-por, and Suiphur BATHS for ladies and gentlemen are the very best. A.B. McdHESNET, M. D., Prop., PALMER HOUSE.

TRUNKS. TRUNK Tourista, Travelers, Excursionista, should visit CHAS- T. VILLT'S Por Trunks, satchels, Bags &c. Livid pay, No. 144 State-st.

FLOWERS.

Importers and Manufacturers.

Seal and Mink Sacques a Specialty

re prepared to Close Out our Stock of Manufac-rurs at Prices that will Compel You to Buy, as not intend to carry any over. ACQUES, \$100 and howards. NK SACQUES, \$125 and upwards. SEAL MIFFS AND BOAS, \$15 and upwards. MINK MUFFS AND BOAS, \$5 and upwards. SEAL CAPS, \$2.50 and upwards. SEAL GLOVES, \$7 and upwards.

OTTER. BEAVER. LYNK, SRAL,
RACCOON, FOX. JAPANESE GOAT,
BABGER, WOLF. RUSSIAN BEAR.
ANGORA, ABCTIC FOX, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT MARTIN'S. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES.

1,000 Ladies' Cloaks.
REDUCED PRICES.
\$35,000 Ladies' Furs.
REDUCED PRICES.
Plated Ware and Jewelry.
REDUCED PRICES.
Misoellaneous Goods.
FOUR FLOORS fall of goods at Reduced Prices.

R.T. MARTIN, 265 & 267 State-st.

LACKAWANNA, BRIAR HILL, WILMINGTON.

And BLOSSBURG FOR SALE at lowest market rates, by

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., Main Office--97 Washington-st.

ART STUDIO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. A. T. Thatcher Has been admitted as Partner in the COAL BUSINESS Of A. C. BRACKEBUSH & CO. .

EDUCATIONAL. MILITARY ACADEMY.

RACINE COLLEGE

Will reopen Jan. 16, to continue to Juse 23. The College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School, which prepares boys for college or business. Thorough intelliginal training is combined with true discipline, religious care, and high culture. Boys from 10 years old and upwards are received in the Grammar School. Special care is taken of the younger boys by the Matrons.

SENATORIAL

How the Situation Is Developing Here.

Logan's Literary Bureau and Its Managers-No Talking with Outsiders.

--- The Rumors of the . Day. Stories as to Why Certain Cook

Mr. Farwell's Opinion of Affairs

Jim Herrington Tells the Way in which Lawrence Was Defeated.

County Men Will Go for Logan.

While Other Democratic Members Add Their Reminis-

How Logan's Republican Friends Knifed the Republican Candidate.

Correspondents Express Their Views as to the State of Affairs. THE SITUATION.

VISIT TO TER RIVAL CAMPS.

rbing topic of speculation in Chicago,subject of speculation and not of conversa ence of a newspaper man. These few don't know very much, either. Those who are in a position to know facts, when interrogated plead gnorance and seek the bliss that comes from being let alone. In short, between those who know and won't talk and those who talk but don't know, but little additional news can be obtained. The streets are filled with rumors, likewise the hotels and resorts frequented by men who gauge the political market to a degree grounded on fact. Logan's friends are confident that he will distance his competitors. Gov. aged at the prospect of that gentleman's elec-tion. They argue that he will prove to be the proveroial dark horse,—that when the "favorsuch majority will go to make up his nomina-tion. Upon being asked from what source these votes are to be expected, they decline to illumi-nate. As a rule, it may be said that members nate. As a rule, it may be said that members of the Legislature recently elected decline to commit themselves thus early. They prefer to wait and see which way the political cat will jump before joining issue. In the absence of any such pledges, upon what Logan bases his conclusion is not on record.

THE COOK COUNTY BELEGATION,
It is said, will contribute six votes to Farwell, a like number to Logan, and four votes to Oglesby. Of the six votes said to be pledged to Logan two see named: Rishes and Sherman.

Oglesby. Of the six votes said to be pledged to Logan, two are named: Bisbee and Sherman. Both are said to be pledged in consideration of past favors, and promises for the future. The past favors, it is stated, include the law business of the Cook County National Bank which was directed to Bisbee's firm—this through the influence of Logan. It must be seen, it is alleged, that counsel for a corporation of the magnitude and resources of the Cook County National was an office both envisible and remunerative. It was a piace to be coveted.

of the magnitude and resources of the Cook County National was an office both envisible and remunerative. It was a place to be coveted. No doubt it was coveted and sought after. But Bisbee distanced pursuit and bagged the game. In his race he was aided by Logan, and to-day when Logan needs backing it is said he finds it in Bisbee. Why Representative Sherman is trifuenced is not clearly apparent. But it is stated to be also in a professional way, though it is hinted that a disposition for hero-worshit crops out occasionally. Some of the leading FEDERAL OFFICIALS, too, are said to be Logan men. Postmaster Palmer and Dan Shepard march in the van of these. In this connection it might be stated that some persons under these officials claim to have been assessed to pay Logan's campaign expenses. One of the unfortunates who had contributed to the State Central Committee was around yesterday looking for his money. He said that there was no Central Committee. It was a Logan Committee, with Logan as the head-centre, and Shepard and "Long Jones" revolving about him. His money had been paid for campaign purposes, not for the election of Logan, and he didn't feel disposed to be bled in that way, he said. When told that it would be impossible to recall the "contribution" his choler was by no means assuaged. He became "red hot," and promised to investigate what remedy he could have recourse to for relief.
"WHO DORS LOGAN'S LITERATRY WORK NOW?"

the "contribution" his choler was by no means assuaged. He became "red not," and promised to investigate what remedy he scould have recourse to for relief.

"WHO DOES LOGAN'S LITERATEY WORE NOW!" is a question frequently asked of those who ought to know but won't say. It's a conundrum, they answer. That is one of those things Logan declines to reveal. A Tribone man heard vesterday that it was evenly distributed between Postmaster Palmer and Dr. Logan. The latter, being a relative, is thought to have access to Logan's true inwardness. When the spirit prompts Logan to give it utterance, he drops hints which are gathered up by the Doctor, and carried to the Postmaster's office. Here a coupell, consisting of Palmer, Dan Shepard, and the "Doctor," is convened, the notes are tabulated for future reference, or put in shape. When doctored up by the mighty magic of the manipulators, they adjourn to the Grand Pacific and exhibit the result of their labors to the would-be Senator. If acceptable, they are "set up," printed, and disseminated as appies of gold in pictures of silver. If not, they are amended until they suit, and it not infrequently happens that they are amended so generously that no semblance of the original remains. In the face of these alleged facts, Logan protests that he doesn't talk for the papers. A Triburk man of great modesty and appreciation of merit, be it ever so humble, ventured the question yesterday as to "WHAT WAS NEW."

"Nothing," replied the candidate.

The reporter, by no means abashed at the brevity of the information, again put in his oar, and sought to know what the outlook was,—if it was encouraging, or, on the contrary, seemed to present an adverse front. Yet no token of what was expected. Finally he was asked, if entirely compatible with public interests, to furnish such information regarding the Senatorial question as might be at his disposition. To which he replied that he "had nothing to say"; he "didn't tank for the papers"; and he "didn't run his campaign that way."

With this abb

"had nothing to say"; he "dun't tank for the papers"; and he "din't run his campaign that way."

With this abbreviated end unsatisfactory intormation the reporter was left wondering if the reported meetings at the Government Bullding and Grand Pacific were fabrications. He is certainly laboring for the prize with an industry which many argue is the attendant of victory. Others insist that Ogiesby will win, and the third aggregation are equally positive that Farwell is ahead.

"What's the outlook to-day!" was asked of DAN SHEPARD.

"The situation is about the same."

"How does Gen. Logan regard the situation!"

"Is he confident of the result!"

"Look here, I ain't going to be interviewed," he answered.

"What about the story of a Federal official who claims that he subscribed money to the campaign fund, which was appropriated to further Mr. Logan's prospects!"

"I don't know anything about it."

"Is there any truth in it!"

"No; it's utterly false."

"I heard it asserted as a fact to-day; and he said he wanted his money."

"Well, why don't he come and get it!"

"Twas a riddle, but all further attempts to

"What do you think his actual strength is?"
"About half what he claims,—say 30 or 40

chiefly rely for support?"
"I don't think he has strength in any part of

What is the belief in his ability to be elected

"Can the Legislature be influenced by such agencies?"

"If the Legislature was left to itself, as it ought to be, to confer the office, he would develop less strength than any other candidate. The Senatorship should be conferred not sought, and any candidates who solicits votes should for this reason be includible."

"You are a candidate, and, of course, act upon this rule!"

"I haven't asked any man's vote, and wouldn't."

"fisve the revelations in regard to Mr. Logan's course two years ago injured him!"

"I am informed they have materially."

"How will the delegation from Cook County vote, do you think!"

"If left to itself and not buildozed I think it would vote solid against Logan."

"What do you think of Oglesby's chances!"

"I think his strength about equal to Logan's."

With regard to the plack horse. Mr. Sevenil.

gan's."

With regard to the black horse, Mr. Farwell felt disinclined to converse. He was confident, however, that in sny event Gen. Logan could not be elected.

however, that in any event Gen. Logan could not be elected.

GOV. OGLESBY'S PRIENDS

are sure that he will be his own successor. They deny that Gen. Logan is either the choice of the State, or. as is chaimed, the great statesman of the Northwest. They ask what he has done in tourteen years' public service to entitle him to further consideration? What great measure has he introduced, or bill has he presented? The fact that he was unable to procure the passage of the bill for the equalization of bounties dissipates his claim to being the solder's friend. Gov. Oglesby's friends argued that the situation to-day was more favorable to him than any other candidate. This, they maintain, is tacitly admitted, and cite as an index of sentiment among the General's friends a statement from one of them, "that business was booming against his favorite." The situation on this subject to-day is a "muddle." All the candidates are working with a fervor and intensity no pen can describe. The lookers on are divided in opinion. Each party has its favorite, whell another party proclaims that neither will be elected, and that this will appear with the organization of the Legislature, when the fight will be made. If Morrison, of Morgan, is elected Speaker, it will augur well for Logan, but for Logan, but should James, of Lake, who is Oglesby's or Farwell's choke, or Shaw, of Carroll, who is anybody's choice, be elected, Logan's prospects would diminish proportionately. This last faction look for the election of Jehn Baker as a compromise candidate. He is a good Republican, and must be acceptable on this ground to those who have entered the lists. If the other candidates cannot prevail they say he will be taken up as the most available material and elected to prevent another Davis fiasco. The case to-day is made up, the issues joined, and within a short time will be submitted. But the result is as uncertain as the verdict of a petty jury.

JIM HERRINGTON TELLS THE STORY.

TRIBUNE reporter ran across a number of moeratic politicians at the Tremont House sterday afternoon,—Jim Herrington, of Kane. "Wash" Armstrong and Ed Taylor, of LaSalle; John Forsythe, and W. J. Hynes; they were in excellent humor, having just eaten a good dinner. There was one man in the party, Herring-ton, who could shed a good deal of light on the Senatorial contest of two years ago; so the re-porter asked him, in the presence of the others, to tell a portion of what he knew, hoping, if a

start could be made, he might become enthusi-astic and tell all. Before Mr. Herrington had a chance to say anything, MR. ARMSTRONG broke in with, "Were you (Herrington) in Palmer's room the first night we voted for Davis, when Logan and Rowett came in, and Logan said, 'We want you to understand one thing. If you do elect Davis, Grant will appoint a Republican Judge in his place.' And I turned to Rowett and said, 'There is one consolation, Davis will have a chance to say something as to the confirmation of his successor.' And then Logan and Rowett left."

Logan and Rowett left."
"I was there," said Mr. Forsythe, "and you remember Logan said to Palmer, 'We have both retired to private life, and you and I can take a drink of Democratic whisky'; and we all took

a drink of Democratic whisky; and we all took a drink. And when they went away Palmer said, 'Logan is feeling his way here. He is shrewder than any of them. He came to feel our pulse.'"

Mr. Armstrong—Yes; he was hunting Democratic votes,—wanted the Republicans to renominate him. He had gotton one Democratic yote, and was fishing for more, so that he could assure the caucus if he were nominated he could be elected.

"Was Palmer's room the Democratic head-quarters?' asked the reporter.

"He had rented a parlor at the Lelsnd," said Mr. Forsythe, "for the full campaign, and when he withdrew on the twenty-third or tweuty-fourth o'sliot he said, Gentlemen, make this your headquarters for Gen. Anderson. It shan't cost you one cent. It is all paid for."

"Yes," added Mr. Armstrong, "and he said Anderson was as good a soldier as there was on earth. And we all slunk out, one at a time. None of us appreciated the kindness." "TELL ME SOMETHING ABOUT JUDGE LAW-

None of us appreciated the kindness."

"TELL ME SOMETHING ABOUT JUDGE LAWgrading the reporter.

"Well," said Mr. Armstrong, "on Saturday
night we went to Palmer's room, and several of
us telegraphed Judge Lawrence, asking him. If
he would accept a nomination from the Democratic party. That was when we had agreed to
pult off Palmer. He replied "No," but he
would send down Campbell. Sunday morning,
before we were out of bed, A. J. Grover, the
Greenback man, came in and said he saw by the
bulletin of The Tribuns at 11 o'clock the
night before that we had pulled off Palmer, and
he had come down to get votes for Logan. I
said. 'That is a good thing if you can do it.'
He asked where the independents were, and I told
him at the Revere. Before he left in came E.
D. Taylor, and he said he was the original
greenback man, and they must vote for him.
Then Plumb came in with Herrington and Dearborn, and I told Plumb he needn't waste a
moment with me,—that whenever he got within
two or three votes, and we couldn't elect a
Democrat, I would vote for him. Along about
2 o'clock Taylor came back and said he couldn't
get those men (Independents) to vote for
Logan. I asked him if he was surprised, and he
said, 'not a bit.' At supper-time he said,
'I am going to be a candidate myself.' I said, 'The devil you are?'
And that was the last I saw of him. Campbell
came in at breakfast-time with a letter from
Judge Lawrence, in which he said he had been
on the Supreme Sench for nine years, and a
he had no money and a family to support, he
couldn't give up a lucrative practice and take
any chances. Campbell was for B. C. Cook.
But on Wednesday, after the fifth ballot that
day, I got up and tried to be recognized by the
Speaker for the purpose of changing my vote
to Lawrence, but Granger, who had moved to
adjourn, wouldn't withdraw, and
THE RESULT WAS LAWRENCE WAS DEFEATED.
He would have been elected sure on the sixth
ballot, because several other Democrats would
have changed to him."

Mr. Forsythe—On other days there were six
ballo

stepped down to interfere and stop the stampeding from him. It was when the Republicans were stampeding from Judge Lawrence and voting for the Independent, Haines, that nine or ten Democratic Senators changed their votes from Judge Davis, having failed to elect him that day, to Judge Lawrence. Had not Granger, the Republican leader, moved an adjournment, other Democrats from the House would have changed over to us from Davis to Judge Lawrence. Wednesday night, Mr. Babcock offered to bet \$100, in the lobby of the Leiand, that John C. Haines would be elected Sentor the next day; said they were going to nominate Haines at the Republican caucus, and meant to elect him. They did, nominate him, and voted for him the next mornaling on the first ballot; but when they discovered that Judge Davis had received votes enough to elect him they all changed over from Haines to Lawrence, except the lending, ardent chambions of John A. Logan,—Joslun, Mayborne, Hamilton, and Bash, and Dr. Dewey, of the House. These were recognized as the TRUE AND OUTSPOKEN CHAMPIONS OF LOGAN. They refused to change, and they stand on the record as having voted for Haines. Now, I have only this to say: That, so far as party allegiance is concerned, all the gentlemen I have named were bolters from the regular nominee of the Republican party. I sat there and saw these leaders allowing Judge Lawrence on Wednesday, then he didn't possess the political power he claimed over the Republican members of the Legislature.

Mr. Taylor—Lawrence could have been elected that afternoon in spite of John Logan.

Mr. Herrington—If the motion to adjourn hadn't been agreed to, he would have been elected that afternoon in spite of John Logan.

Mr. Taylor—Lawrence could have been elected that afternoon in spite of John Logan.

Mr. Taylor—Lawrence rould have been elected that afternoon in spite of John Logan.

Mr. Taylor—Lawrence to John Logan.

Mr. Taylor—That is true. I had given my word that I would vote for Lawrence.

Mr. Forsythe—The Democrats were very much exasper

Moderweil claims, but it was

AN INFROMPTU AFFAIR,
gotten up in the House that afternoon.

Mr. Taylor—I knew of no trick.

Mr. Forsythe—It was houset, and I told Bonfield and Bash about it, and Bash changed his vote from Haines to Lawrence. Bonfield said,

"Are you Democrats honest!" Said I, "We are honest, and if you want to cleet Judge Lawrence vote for him." But he wouldn't do it.

Lawrence vote for him." But he wouldn't do it.

Mr. Armstrong—They thought they had eaught us on Haines.

Mr. Herrington—If John Logan had sent in from the Speaker's room the words he claims to have sent,—for the Republicans to vote for Judgo Lawrence,—than Judge Lawrence would undonbedly have been elected.

"What do you think of THIS FIGHT THIS YEAR?"
asked the reporter.

THE FIGHT THIS YEAR?"

Asked the reporter.

Mr. Herrington—The same gentlemen who had the lightning rods out two years ago have them out now, and God can only tell what the result will be. Joslyn, Hamilton, Mayoorne, and Dr. Dewey are to-day the principal managers and champions of John Logan's candidature for the United States Senate, and they are the men who boilted the nomination of Judge Law-

in defeating Lawrence was to bring himse again to the front.

Mr. Forsythe—If he could have only brough three Independents over he would have had majority.

Mr. Herrington—The night Gov. Palmer was a supplied in the could have been supplied in the country of th Mr. Herrington—The night Gov. Palmer was nominated in the Democratic cancus, before the adjournment, a campaign committee of four on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate was appointed. After that adjournment, the Committee met and selected me Chairman. I had an interview with Pariah and the Independents on the Senatorial question, and they told me that they had but one object in common with the Democracy, and that was the defeat of Logan,—that they would co-operate with us to secure his defeat, but beyond that was the deluge. The only bad faith I saw during the canvass was this that the Independents undermined Goy. Palmer by throwing out hints to Democrats that, if they didn't abandon him, Logan would be elected. And that, I believe, is all the assurance Logan ever had that any Independent whatever would vote for him for Senator. The nomination of Judge Lawrence by the Republicans forced the nomination of Judge Davis by the Independents. Brown, of Galesburg, and Mose Wentworth, of Chicago, made spectnes to the Democrats, and said unless Judge Davis was presented they should vote that morning (Thursday) for Lawrence. If the Republicans had stood by their nominee all day Wednesday he (Lawrence) would have been a stampede to Lawrence.

Mr. Armstrong—If Granger had withdrawn, his motion to adjourn, there would have been a stampede to Lawrence.

Mr. Forsythe—Why, even Speaker Shaw voted against him.

Mr. Armstrong—They were demoralized, and

Mr. Forsythe—Wny, even Speaker Snaw voted against him.

Mr. Armstrong—They were demoralized, and determined to catch us that morning.

Mr. Herrington—The point is just this: Why was not Judge Lawrence, the nominee of the Republican party, elected when he had a majority of votes in the joint convention?"

"I can't answer that." said the reporter.

"It is a conundrum for Logan and the other Moguls who had the lightning-rods out."

CORRESPONDENCE. SHALL THE REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS TARE A

ROCKPORD, Ill., Dec. 30.—The Senatorial question is one of serious importance to the Republicans of Illinois, for upon its settlement will depend, in a great measure, the future supremacy of the party in the State. It is, therefore, important that the members of the Lexislature constituting the majority act with such care as not to place in jeopardy the political interests which they now in one sense represent. The triumph of the Republican party at the recent election was due to several causes, the principal of which were:

principal of which were:

1. The outspoken advocacy of the Administration and the most prominent political leaders of
the country in behalf of honest money and maintainance of the public faith. good faith, and largely successful.

3. Sympathy manifested by the Republican leaders with business interests, and an honest effort on their part to aid in the restoration of

tion law, and advocacy of conservative legislation.

4. Practical lessening of burdens through reduction of interest and taxes.

These brought back to the support of the
Republican ticket many of those "Liberals"
who, in 1876, thought the election of Mr. Tilden
would be better for the country than the continued control in national affairs of the Butlers.
Conklings, and Logans, whose followers had
pretty much divested official affairs of all morality. These "Liberals" had taken alarm at
"Credit Mobiliers," salary-grabbing, corrupt
subsidies, swindling claim business, and office
jobbing, and, despairing of reformation so ione
as they cast their ballots in support
of disreputable men, became "Independents," and struck the reckless lenders
some telling blows. I do not propose now
to discense the wisdom or unwisdom of this resertment. I am concerned only with the propacourse to pursue now that we have our party
once more consolidated.

Shall the old-fashioned Republicans, who
believe that the party they helped to build up la
a party of principle, and the Liberal Republicans.

"AND "FALCON"
AND "FALCON"
AND TALCON
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of Illinois.

There are men so reckless and newspapers so unorincipled as to demand that the opinions of these Republicans shall be disregarded, and a man who was never in any proper sense a Republican, a salary-grabber, a political broker, and a jobber, shall be chosen to represent the party in the National Senate. The decree has gone forth that this must be done, and the party put back in the place where it was so nearly wrecked before.

Gentlemen, this is but inviting destruction.

The Republican party can only live as the

Genuemen, this is but inviting destruction. The Republican party can only live as the rty of principle and reform. An Administrative without a scandal, and an honest effort in e direction of decency have given to it a new portunity. It is political wisdom to embrace e opportunity, make the party what it should, and thus secure indefinitely its hold upon

the people.

To substitute John A. Logan to the Senate in the place of Richard J. Oglesby would be a step backward,—a notice to the world that Illinois has no higher standard of politics and of official life than gubsides, Credit Mobilier, and salary-grab-back-pay legislation, and methods so familiar to the politicians of the old Democratic

re is a notion prevalent among worthy e—they may be old-fashioned—that the orship is an office neither to be sought nor

declined.

But here we have a man, once rejected by the people after a fair presentation of his claims, seeking to capture a place held by a former colleague through methods offensive to all thoughtful people. Logan has worked for months with great diligence for the place. He has besought, he has cajoled, he has threatened, he has promised all things, to the members of the General Assembly and their influential friends; he has employed the Chairman and Secretary of the State Central Committee to do his work, and used the machinery of such offices as he controls to aid in securing the requisite majority. Such disregard of the decencies of public life, such selfishness, and such immoral methods have rarely been witnessed in the striffe for office in our Western country.

Shall such unworthy practices be rewarded shall such unworthy practices be rewarded the success? It is to be hoped that the Reublican members of the General Assembly will purn the man guilty of them, and select from mong the good and able men in the State some ne who will be worthy of the honor of repreuniting Illinois in the Senate of the United lates. OLD REPUBLICAN.

GEN. LOGAN'S RECORD. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The great State of Illin

forming as it does a component part of the American Union, has an interest equal in importance with any other State in being properly represented at the National Capitol, and in order for that representation to be influential it must command the respect of the representatives of the states. And now gentlemen of the Interest. ther States. And now, gentlemen of the Interean, let us for a moment, throwing aside all ejudice, examine the record that John A. Logan ade in the United States Senate, and see if he made in the United States Senate, and see if he possesses those qualities which would make him the peer of Blaine or any other Senator now in Congress. In the first place, he never had that respect from exalted character that exaited character always commands, for, when he left the Senate, there was not one in that body, save a Southert carpet-bagger who had no character himself, who directly or indirectly gave vent to any expression of regret that Illinois had seen fit to retire into private life the man whose assumption was all that he possessed.

Gen. Locan voted for the back-pay steal, and covered the proceeds into his pocket, and vehemently defended his action on that question, saying in one of his speeches that the increase of salary was still too small for members to live upon, and that unless the increase was given that it would be impossible for members to act conscientiously on legislative questions.

rease of aniary was still too small for members to live upon, and that unless the increase was given that it would be impossible for members to act conscientiously on legislative questions. We humble souls who have no aspirations for office always have thought that a seat in the United States Senate was one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon any man on the face of God's green earth, and that men did not desire that position just for the sake of the pay that was supposed to be attached to the office, but that they sought it just for the great honor of serving the people of a great State, and not for the pell they could procure by their action on legislative matters. And this is all the comment that is necessary on that matter, when the opinion of the beople has been so fully tested, not only in Illinois, but all over the country, on the correctness of Gen. Logan retired from the Senate he became a member of the Third House, and iobied for the same honor that controlled his action on the back-pay steal. He champloned with all his zeal that huge swindle known as the McGarrahan claim, and as his connection with that sort of business is so well knewn to people in this State the writer, for the sake of the honor of the great State Logan seeks to represent,

in this State the writer, for the sake of the honor of the great State Logan seeks to represent, will speak of it no further in this letter.

But since he has come forth from the hustings and entered himself for a race in which he will be distanced, he must expect fair and honest criticism of his past record, and that the motives which impel him now to crowd himself upon his party will be examined into, and for that reason Gen. Logan will in due time understand that the people of this State will not allow Thomas A. Scott or any other railway magnate to dictate to them who shall not represent them in the Senate. Illinois, which gave to the nation Lincoln and Douglas, has worthy sons to-day whose upright character, loyalty to their country, or fealty to their party cannot be questioned; they are men of standing and character, and nerhaps it is not too much for me to say that we have such men right here in the City of Chicago; men who represent something of value, that commands respect and not an empty vapor that has nothing to support it but a questionable record, and the silly statements of silly men.

JUSTICE.

THE RULE-OR-RUIN POLICY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cuicago, Dec. 31.—When a newspaper purporting to be the organ of a great party allied to those orinciples of government which have been the bulwarks of our liberties so far forgets its mission as to adopt the "rule-or-ruin" policy, it is time that all men having the true interests of their country at heart unite, regardless of party affiliations, to put down a public enemy more potent because more insidious than the Confederate States of America. Such a paper is the Inter-Ocean of this city. Regardless of principle, indifferent to the interests of the country unless its candidate for the Senate be elected, it boidly and shamefully proclaims, in the spirit if not in the words of

Regardless of principle, indifferent to the interests of the country unless its candidate for the Senate be elected, it boldly and shamefully proclaims, in the spirit if not in the words of its candidate two years since, that it will be d—d if any Republican shall be elected unless Logan be the man.

Professing, as it does, that we must have a Republican, it daily fills its columns with letters from all parts of the United States, written in the City of Chicago, clamoring for Logan. The Meto-Ocean has long been—"hoofs, hide, and tail"—the property in fee simple of John A. Logan; otherwise it could not be blind to the fact that Logan and the coterie to which he belonged, by their demagoguery, in a few short years brought the Republican party from its exalted position down to the very verge of disgrace and defeat. How can any honorable paper indorse a man, a public man, who declined to declare his sentiments on the money question until he saw that honest money would be poopular doctrine; who used all his efforts to delay and ston the propagation of honest-money documents in a State he now seeks to represent; a man who has been the wildest of the wildcats on the money question; a man who, whatever his merits may be, has not the honesty to avow a conviction until it has become popular; a man whose whole career has been that of a political trickster from the time he discovered it were better to be a Union General than a Rebel, down to the time when he elected a Democratic United States Senator? It is a sad commentary that an intelligent people can be se easily led by the press; but, peing so easily led, it becomes a crime in a leader to abuse the power it has. Why will not the L-O. listen to the merits of other men? Why forbid their names to appear in its columns except they appear there besmeared with libel and slime? How can a paper chalming to be honorable openly advocate the claims of a man who, for selfish ends, placed a Democrati, in perilous times, in the seat of a Republican; a man who gave the most disgrace

is commendable when such independence tends to clear the slip of State from old barnacles that have made her hulk unseaworthy and unsafe. If the L-O. would cease trying to make 1-o-g-a-n spell consistency, interrity, honest money, and unselfishness, take a few lessons in independent journalism from The Thiburs, its columns would be filled with more interesting, if less personal, matter.

A REPUBLICAN.

LET LOGAN RISE AND EXPLAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICACO, Dec. 81.—Logan's Post-Office organ has had a good deal to say about the greatness of its candidate, and has asked a good many stions of the Hon. C. B. Farwell,

questions of the Hon. C. B. Farwell, without really shedding any light on several important points. Let Gen. Logan be called next and asked to answer the following:

1. Gen. Logan, what share did you have in Oakes Ames' Credit-Mobilier scheme?

2. What was the amount of your salary grab?

3. How many times did you promise the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby not to be a candidate against him?

Richard J. Oglesby not to be a candidate against him?

4. Did you not frequently, in 1877, represent yourself as financially ruined, and in great necessity for assistance, and on these grounds did you not solicit the aid of the Hon. C. B. Farwell and other friends with President Hayes to secure (1) the position of Secretary of War, (2) Collector of Customs, and (3) of a mission to Europe? These failing, did you not move your friends to urge a reorganization of the Cabinet which should remove Carl Schurz or Judge D. M. Key, and make a place for you in the Cabinet?

5. Being so poor in purse, did you receive the material aid of the State Committee in making your campaign to run Oglesby out of his seat?

6. What was the amount of money contributed by the Post-Office employes to aid you to clutch Uncle Dick's seat?

When these questions are answered by Gen. Logan, I shall be reedy for further efforts of his organ.

NOT FOR LOGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30.—The Hon.
Thomas F. Mitchell, Representative from Mo-The Tribung to-day that the statement that he is for Logan is manuthorized; that he never expressed his preference between the candidates, and has never intimated how he will yote.

MILWAUKEE.

Commerce of That City During the Year Jus Closed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—The Ever Wisconsin publishes a review of the volume of business transacted in commercial circles during the year just closed, which shows a gratifying improvement over 1877. More goods in a all classes of trade have been disposed of, but at lower figures than in recent past years, and the money showing therefore does not fairly represent the increase in the trade volume. The estimates of the aggregate sales by Milwauke

	1877, are as follows:		
3	Class of trade.	1878.	1877.
d	Groceries \$	12,000,000	\$10,917,500
	Dry goods	4,000,000	3, 900, 000
	Clothing	2,500,000	2,000,000
g	Leather, tanneries, and	1951 AC 1913 C	
3	rubber	4, 000, 000	4, 528, 700
3	Hardware	1,800,000	3, 182, 500
ı	Boots and shoes	2,200,000	2,945,000
ı	Drugs	2,500,000	3, 188, 350
ì	Sash, doors, and wood-	The Transfer	
1	work	1, 250, 000	1, 127, 000
3	Hats and caps	1,000,000	1,600,000
ě	Books and paper	735,000	735,000
ı	Tobacco	2,800.000	634, 000
ı	Coffee and spices	1,400,000	1,300,000
ı	Notions	800,000	1, 100, 000
ł	Millinery	640,000	640,000
ı	China and glassware	600,600	1,400,000
ı	Machinery	2,000,000	2,000,000
ı	Coal and wood	2,500,000	1,800,000
ı	Breweries	4,000,000	4,000,000
ı	Iron manufactures	3,000,000	3,000,000
ı	Liquors	3,000,000	3,500,000
ı	Distilleries	700,000	1,600,000
ı	Brick manufacture	500,000	180,000
ı	Of the lines of hard	ware, boots	and shoes,
ı	hats and caps, notions.		

603,000.

The figures from the various departments of the city are also interesting. The total number of deaths for the year were 1,818, against 2,248 in 1877; total number of marriages, 1,008, against 1,017 in 1877; total number of births, 3,004, against 2,339 in 1877. The fire-alarms numbered 202, involving property damage amounting to \$191,279.50; of which amount \$54,319 is credited upon buildings and \$138,960 en stocks. The total number of arrests made by the police were 3,143, against 2,239 in 1877. by the police were 3,143, against 2,252 in 1877.

Total number of tramps lodged, 2,326, against 2,143 in 1877. The money receipts at the office of the Clerk of the Municipal Court from fines and fees amounted

Municipal Court from fines and fees amounted to \$15,289.31. The expenditure for maintaining the public schools during the year was \$184,400.34. The money receipts for fees in the Circuit and County Courts for the year were \$5,837. Receipts of the Sheriff's office, \$16,-158.45. During the year the Coroner received 248 official calls, but inquests were held in only fitty-eight-cases. The total receipts of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue were \$2,154,438.90. Of the Post-Office, \$180,176.73.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1-1a. m.-indications—For Tepnessee and the Ohio Valley, northeast backing to northward winds, cooler,

northeast backing to northward winds, cooler, clondy weather, with rain or snow falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, light northwest winds, rising barometer, and clearing weather.

For the Upper-Lake region, falling, possibly followed by rising barometer, northwesterly winds, cooler clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower-Lake region, southwest winds, slightly warmer cloudy weather, falling barometer, and possibly snow.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Weather reports received to-day from all portions of the State show a general rainfall, quite plentiful in southern counties, lighter in the northern portion of the State, but with a prospect of continuance.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.

Time. Bar. Tar Hu. Wind. Vet. Sn. Weather

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vet. Sn. Weather
6:53 a. m. 50,344 14 82 S. W. 2 ... Cloudy.
11:18 a. m. 30,279 24 74 S. W. 4 ... Cloudy.
2:00 p. m. 30,229 25 75 S. W. 4 ... Cloudy.
3:53 p. m. 59,325 27 76 S. W. 3 ... Cloudy.
9:00 p. m. 30,196 23 73 S. W. 2 ... Cloudy.
9:00 p. m. 30,196 24 73 S. W. 2 ... Clear.
1038 p. m. 30, 174 21 71 S. W. 1 ... Clear.

10:18 p. m.	30.174	1 7	1 S. W	1	. Clear.
Maximum,	Contract Contract	BALO	m 6. DBSERVATION UCAGO, Dec.		:18 p.m.
stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weathe
Albany	30. 24	16	Calm		Clear.
Alpena	30.04	20	S. W., gen		Cloudy.
Buffslo	30, 19	17	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Calro	30.19	35	Calm		Cloudy.
Cheyenne.		25	S. W. fresh		Clear.
Chicago		21	S. W., light		
Cincinnati.		31	N. E. light		Cloudy.
Cleveland	. 30.24	22	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Davenport		14	Calm		Hazy.
Denver		.10	8. W., gen.,		Clear.
Detroit	30. 18	16	S. W., fresh		
Duluth	. 30.18	12	W., fresh		Clear.
Erie	. 30 19	25.	S. W., gen S. W., gen		Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	. 30.14	36	S. W., gen		Threat's
Grand Have		29	B. W., Irean.	ALCOHOLD !	Fair.
LaCrosse		21	W. gentle.		Fair.
Leavenwort		27	S. E., gentle		Cloudy.
Milwaugee		18	W., fresh		Fair.
New Orleans		47	E., light	1 22	Lt. rain.
Omaha		19	N. fresh		Clear.
Oswego	. 30.21	28	8., fresh		Fair.
Pittsburg		28	S. W., fresh		
Port Huron.		13	S. W., fresh		Clear:
Rochester		19	S. W., g'ntle	*****	Cloudy.
Sandusky		26	S. W., gent.		Cloudy.
San Francisc		52	E., brisk N. W., light	.02	Lt. rain.
Shreveport	. 30.14	41	N. W., light	-10	bt. rain.
St. Louis St. Paul	. 30.18	31	N. E., gen N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.21	8	N. W., fresh	*****	Clear.
Toledo, O	. 30, 18	23	S. W., fresh.	*****	Fair.
Vicksburg	. 30, 10	46	R., tight	.03	Foggy.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 31.—A wedding in high life will take place in this city to morrow, New-Year's night, the contracting parties being Judge Orasmus Cole, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. H. Garnhart, a charming lady, formerly of St. Louis, but for the past few years a resident of this city. The happy parties have hosts of friends in this State, who will be glad to tender the happy couple their congratulations on this occasion.

FOREIGN.

The Afghan Mountaineers Attempt to Bottle Up the English Invaders.

They Obstruct Khyber Pass, but Are Unable to Hold Their Positions.

An Inventory of the Ameer's Provinces to De Ceded to India.

The Yearly Review of British Industries Very Unfavorable.

German Deputy Imprisoned for Insulting Religion.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Viceroy of India reports that Syad Mahomed, Chief of the Kudar Valley, announces his intention of coming in. The Times, in an article on the military situation, says this may be heralded as the forerunner of intelligence already hinted, that the dis-tricts of Chitral, Swat, and Kunar will be incorporated into the Indian Empire. By the occunation of this tract, an easy and direct road will be opened from Punjaub to Yook and Kashgar, presenting far fewer difficulties than that now followed by the Central Asian Trading As-sociation, which traverses the high mountain ranges of Cashmere and Ladak, crosses the ter-rible Karakors Pass at an altitude of nearly 9,000 feet, and then, crossing another range over 16,000 feet in hight, descends to Yook, and parely 4,000 feet above the sea level.

KYBER PASS. LONDON, Dec. 31 .- A dispatch from Lahore says a strong force of mountaineers have stopped all traffic through Kyber Pass, and cut the telegraph wires. Three companies of troops with two guns have been sent to clear the pass.

HANGED AND FLOGGED.

At Hazar-Pir four mountaineers were publicly hanged for murdering a camp-follower of the Kuram column, and two others were flogged for numbering.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Peshawur says the Khyber Pass has been reopened.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION AT CABUL.

London Standard.

Sir Louis Mallet sent to the Foreign Office, by

Sir Louis Mailet sent to the Foreign Omes, by order of Lord Cranbrook, on Sept. 30, a dispatch from the Governor-General of India, inclosing some news letters from the Government agent at Peshawur. The following is printed as a "confidential statement" made by a person whose name is not given:

at Peshawur. The following is printed as a "confidential statement" made by a person whose name is not given:

A European Envoy of the Russian Government, attended by two musahibs (aides-de-camp) and forty-five attendants, arrived at Cabul on the 21st Rajsb (22d July, 1878), and was received by Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of the Ameer, who went out with Gen. Dand Shah, and two troops of cavalry. The envoy was lodged in the State Garden in Balahisar, and Mustani Habibulla Khan and Sirdar Ibrahim Khan are appointed to look after his comforts. The Envoy had an audience with the Ameer the following day, and laid before him presents constaining of articles of Russian manufacture,—arms, a musical box, and a watch,—which were accepted. It was learned at the place of Sirdar Wall Ruhammad Khan that the Envoy had been intrusted by his Government with certain proposals for the execution of a treaty between Russia and Afghanistriendly relations existed between the Russian Government and his Highness for some time past, and that the Russian authorities desired that this triendship should be strengthened and perpetasted by the execution of a treaty of amity. The Ameer is said to have remarked in reply that the matter required consideration and consultation with his Ministers and the grandees of his State, and that a proper reply would be given to the proposal after this had been done. After this conversation the audience broke up, and the Envoy returned to his lodging. It is rumored in Cabul that the object of the Envoy in coming to the Ameer's capital is to try to induce his Highness to break off all friendly relations with the British Government, and to contract an alliance with Russia. The Ministers of the Ameer's Capital is to try to induce his Highness to break off all friendly relations with the British Government, with thom has proposally discuss the proceedings which passed between him and the Enclish Government within the last few years, when he would acknowledge, without any gradging, any blame which might be

passed between him and the English Government within the last few years, when he would acknowledge, without any grudging, any blame which might be justify thrown on him, but at the same time the British Envoy should acknowledge (or give in) if, with reference to the principles of justice, he is convinced of the scendess of his Highness' objections to the proposals made to him by the British Government.

The Ameer further remarks that he is quite aware that the news writers in the employ of the two Governments (Cabul and the English) have unnecessarily widened the guif of imaginary differences. His Highness says that a small territory, of which he is the ruler, lies between the dominions of two great Powers, and that as a matter of policy and in the interests of his country, he will incline himself toward the party whose alliance would be deemed more beneficial to him. It is said that the Chief is now in great anxiety on account of the arrival of the European Russian Envoy at his Capital.

An anonymous writer sent a petitition to the Ameer from Peshawur, in which he informed the chief that the British and Russian Governments were on friendly terms with each other, and agreed in the unity of purpose; that Persia was on the side of Russia, and the Persian territory adjoins the Russian possessions, and that the three Powers desired to somehow take possession of his Highness' dominions and to partition them among themselves. The writer further remarked that it was not known that Turkey was first weakened, and that Russia, England, and the other Powers then interfered with the country and incumbered the Turkish Exchequer with a large war indemnity; and that, under these circumstances, the chief should got be lax in the administration of the affairs of his country at such a critical time, but should issue arms and money to the different ribes inhabiting the hills and the plains, and induce them to be ready to engage in a religious war in his behalf.

The neloles of Afghanistan are pouring into the Capital.

The follow

The nobles of Afghanistan are pouring into the Capital.

The following is an "extract from Peshawur Confidential Diary," dated Aug. 14:

Agrand review of the troops took place on the 2d of August, but owing to the heat of the day it did not last long. On the following day the Envoy visited the Ameer in Durbar. Conversation took place regarding the Ameer's unsatisfactory relations with the British Gevernment. The Envoy replied that he had heard about it. The conversation then turned upon trade, and the Envoy proposed that the Ameer should lower the duties and allow Turkish merchants to visit Afghanistan. Some talk then followed about the Turks, the Rusnians, and the English, and the Durbar was closed. The Ameer gave the Envoy writtan replies to the letters that had been brought by the Envoy. Special Russian horsemen, escorted by some Afghan sowars, conveyed them toward Turkestan. It is said that the Ameer requested the envoy to remain at Canoll until a relay was received to these letters. The general impression is that the Ameer has not concluded any definite arrangement with the Russian Envoy, and that he is trying to gain time with the view to watching what action the British Government will take.

ATILT BETWEIN THE RUSSIAN CHANCELLOR AND THE ENGLISH MINISTER TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Lord A. Loftus to Lord Salisbury, dated at St. Petersburg, Sept. 27:

On my passage through Baden Baden, on the 22d inst., I had an interview with Prince Gortschakof, who was then residing there. Although his Highness professed to be innorant on passing events, he replied, on my referring to the question of Afghanistan, in exactly the same terms as those used by M. de Giers in his note to Mr. Plunkett of the 8th inst., stating that the mission of Gen. Stoletoff to Cabult was parely one of courtery and of a provisional nature, observing that the Emperor could never forego his right of sending complimentary missions to any foreign sovereigns or neighboring Princes. "Do not forget," said his Highness, "that the Emperor is an independent sovereign, ruler over 80,000,000 outjects." I replied to his Highness that I was aware of this fact, as also that our gracious sovereigh the Queen, was ruler over more than 200,000,000 of subjects. "Yes," said his Highness, "but they are dispersed and scattered, -the Russian Empire is one and united."

With regard to Afghanistan, I observed to Prince Gortschakoff that I was returning from a short excursion to Italy, and was consequently without any official information or instructions. I could not, however, refrain from remarking to his Highness that the very fact of sending a mission to Cabul.

Prince Gortschakoff which was the more incomprehensible to me, inamuch as on a late occasion, and only a few days before my departure, M. de Giers had expressly denied to me that there had been or was any intention on the part either of the Emperor or of Gen. Easimann of sending a mission to Cabul.

Prince Gortschakoff merely repeated what he had previously stated, that the mission was-one of courtesy, and added that probably M. de Giers, at

been informed of it. Prince Gortschaken been that it was true that military measures had been devised when a war between England and Russiappeared to be imminent, but that they had been countermanded and the troops recalled. His Highness then explicitly stated that the Imberth Government would maintain their engagemen with England in regard to Afghanistan; that the had no wish or object to interpose in the affairs of that Kingdom, and that the Ameer of Afghanistan in the event of war, would receive no assistance either in arms or money from Russia.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—Admiral Hornby has informed the British Ambassador to Constantinople that his fleet will return to Ismid, arriving there Thursday evening. The Admiral's return is in consequence of a difficulty of getting provisions and receiving letters at Artaki.

Drummond Wolff, English representative, has proposed mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia in certain contingencies, and its organization on the model of Lebanon.

tion on the model of Lebanon.

Marechal, a Frenchman, who obtained a contract from Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff relative to the tithes in Eastern Roumelia, endeavored to provoke Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Mr. Whittaker (editor of the Constantinople Messenger) to a duel on account of their action in exposing that affair, but the British Consul-General interfered and prevented hostilities.

CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Vienna dispatch reports that alarming news comes from Constantinople of nocturnal arrests, general destitution, and apprehended riot. The correspondent believes that the cry of alarm has been raised by a section of the official class which thinks its intersection of the official class which thinks its intersection of the official class which thinks its intersection.

LONDON, Dec. SI.—A Constantinople dispatch says Ali Pasha, President of the Council of State, has been appointed second negotiator on behalf of Turkey for the definitive treaty of peace with Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LABOR QUESTION. LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Amalgamated Societ of Engineers has resolved to resist to the utmost the increase in the hours of labor pro Association. A general organization of trader to resist the extension of hours is intended and there is said to be a large amount of funds available for the purpose in addition to a quar-ter of a million dollars which the engineers

IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Dec. 31 .- The Times, in its fina summary for 1878, says the industries have been disorganized, credit shaken, and failures multi-plied on every hand. The failures will be nearly piled on every hand. The failures will be nearly 5,000 more than last year. Not only have wages been reduced and many thousands of artisans thrown out of employment, but many thousands of those above the artisan class are either in actual want or on the confines of it. The increasing numbers driven to grant bilis of sale on their effects is one significant proof of what is going on in the ranks of the lower and middle classes.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5 a. m.—The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1878 shows an increase of £1,803,485 above that of 1877.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 81.—The Mark Lame Expres n its review of the corn trade the past week says: "Another week of severe frost followed by a sudden and rapid thaw has brought us to he close of 1878, a year which will not easily be forgotten by merchant or agriculturist as hav-ing been fraught with discouragement and loss to both. All farm work has necessarily bee at a standstill, and farmers have found it hard

at a standstill, and farmers have found it hard work to find employment for their men. In Scotland, too, hill stock suffered severely for want of a fresh bite, which has not been procurable, owing to heavy snow-storms. Cattle have had to be fed on half-frozen roots.

"Trade has necessarily been of a holiday character, both at Mark Lane and the country markets, but there has been little or no alteration in prices. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate. The only noticeable features in the returns have been the cessation of arrivals from Russia and increase in those from the East Indies. A quiet but steady demand has been experienced for all descriptions at less Monday's prices, but there has been very little done in barley, oats, and maize, although values have not receded to any quotable extent."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Deputy Most has been sen-tenced to six months' imprisonment for insult-CONSOLATORY.

BERLIN, Dec. 31 .- The Emperor gave audience esterday to the widow of the late American Minister, Bayard Taylor.

Minister, Bayard Taylor.

JEALOUSY OF ENGLAND.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The North German Gazette inveighs against the Danish Court for giving an official reception to the Guelph deputation which presented the Hanoverian address of Alty to the Duke of Cumberland at his wedding with the Princess Thyra. The Gazette says this reception oversteps the bounds orescribed by the rules of international intercourse. Germany is surprised to see Denmark favoring an anti-German tendency, and disregarding considerations which she is bound to observe in dealing with the German Empire.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Berlin correspondent is trustworthly informed that if the Pope would yield on the question of the nomination of the clergy, a modus vivendi would be found. The Government inflexibly insists that the Catholic clergy shall receive their education in Germany alone.

SPAIN.

ORDERED TO QUIT. London, Dec. 31.-A Paris dispatch says Gen Hidalgo, one of the leaders of the revolution in 1868 and a prominent person at the time of the abdication of King Amadeus, has been ordered

abdication of King Amadeus, has been ordered to quit Madrid within twenty-four hours.

PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Moncasi's counsel, his wife, and child were given audience by King Alfonso to-day. They have presented to the Minister of Justice a petition praying for mercy, signed by 7,000 persons, including two Bishops. Furthermore, Senors Sagasta and Castelar have interceded with Senor Canovas del Castillo in behalf of Moncasi.

SWITZERLAND. ELECTION OF PRIESTS.

GENEVA, Dec. 31.—The Swiss Roman Cath-olics, having received permission from their superiors to vote at the elections of the parish priests instead of leaving the Old Catholics a monopoly of this privilege, have just carried by 446 to 25 the nomination of a Roman Catholic priest at Saigelegier in the Bernese Jura.

BELGRADE, Dec. 71.—Warrants have been is sued for the apprehension of the pretender Karageorgewitch, his son, and six other per-sons for high treason, in plotting against the life of Prince Milan. The Government appeals to the home and foreign authorities to assist in their capture. TUNIS.

PRANCE PUTS DOWN HER FOOT.

London, Dec. 31.—A Paris correspondent de-nies that Italy is endeavoring to aggravate the difficulties between France and Tunis. Such interference is improbable, as Italy has been distinctly informed that France would resist, even by force of arms, the attempt of any European Power to establish itself in Tunis.

THE STAMP-TAX.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The Council of the Empire has approved the new rates of tax-ation proposed by the Minister of Finance af-fecting stamps, liquors, and cotton other than Asiatic.

FRANCE. DAS

PLOOD.
PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Seine is rising with

from Bayfield, Wis., to-day represent that the local partisan contest in which Fred Fisher, a liquor-seller, and Dr. Mahon, Chippewa Indian Agent, are Representatives contestant, is developing serious charges against Mahon. Fisher was recently arrested, taken to Madison, and fined a nominal sum for selling liquor to the Indians. He now represents that the Indians to whom he sold the liquor were mixed bloods, to whom he sold the liquor were mixed bloods, entitled to and exercising the rights of citizenship, and have not except frandulently received annuities or other aid from the Government, but that Dr. Mahon, in behalf of his brother, who was a candidate for county offices, has, by gifts of Government and Indian property, and by intimidation, induced and forced these mixed bloods to vote as he pleased. One of Fisher's charges is that Dr. Mahon stood at the window of a politus-place last fall and required half breeds and others dependent upon him to vote the ticket he prepared for them. Gentlemen here who are well informed as to the condition and progress of the scattered bands of Chippewas under charge of Dr. Mahon regard him as an exceptionally honest and successful Indian Agent, and hope of Dr. Mahon regard him as an exceptiona honest and successful Indian Agent, and he will disprove these charges.

#### FIRES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 31.—A special to the Avalanche, from Helena, Ark., gives the following account of a fire which occurred this morning. The fire originated in the dry-goods establishment of D. Frieber, on Commercial Row, and destroyed eight two-story buildings. The losses are as follows: Summers & Watson, hardware, \$18,000; insurance, \$7,000. D. T. hardware, \$18,000; insurance, \$7,000. D. T. Stone, dentist, \$700; insurance, \$350. H. Fink, dry goods, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,000. S. Wise, boots and shoes, \$14,000; insurance, \$9,000; D. Frieber, dry goods, total loss; insurance, \$11,000. E. Ehrman, liquors, \$10,000; insurance, \$7,000. E. Wolf, dry goods, \$20,000; insurance, \$14,000. Charles Willman, boarding-bouse, \$20,000; insurance, \$3,000; insurance, \$3,000; insurance, \$3,000; insurance, \$3,000; insurance, \$3,000. J. P. Clapton, dry goods and groceries, \$800; covered by insurance. Four of the buildings destroyed were owned by Jack & Co.; insured for \$6,000. One by S. L. Avery & Co., New Orleans; insurance, \$3,000. One by E. D. & J. B. Pillow; insurance, \$3,000. One by E. D. & J. B. Pillow; insurance unknown. The names of the companies in which the insurance was held are not given.

CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company 9 at 7:50 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story brick barn in the rear of No. 1149 Indiana avenue, owned by Nelson Morris, and oc cupied by his coachman. Cause, an overheated

cupied by his coachman. Cause, an overheated stove-nipe. Damage, \$250.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 19 at 2:45 yesterday morning was caused by a defective fire-place in the two-story brick dwelling No. 44 Langley street, owned and occupied by A. Reading. Damage, \$250: fully covered by a policy in the Royal of London.

At 5:10 yesterday afternoon Officer Beaublen helped to extinguish a fire in C. Lewis' confectionery store, No. 208 West Randolph street, caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene. The alarm from box 561 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the residence No. 111 Leavitt street, owned and occupied by C. 'A. Dibble. Damage, nominal. Cause, unknown.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—The extensive pi or. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—The extensive photographic gallery of John A. Schalton, corner of Olive and Tenth streets, burned between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night. Loss, about \$10,000. This was one of the finest galleries of its kind in the West, and, besides a large number of valuable negatives, it contained a great many fine photographs, both plain and colored, and several valuable paintings in oil.

IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—A fire at Davison Mich., this morning destroyed a flour and gris mill, owned by Charles Smith, of Flint. Loss, \$12,000; insured, \$3,000.

At Laingsourg, Mich., last night, Burt's dry goods, and Huntington's boot and shoe store, and Smith's saloon, were burned. Loss, \$5,000;

AT DENISON STATION, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 31.—The saw and grist mill owned by Charles Smith, at Denison Station, Genesee County, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$10,000, partially in-

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Nuptials of the Rev. Jacob Fewler.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Drkalb, Dec. 31.—The golden wedding of the Rev. Jacob Fowler took place to-day at his residence on Pleasant street, in this city. Mr. Fowler came to DeKaib twenty-two years ago. He has been a Protestant Methodist preacher for a great many years, and has preached in all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Indians, Illinois, Wisconsin. Minnesota, Iowa, and for several years past has done a large church labor in the District of Columbia. He was born in Wilmot, N. H., Jan. 4, 1807, and, fifty years ago to-day married Miss Rachel D. Toll, of New Boston, N. H. There has been born to them five children, of whom only two are now living. In his labors Mr. Fowler has built fourteen churches and parsonages, and has raised the principal part of the funds to build several colleges. In their rosidence in De Kalb they have lived a retired life. Mrs. Fowler is an amiable lady, much beloved by all her acquaintences. Guests came in to attend the wedding from several States, and from Northern Illinois the attendance was very large. Among the presents were a valuable gold-headed cane, presented by Dr. F. B. Wright, the Hon. John F. Glidden, I. L. Eliwood, E. B. Gilbert, and the presentation address was made by Judge Gilbert; a silver pickle-dish by Mrs. E. B. Gilbert; a gold-laid cup and sancer to each, by Mrs. Fena Gilbert; a \$30 gold-piece, by Judge Kinner and others, of Chicago; a \$5 gold-piece, by Mrs. Fena Gilbert; a \$30 gold-piece, by Judge Kinner and others, of Chicago; a \$5 gold-piece, by Mrs. Fena Gilbert; a \$30 gold-piece, by Judge Kinner and others, of Chicago; a pearl album by Mrs. F. P. Wright: a purse of \$60 by Judge Kinner and others, of Chicago; a pearl album by Mrs. F. P. Wright: a purse of \$60 by Judge Kinner and ot

epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—The Rev. Aaron
Williams, D. D., well known in Presbyterian church circles throughout the country, died at his residence in Sewickley, in this county, this his residence in Sewickley, in this county, this morning. He was a ripe scholar and an effective speaker. He preached for several years in Niles. Mich., where he built up a large and influential congregation. As Latin Professor in Jefferson College he acquired great celebrity as a teacher. He filled many important positions in the Church with credit to himself and advantage to religion. He had reached the ripe age of 72 years.

years.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31.—John M. Walters, for several years connected with the Grand Ocera-House, and later Treasurer of the Milwaukee Theatre, died this evening of consumption; after an illness of but two or three weeks. He was well known among theatrical people.

Special Dispute to The Trionna.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Judge H. G. Smith died suddenly at his residence in this city to-night. He had attended a citizens' meeting, entering spiritedly into debate on the question of repealing the city charter. After the meeting adjourned he returned home, apparently well, but fell dead on the floor in his room at 10 o'clock, without speaking a word to any one. It is said by his physician to have been apoplexy.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 31.—Gen. Trevino, of the regular Mexican army, arrived last night accompanied by his staff officers, Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, and other American officers, and citizens of Mexico. They were received by citizens' and military committees. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. They spent to-day in visiting public buildings.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Seine is rising with alarming rapidity.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 81.—The Western Commercial Travelers' Association held their first annual meeting at the Lindell Hotel to-day. There was a large attendance. Ex-Gov. Standard addressed the Association by invitation, after which President H. R. McDonald made

the angual address, in which he said the Assetiation was in a highly prosperous condition as increasing in membership very rapidly.

H. R. McDonald was re-elected Fresident,
Waiter D. Jones Secretary and Treast
There were also six Vice-Presidents and a Be
of Directors elected. To-night a banquet
hop is in progress at the Lindell, which is be
hugely enjoyed by the members and it
friends.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Boston, Dec. 31.—The Globe Theatre, in which Arthur Cheney lost nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and which has been closed since last summer, will be opened next Monday by John Stetson, who to-day obtained a sixmouths' lease for \$30,000. The owners of the land took possession a day or two ago, foreclosing on those who paid \$1,000 each for a seat for fourteen years, but it is highly probable that the building will be pulled down next fall, and that a new theatre—planned down next fall, and that a new theatre—planned after the old Selwyn's Theatre, burned in 1873, the cosiest and most elegant place of enterts inment in the country—will be erected. Therewere eight bidders for the place to-day, including Haverly, of Chicago, and Abbey, of New York.

NEW YORK. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dan Harkins has apolied for a dissolution of the partnership exist ing between him and Fiske as managers of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. Harkins charges that Fiske has wrongfully converted \$3,000 more than he was entitled to, and falled to furnish his share of the additional capital required, and that he has run the business into such confusion that no proper account of its fleancial condition can be obtained. He asks for the appointment of a Receiver.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The City of Magnificent Distances—George-town—W. W. Corcoran—Diplomatic Pro-tection—The Louise Home—Biographical Mania—The Original Female Interviewer —Court Dresses—The Fashionable Season— Mrs. Hayes—New-Year's Receptions—Skat-ing—The Winter's Beiles—Congressmen's Danghters.

Daughters.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Babylon was christened with a very naughty ap-pellation, every large city has had its nickname, and this metropolis, early in its existence, was satirically designated by John Randolph "The City of Magnificent Distances." It must have eemed absurd to traverse the worn-out tobacco fields for over a mile to go from the hotel at Georgetown to the White House and Departments,—or another mile between the Depart-ments and the Capitol,—or another mile between the Capitol and the Navy-Yard. Here and there was a house or a shop, but it was not until the War for the suppression of the Rebeltion, with its accompanying influx of men and of money from the North and from the West, that the streets of Washington began to be built up. Now that the skeletons of avenues and streets are nearly all dotted with houses, one can but THE FEDERAL METROPOLIS.

It was Gen. Washington who located the original Executive Departments over a mile from the Capitol, as he thought that the Congressmen, if too near the clerks, would visit hem too often, and thus obstruct the transaction of the public business. · Horse-cars now nake it an easy matter for a Senator or a Representative to go from his desk at the Capitol to any bureau of the Department, and besides, there is a telegraph and a telephone connecting the Legislative and Executive De-partments. But when the Congressmen used to have to trampfrom one Department to another they were far nealthier than now, when they ride in the horse-railroad cars, presenting their passes to be punched, like those of other deadheads. In those days the fashio nable residences were on the other side of Rock Creek, in the old tobacco-selling burgh of

GEORGETOWN. The Federalists made their headquarters then at Crawford's Tavern (now the West End Hotel), and those who did not keep their own horses used to ride to and from the Capitol in a large stage-coach drawn by six horses, and called "The Royal George." The Democratic Congressmen used to congregate at Semmes' Tav-ern, where John Randolph had a par-

gressmen used to congregate at Semmes' Tayern, where John Randolph had a parlor and bedroom reserved for him for many years, giving the landlord his Congressional pay-warrants for the board-bill of himself, his body-servant Juna, and the two horses upon which master and man rode. Among other hard-working, industrious mechanics at Georgetown in those days was a shoemaker known as

HONEST TOM CORCORAN.

whose eldest son, W. W. Corcoran, born in 1798, cenebrated his Sobt birthday on the 37th inst. The son began business life as a dry-goods clerk, then was in the auction and commission business, then came to Wushintton and established himself as a broker, affilin due time negotiated the Government loans with which the Mexican war was carried on. Becoming a millionaire, he has liberally endowed a public art gallery, given his native town a picturesque rural cemetery, established a Home for Aged Laddes in reduced circumstances, and made liberal donations to several Southern colleges which suffered by the War, besides dispensing large sums in private charities. His, sympathies were with the South during the War, and at one time Secretary Stanton ordered the use of his house as a Bospital, but he got wind of it, and by offering it to the French Minister at a nominal rent had

THE PROTECTING TRI-COLOR hoisted over it unit peace was declared. His only daughter married George Eustis, a handsome khow-Nothing Cougressman from Louisiana, who went abroad with Slidell as Confederate Secretary of Legation. Both Eustis and his wife are dead, and, as a monument to her, The LOUISE HOME?

was built and endowed. It is designed for gentlewomen over 50 years of age, and the dames who are quartered there are of the very first families in the Old Dominion. It is better than a play to hear them boasting of their ancestors and of their families. As Dr. Johnson said of people who Drided themselves on the genealogical trees, "Like potatoes, the best part of them is under ground." It was among these dames of high degree and low purses that M

body is a great somebody, and the sketch-writer has pocketed from \$25 to \$100.

THE FIRST FEMALE INTERVIEWER here was Mistress Ann Royall, the wife of a Tennessee Revolutionary officer, who came here with a claim for his services in 1823, and resided on Capitol Hill until her death some thirty years later. During this time she published several books and a newspaper, filled with sketches of prominent men and women. She was a female Paul Pry, only quieted by pecuniary gifts, and wo unto those who offended her, for she had a bitter tongue, and the sting of the asp was in her pen. A file of her paper would be worth its weight in silver, and but few sets of her books exist.

THE FARSHONABLE SEASON.

New-Year's receptions will somewhat enliven this week, but the fashionable season is to commence on Epiphany, Jan. 7, and end on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 26—seven weeks. Some magnificent entertainments have been planned, but they will all have an inexorable uniformity,—crowds, daucing, supper,—but the good, oid-fashioned social spirit will not pervade them. It cannot exist under the concentrated glars of the calcium-light of fashion; and, when ambition soars, good-fellowship lingers in the shade. Meanwhile

THE PRESIDENT'S WIPE
is setting an admirable example. She does not grace the grand entertainments where the ladies are in full undress, and where reason is often drowned in champagne-glasses. But she enjoys meeting a few friends socially, and those who are frequent guests at the Wnite House are

charmed with her easy sociability and invariant good humor. This winter she has invited as and Mrs. Jewett, of Chicago; Gen. and an Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Hern and the Misses Scott, of Chicinnail, to pass Mr. Year's with her. The ladies will, of course, at in the

The Cabinet officers and officials will generally be "at home" on New Year's Day, and entitat incorrigible old bachelor, Attorner-General Devens, has brought a pretty nice herefrom Massachusetts to do the honors at his room. Mrs. Gen. Sherman will come over from Est more to receive at the Ebbitt House, when he two oldest daughters reside with the General and Admiral Porter's house will be thrown one to the navy. One of the features of a New Year's Day liere at the national metropolists.

THE COURT DIESE

worn by the members of the Diplomatic Comothing and low degree. Not that there is not thing so funny in a lot of old-fashioned miforms, embroidered with gold or silver. But these court costumes will have been kent for months wrapped up with camphor or tobace, becep the moths off, and they perfume the atmosphere of any room into which they may be won. Then the wearan almost always grow from Washington good-cheer, and the court dress so tight that they resemble turkies trussed for the spit. It is a favorite amusement among the belles to drop a handkerchief, that they may be seen the argument in which its picked much gallant foreigners widently fancying that their seam will burst. We are to lose anothe belle, whose heart has been won by ARTHER OF ISBALTION,

Senor Don Julls Perrie, who represents the Argentine Republie in the sheene of Senog Garcia. His fance is Miss Lily, daughter of Dr. Peterson, of New Oricans, who has been for some time residing as the Rights House hers. It is said that the young lady's parket were not disposed to favor the masch at irst, but now were typing is lovely, and in due time we shall have another diplomatic wedding.

\*\*SATING ON BOLLMEN AND ON ICE.\*\*

The bonds in the President's grounds are frozen over, and "the ring of the skating to dominate the first of the skating to dominate the first of the skating to dominate the state of the skating ring of the skating ring

#### BLAINE.

He Calls the Attention of the Teller Committee to Various Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Mr. H. M. Teller, United States Senate, Chairman Select Com-mittee, etc.—DEAR SIR: I bave this morning re-

ceived your favor inclosing the following resolution adopted by your Committee:

Resolved, That the Hon. James G. Blains, the mover of the resolution, be requested to specify in writing the particular class of franks outroops.

intion adopted by your Committee:

Resolved. That the Hon. James G. Blains, the mover of the resolution, be requested to specify in writing the particular class of frands, outrages, and violence committed in the recent elections which the Committee is expected to investigate, and to furnish such information and evidence as may be in his possession, and the names of witnesses he may wish to be examined.

It cannot, of course, be the purpose of your honorable Committee to limit the investigation to any particular class of frands, outrages, and violence committed in the recent elections that may be "specified" by me. The resolution is the setion of the Senate, speaking almost manimously, and it is not for me to say what your Committee is "expected" to investigate beyond what is expressed in the resolution itself in very explicit terms. It would be gross assumption in me to "specify" where the Senate itself has directed.

But, anxious to indicate any details that may expedite the labors of the Committee, i will call your attention specially to the tissue-ballot frauds in South Carolina; to the laws of that State, which made free voting impossible in certain counties; to the practice in that State of breaking up all meetings held to oppose the Democratic party unless Democratic speakers were slowed to take part in the discussions, and to all the methods by which in Sumter and other counties a full and free election was prevented.

In Louisiana I invite your attention to the murders in Tensas Parish on election-day, and to the frauds committed in the same; to the frauds and outrages upon the ballot in the City of New Orleans, and, even while it write, to the aileged assassinations of two witnesses whicos their way to the United States Court to testify against those who had robbed them of their furbas on the day of rowe English and an compelled to postpone further details until after my return.

Among the witnesses I would name are James B. Campbell, E. W. M. Mackey, and C. G. Minminger, of South-Carolina; Gov. Nichol

JOURNALISTIC.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Ann Arbon, Mich., Dec. 31.—The Michigan Argus, Anh Arbor, E. P. Pond, editor and pro-prietor, was sold to-day to John N. Bailey, of Auburn, N. Y. The Argus was one of the leading Democratic papers in the State, and much regret is expressed at Mr. Pond's retirement. Mr. Balley has successfully established two pers in Auburn, the Democrat and Independent, and says he will make improvements in the Argus.

PRESENTATION.

Indianapolis, Ind., Doc. 31.—Superintendent John F. Wallack, of the Telegraph Division, was this afternoon presented with an elegant solid silver service by the employes of his district. The occasion was a very pleasant one, as it demonstrates the good feeling existing between the operators and their chief.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. London, Dec. 31.—Steamships Celtic, Stata.
India, Weser, and California, from New York,
and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.
Antwerp, Dec. 31.—The Switzerland, from
New York, has passed the Lizard. THE COURS

Mrs. Cahill and Her Judge McAllister's

Record of Judgments, Bankruptcy Busine

A few days ago Judge Farwell in the divorce case of Marga Michael J. Cabill directing the confined in jail for contempt in order of the Court. This ord ade in October last, directed la hicitor's fees, \$6 a week alimon to children of the parties with tion of the Court, so that Mrs. Yesterday Cabill took an app

der to the Supreme Court on the sum of \$1,000. While in wished to make a statement trouble between him. and by some outside. He then proposed to place his stome educational apay their board, but he would not be some educational apay their board, but he would not be some educational apay their board, but he would not be some educational apay their board, but he would not be some educational apay their board, but he would not be some educational apay their board, but he would not be some educations. pay their board, but he would mony unless she would accede to Mrs. Cahill refused the offer dignation, saying she did not made a prisoner of. It is under children are now outside the Steare of the Sisters of the Holy Cabill is kept ignorant of the The oldest of them is only abou John W. Cods, a boy 5 years of yesterday against Edward T. V. \$10,000 damages. He says that

January, 1877, Vore assaulted large part of one of his ears, the floor, pounded him, and tore all And he thinks he has been damas 000 worth. OOO worth.

DIVORCES.

Harvey N. Dale filed a oil for day from his wife, Fanny M. Dale of desertion.

M. M. Labeey also asked for

M. M. Labcey also asked for Susan Labcey for a similar reason Lawrence St. C. Fitzpatrick r be and his wife cannot get alon being a Protestant and he a Catlet him nearly six years ago of asylns she would never live with he claims a divorce on the ground Judge Williams yesterday greef divorce to Frank Jones from the ground of desertion; to O'Grady from Alexander J. O'Gray; and to Wilham Walker fr Walker for cruelty and desertion 172MS.

Judge Drummond was occupied day in hearing the petition for bankruptcy case of Hollister & Glodgett allowed Hollister to foi individual petition, and throw bankruptcy, and the Assignee is to pay a dividend to the firm creasisted by Gorham's individual claim a right to have their in resisted by Gorham's individual claim a right to have their is paid in full first.

Judges Blodgett and Rogers of lar call of their calendars with a Judge Williams will go to the

Judge Williams will go to the Monday.

The indictments in the Federa Raphael Phillipson and T. S. W. missed yesterday by the District The habeas corpus case of Sarcharged with larceny from W. heard yesterday by Judge Reponde until the 4th inst., as it an Grand Jury is investigating his of New chendars will be maderior Court for the January to ones will be made in the Circuit.

A letter was received from Juyesterday by his clerk, in which he was improving, and had Just the first time since his illiess, to and dress himself. He hopes in court again by the first of the third Monday in January.

In the case of the State Savid der was made yesterday by your certified that the following proof. R. Glover for \$2,179, subject a better offer was made in ten 5, 11 to 28, 30 to 42, all inclusiver Craft's Sundivision of the S. E. 44 of Sec. 9.39, 14.

5, 11 to 28, 30 to 42, all inclusive Craft's Saudivision of the S. E. 14 of Sec. 9, 39, 14.

UNITED STATES COUT The Berksbire Life-Insurance a bill yesterday against Elizabet Woodbridge, Lorenzo Hapgo Bucket Company, John Woodbridge, to forelose a second content of the second content o \$15,000 on part of Lot 8, Block nal Town of Chicago, and the the N. W. 1/2 of Sec. 23, 39, 12.

hai Town of Chicago, and the h. W. 1/2 of Sec. 23, 39, 12.

Bankruffer.

Discharges were issued vest Reichenberg, John Gordon, N. C.

B. Miner, and Henry E. Picket.

Bradford Hancock was appoint R. W. Richardson.

Bradford Hancock was appoint Redward B. Loring: Charles D. L. Maguire; and R. E. Jenkins of and of James F. Pratt.

Assignees will be chosen to me for F. G. Welch, for Fred N. H. ward Warmet and W. H. B. I treorge W. Young.

SUPERIOR COURT IN B. Isaac Crosby filed a bill again Elizabeth A., and Daphne D. Dewey, T. B. Rico, S. W. Pease chants' Savings, Loan & Trust foreclose a trust deed for \$5,000 and 15, in the S. 1/2 of Block Laffin, George H. Laffin, and Alle division of certain blocks in the C. Subdivision of the W. 1/2 and the C. 1/2 of Sec. 17, 38, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Amos H. Scoffeld commence.

N. E. 34 of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Amos H. Scofield commence \$10,000 against Joseph W. Harm party began a suit in attachment J. and Christopher C. Howell to 21, due on former notes.

H. T. Helm brought suit for the National City Bank of Ottawa John L. Peck sued Charles Str. The Hide & Leather Bank so ball, Collector of the Town of \$1,000.

John Walls began a suit in caprick Murchy to recover \$1,000 charges that Murphy, on the 23d last, shot him in the right ar severy injury.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Holland and Johann tried for burgiary. The former and the latter convicted and g haif years in the Penitentiary. Richard Jones pleaded guilty a was remanded.

Edward Hynes was tried for guitted.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Petition for a fister & Gorham.

JUDGE BLODGETT—143 to 173, 1 109 and 144 on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—239 to 250, cease on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—46, 47, 48,50. 1 JUDGE ROGENS—Set case 7, 887, JUDGE ROGENS—Set case 7, 887, JUDGE FARWELL—General busing JUDGE WILLIAMS—General SUPPLIES SUPP

SUPERIOR COURT CONFESSIONS

JUDOMENTS.

M. Bongert, \$345.

JUDOMENTS.

PIETRON; verdict, \$290.

Cincuit Court Confessions—1

va. John G. Campbell, \$7,279.02.

ABOUT ROADS ON THE
To the Editor of The Tra
DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 20.—As
time for the assembly of our law
State Capital, I have thought a
upon the subject of making roads
State might not be out of place,
permission would like to make
tions through your columns. I
known that the subject of good r
make them on the prairie soil is
puzzle. It is also a fact that ti
made good without being compa
sive, and it is also a fact, with a
ception to the rule, that there is
our prairies to make good roads
have though the following woul
most feasible plan, and I think
plan that will enable Illinois to g
roads through the country, viz. is
isture take the shatter in hand,
selling the convict labor of the
to individuals, to the detriment a
disadvantage of private manu
others through the State,
employ
both the Penitentiaries in
suitable for macadamizing
Also let the State own cars suit

th her easy sociability and invariable.

This winter she has invited Mr.

ewett, of Chicago; Gen. and Mrs.

Ir. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Herrouses Scott, of Chicannati, to puss Novher. The ladies will, of course, at

net officers and officials will generally ne "on New-Year's Day, and ever gole old bachelor, Attorney-General a brought a pretty niece here from the to do the bonors at bis rooms, therman will come over from Baltielye at the Ebbitt House, where her laughters reside with the

erve at the Edbitt House, where he langhters reside with the General Porter's house will be thrown open. One of the features of a New here at the national metropolis a THE COURT DRESS members of the Diplomatic Corp. How degree. Not that there is any unny in a lot of old-fashioned univoidered with gold or affer. But coatumes will have been kept for poed up with camphor or tobacco, to the soft and they perfumethe at one good-cheer, and they perfumethe at the resemble turkies trussed for its a favorite amusement among the op a handkerchief, that they may ful manner in which it is picked unforeigners evidently fancying that will burst. We are to lose another seart has been won by SECRETARY OF LEATION,

Julis Perrie, who represents the Republic in the absence of Senor a flance is Miss Lily, daughter of a, of New Orleans, who has been for esiding at the Riggs House here, at the young lady's parents were to favor the match at first, out ting is lovely, and in due time we nother diplomatic jwedding.

ING ON MOLLERS AND ON ICE.

In the Fresident's grounds are and "the ring of the skater's ard carly and late, except on "lake That is now a nursery for raising of. Baird thinks that any movements might have a bad effect upon ropagation. The fashionalles, hown or offers on the asphaltum floor of rink on New York avenue, which is ry day and evening. The best skater is twe Wren, of Nevada, who performs that is now a nursery for raising to the "Germans" are often deserties "rink" is crowded. The belle, so, of these Germans, not only as a handsome person, and A with Talker, Wise, who is a granddaughter of rett and a daughter of Capt. Wise, own the "Los Gringos" and other She is a rather petite brunette, eyes, who can hold her own in constituted in the "Germans" are often deserties in the United States Senate from ica, and had a foot amputated. We are soon to have here south case the states are conversed in the United States Senate from ica, and had a foot amputated. The belie, we of these flermans also contributed in the four Mi

mississippi has also contributed to the four Misses Davis, from y charming people. Among the NGRESSMEN'S DAUGHTERS ure here this winter are: Misses nuessee; Barnum, of Connecticut; Delaware; Cameron, of Pennsylee, of Colorado; Davis, of West wes, of Massachusetts; Johnston, Keonan, of New York; Patterson, of ina; Randolph, of New Jersey; New Hampshire; Sargent, of Caliaron, of Nevada; Voorhees, of Withers, of Virginia—all daughators. The young ladies whose epresentatives are Misses Randall, hia; Baker, of New York; Briggs, pahire; Chalmers, of Mississippi; sachusetts; Denison, of Vermont; fentucky; Evans, of Indians; Ewistrye, of Maine; Goode, of Viron, of Chicago, Ill.; Humphrey, of Agon, of Alabama; Neal, of Ohie; Massachusetts; Pollard, of Misof Iowa; Furber, of Virginia; Wisconsin; Williams, of Delaware; lehigan; and Romen, of New Mexical a fine representation of the different and Romen, of New Mexical Account of the different Raconteur.

#### BLAINE.

e Attention of the Teller Com-tee to Various Matters. ON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Mr. H. M. Tel-lates Senate, Chairman Select Com-EAR SIR: I have this morning revor inclosing the following reso-d by your Committee:

course, be the purpose of your

of course, be the purpose of your mmittee to limit the investigation dar class of frands, outrages, and itted in the recent elections that filed "by me. The resolution is he Senate, speaking almost unantis is not for me to say what your servected" to investigate be-expressed in the resolution itself left terms. It would be gross me to "specify" where the Sendirected.

It is not indicate any details that may labors of the Committee, I will also speaking in the tissue-ballot the Carolina; to the laws of that hade free voting impossible in certo the practice in that State of all meetings held to oppose the arry unless Democratic speakers to take part in the discussions, methods by which in Sumter and a full and free election was pre-

a I invite your attention to the usas Parish on election-day, and committed in the same; to the trages upon the ballot in the City as, and, even while I write, to the nations of two witnesses while on the United States Coart to testify who had robbed them of their day of election. I could make entions in these two States and in a States, but I have not time. If for New England, and am compone further details until after itnesses I would name are James. W. M. Mackey, and C. G. Mimital Carolina; Gov. Nicholls; this hary; ex-Chief-Justice Ludeling, the Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mise Davis, of Helena, Ark; and e Awa anche, a Democratic paper femphis, Tenn. But I beg espeyou to a large mass of valuable the office of the Attorney-Gened States, already called for by soon, I presume, to be laid bemittee. This is official in its many cases has the weight and resolution in the Senate I did

resolution in the Senate I did part of Public Prosecutor, but ed any such service. The in-honorable Committee, however, unot disregard, and on the re-ongress I shall from time to its before you and make such lay seem to constitute a full nee with all the requirements in.

pect, your obedient servant, J. G. BLAINE.

OURNALISTIC.

Compatch to The Tribune.

lich., Dec. 31.—The Michigan or, E. P. Pond, editor and proto-day to John N. Bailey, of the Argus was one of the lead-apers in the State, and much sed at Mr. Pond's retirement-iccessfully established two pa-the Democrat and Independent, make improvements in the

ESENTATION. ispatch to The Tribune. Ind., Doc. 31.—Superintendent Ind., Dec. 31.—Superintendens of the Telegraph Division, was sented with an elegant solid he employes of his district-a very pleasant one, as it good feeling existing between their chief.

STEAMSHIP NEWS. 1.—Steamships Celtic, State, California, from New York oston, have arrived out. 31.—The Switzerland, from seed the Lizard.

THE COURTS. Mrs. Cahill and Her Spouse-Judge McAllister's Health. Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy Business, Etc.

A few days ago Judge Farwell made an ord A few days ago Judge Farwell made an order in the divorce case of Margaret A. Cahill vs. Michael J. Cahill directing the detendant to be confined in juli for contempt in not obeying the order of the Court. This order, which was made in October last, directed him to pay \$100 solicitor's fees, \$6 a week alimony, and to bring the children of the parties within the jurisdiction of the Court, so that Mrs. Cahill could see

em. Vesterday Cahill took an appeal from this or der to the Suoreme Court on giving a bond in the sum of \$1,000. While in court he said he wished to make a statement. He said he wished to make a statement. He said the trouble between him and his wife was caused by some outside influence. He then proposed to place his wife and four children at some educational institution and pay their board, but he would not pay the airmony unless she would accede to his wishes.

Mrs. Cahill refused the offer with much indignation, saying she did not propose to be made a prisoner of. It is understood that the children are now outside the State, under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, but Mrs. Cahill is kept ignorant of their whereabouts. The oldest of them is only about 10 years of the while the youngest is only 3 years old. age, while the youngest is only 3 years old.

age, while the youngest is only 3 years old.

THE PRICE OF EAR.

John W. Coda, a boy 5 years old, began a suit yesterday arainst Edward T. Vore to recover \$10,000 damages. He says that on the 3d of January, 1877, Vore assaulted him, bit off a large art of one of his ears, through the says that one of his ears, through the says of the says that of the says that the says of the says that the s arge part of one of his ears, threw him on the floor, pounded him, and tore all his clothes off.
And he thinks he has been damaged about \$10,-

DIVORCES.

Harvey N. Dale filed a bill for divorce yestertay from his wife, Fanny M. Dale, on the ground

day from his wife, Fanny M. Date, on the ground of desertion.

M. M. Labcey also asked for a divorce from Susan Labcey for a similar reason.

Lawrence St. C. Fitzpatrick represents that he and his wife cannot get along together, she being a Protestant and he a Catholic; that she left him nearly six years ago on this account, saying she would never live with him again, and he claims a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Frank Jones from Emma Jones on the ground of desertion; to Charlotte E. O'Grady from Alexander J. O'Grady for crueity; and to William Walker from Mary Ann Walker for crueity and desertion.

All the courts and Clerks' offices will be closed All the courts and Clerks' offices will be closed to-day.

Judge Drummond was occupied all day yesterday in hearing the petition for review in the bankruptcy case of Hollister & Gorham, Judge Blodgett ailowed Hollister to join in Gorham's Individual petition, and throw the firm into bankruptcy, and the Assignee is now preparing to pay a dividend to the firm creditors. This is resisted by Gorham's individual creditors, who claim a right to have their individual claims paid in full first.

Judge Blodgett and Rogers resume the regular call of their calendars with a jury to-morrow.

Judge Williams will go to the Criminal Court Monday. way of Senator Voorhees re-election. They view the matter from the standpoint of party expediency. A long term of Voorhees, they think, would have a tendency to increase the Republican vote.

lar call of their calendars with a jury to-morrow. Judge Williams will go to the Criminal Court Monday.

The indictments in the Federal Court against Raphael Phillipson and T. S. Wiswall were dismissed yesterday by the District Attorney.

The habeas corpus case of Samuel Davidson, charged with larceny from W. E. Spencer, was heard yesterday by Judge Rogers, and postponed until the 4th inst., as it appears that the Grand Jury is investigating his case.

New calendars will be made up in the Superior Court for the January term, but no new ones will be made in the Circuit Court.

A letter was received from Judge McAllister vesterday by his clerk, in which the Judge said he was improving, and had just been able, for the first time since bis illness, to get out of bed and dress himself. He hopes to be able to be in court again by the first of the next term—the third Monday in January.

In the case of the State Savings Benk an order was made yesterday by Judge Williams directing that the following property be sold to O. R. Glover for \$2,179, subject to taxes, unless a better offer was made in ten days: Lots I to 5, 11 to 28, 30 to 42, all inclusive, in Block 4-in Craft's Suedivision of the S. E. % of the N. E. % of Sec. 9, 39, 14.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Berkshire Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Elizabeth B. and John Woodbridge, Lorenzo Hapgood, the Rivet Bucket Company, John Woodbridge, Jr., Trustee, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$15,000 on part of Lot 8, Block 31, in the Original Town of Chicago, and the north 45 acres of the N. W. % of Sec. 23, 39, 12.

nal Town of Chicago, and the north 45 acres of the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 23, 39, 12.

pis,000 on part of Lot S, Biock 31. In the Original Town of Chicago, and the north 45 acres of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 39, 12.

Bankrupper.

Discharges were issued vesterday to F. R. Reichenberg, John Gordon, N. C. Bartholdy, A. B. Miner, and Henry E. Picket.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of H. W. Richardson.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Edward B. Loring: Charles D Lusk of Peter E. Maguire; and R. E. Jenkins of W. W. Everts and of James F. Pratt.

Assignees will be chosen to-morrow morning for F. G. Welch, for Fred N. Hamlin, for Edward Warmet and W. H. B. Deane, and for Gregow W. Young.

Superior Court In Brief.

Isaac Crosby filed a bill against William B., Elizabeth A., and Daphne D. Loomis, A. A. Dewey, T. B. Rice, S. W. Pease, and the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, to foreclose a trust deed for \$5,000 on Lots 13, 14, and 15, in the S. ¾ of Block 41, of Matthew Laffin, George H. Laffin, and Allen Loomis' Subdivision of certain blocks in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ¾ and the W. ¾ of the N. £. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Amos H. Scofield commenced a suit for \$10,000 against the National City Back of Ottawa.

John L. Peck sued Charles Stuart for \$2,500. The Hide & Leather Bank sued Mark Kimball, Collector of the Town of South Chicago, John Walls began a suit in capias against Patrick Murphy, on the 23d of November last, shot him in the right arm, inflicting a severy injury.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Holland and Johanna Tillberg were

last, shot him in the right arm, inflicting a severy injury.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Holland and Johanna Tillberg were tried for burglary. The former was acquitted, and the latter convicted and given two and a half years in the Penitentiary.

Richard Jones pleaded guilty to assault, and was remanded. was remanded. Edward Hynes was tried for larceny and ac-

quitted.

THE CALL THURSDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Petition for review in re Holfister & Gornam.

JUDGET BLODGETT—143 to 173, inclusive. Nos.
109 and 144 on trial.

JUDGE BLODGETT—143 to 173, inclusive. Nos.
109 and 144 on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—46, 47, 48, 50. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—46, 47, 48, 50. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—46, 47, 48, 50. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—372, and 375 to 385, inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIARS—General business.

JUDGE JAMESON—Henry Schroeder vs. Andrew
PRETON; FORT SCHOOL SCHOOL CINCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. F. Campbell

Va. John G, Campbell, \$7, 279, 02.

ABOUT ROADS ON THE PRAIRIE.

in slums and back streets,—hence women and children are comparatively safe; but in New Orleans the custom now obtains to have these brutal battles on our principal boulevard, and to send the bullets flying among our daughters, wives, and babes. A citizen complains to us that twice within a twelvemonth have the lives of his family been put in jeopardy in this disgraceful manner. We beg to ask the authorities, who are charged to keep the peace, how long this thing is to be permitted? We have laws enough on the subject. DANVILLE, III., Dec. 30.—As it is near the time for the assembly of our law-makers at the State Capital, I have thought a few remarks upon the subject of making roads in our Prairie State might not be out of place, and with your permission would like to make a few suggestions through your columns. It is a fact well known that the subject of good roads or how to make them on the prairie soil is somewhat of a puzzle. It is also a fact that they cannot be Seymour to the Front Again.

New Haven Register (Dem.).

While Bayard is able and brilliant he is also young, -too young to be President, -and he hails from a Southern State. Bayard is particularly obnoxious to the Greenback Democrats, and for that reason is not a safe candidate. Seymour has made no recent record on the subpuzzle. It is also a fact that they cannot be made good without being comparatively expensive, and it is also a fact, with scarcely an exception to the rule, that there is no material on our prairies to make good roads with. Hence I have thought the following would be about the most feasible plaz, and I think about the only plan that will enable Illinois to get good wagon-roads through the country, viz.: Let our Legisature take the matter in hand, and, instead of selling the convict labor of the State prisoners to individuals, to the detriment and to the great diadrantage of private manufacturers and others through the State, let the State employ all the convict labor in both the Penttentiaries in breaking rock autobic for macadamizing our roads. Also let the State own cars suitable, and ship ject. He is a Democrat, and easily chief of the party. No Democrat can object, with reason, to supporting him. Bayard contains the making of a great Democratic leader and statesman, but ex-Gov. Seymour is a great Democratic leader and statesman. He occupies a commanding political situation. New York must be carried to elect a Democratic President. True, he was defeated once, but he had no chance of election. With the South in shackles Seymour was handicapped. With the South free he is the strongest man the Democrats can name.

"The South Must Go with the East."
Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.).
The aim of the South being to maintain re-

the stone if need be, and let every county in the State have its proportion of that broken stone in proportion to the amount of taxes each county pays. I think the little additional amount of tax it would amount to for each taxpayer would be compensated for tenfold, for I think that would enable every county in the State, in a very few years, to get good, permanent roads leading to all the main shipping points, and enable the agricultural products of the State to be got to market at enough less expense in hauling to more than compensate him for the little extra State tax he would have to pay; besides enabling him to get his products to market at any time in the year when prices are good. Would it not be well for some of our law-makers to consider this matter, and bring it before the Legislature the coming session, as it most assuredly is a matter that interests the whole people of the State, and, I think, an important matter that out to be discussed! Good wagon-roads through the country now is the next thing of importance to the whole people to the railroads. Nearly every county in the State has zone wild in the matter of subsidy to the different railroads, and now why not employ the above means of making good wagon-roads through the State f elevate and liberalize the people, to make commerce and trade stable, to assert and defend public and private honesty, and to avoid what, ever is revolutionary in politics, sociology or finance, the South must go with the East, despite its aggravating self-assertion, rather than join hands with the West, which is leaving the A B C of statesmanship, and pondering that political primer which the East and the Southern leaders mastered a quarter of a century ago. With the East the South should go, because there is a broader intelligence and higher knowledge in the East than in the West. And if it be the part of wisdom to go with the East rather than with the West, the Democratic candidate in 1880 must be Senator Bayard, of Delsware. Butler, Lamar, Gordon, and Hill will gladly support him. The South will infallibly give him, if he be the candidate, her whole Electoral vote. Repudiation in South Carolina.

Hartford Courant (Rep.).

What South Carolina is attempting to do in

CURRENT OPINION.

Bufulo Express. (Rep.).

It is understood that Mr. Tilden favors Mr. Hendricks for the Berlin Mission, or Mr. Thurman,—he isn't particular which.

No Third Term Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rev.).

The Republican party will not lack leaders in

1880, and Grant will not be its candidate. When the time comes to be decisive, it will be evident that no man can ever be elected President for more terms than George Washington served.

Albany Journal (Rep.).
They urged him to run in Ohio;
But Thurman replied, with a sigh Q.

"Your coaxing in vain; I can't stand the strain,"

Grant and Ireland.

from the countries to be visited before he re-

turns home, and he will go there at once. A traveling candidate for the Presidency who should give the Green Isle the go-by would be a very injudicious man.

Concealed Weapons in South Carolina. Oil'City Derrick (Dem.).
South-Carolina legislators are trying to pass

South-Carolina legislators are trying to pass a law against the carrying of concealed weapons. It is thought the bill will be defeated, because a two-thirds majority carry seven-shooters in their hip-pockets, while the Speaker never ven-tures forth without a knife in his boot.

The Tall Sycamore.

Cincinnate Gazette (Rep.).
According to our Indianapolis corresponden

the Republican members of the Indiana Legisla-ture are not disposed to put obstacles in the

Washington Post (Dem.).
The contest for the Radical Presidential nom nation two years hence seems to have already

practically narrowed itself down to Grant, Blaine, and Washburne. The two former stand

The Peri Who Couldn't Get In.

New York Commercial Advertiser (elex.).

Had the Democratic "visiting statesmen,

Florida, and Oregon was to capture an Electors

country, as expressed in high tariffs, to buy of the countries to which it would sell. With a tariff framed under the domination of the ultra-

protective doctrine, this country is seeking to find an outlet for its surplus production under serious disadvantages. A wise course, under the circumstances, would be to revise the tariff in the interest of foreign trade, which is the one

Opposed to Christiancy.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

Two or three years ago Zach Chandler tried to coax Senator Christiancy into a vacant Judge-

ship. Now it is said that he is urging the ap-pointments to the Berlin Mission of the good old gentleman who stands in the way of his

St. Jackson's Day.

Gallipolis (0.) Journal (Rep.).

For downright impudence the Democratic party of Ohio can beat the world. After en-

gaging in a campaign in behalf of flat money it proposes to celebrate, at Columbus, the 8th of

January. It will be a disgrace to the old hero. If he could secure an hour's leave of absence from the tomb, and take on flesh and blood for the occasion, we are certain he would appear in the midst of these fellows who propose to shadow under his wings, and, by one thunder-blast of pure Democracy, scatter them as effectually as he dispersed the minions of Great Britain at New Orleans.

Beauties of Southern Civilization.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

On Monday last, for the second time within a

year, the crowds of ladies and children shopping on Canal street were exposed to a fusilade of pistor-shots fired by criminals with intent to

nurder. In other cities, whether of the South or North, such deeds of violence are perpetrated

in slums and back streets, -hence women and

Gen. Grant finds that he has omitted Ireland

the repudiation line is apparently this: A; year or two ago there was a dispute as to the validity or two ago there was a dispute as to the validity of some of the State bonds, and the creditors of the State agreed to accept a scaling-down of 50 per cent. This was accomplished by means of the so-called "Consolidation act," which was supported by the Democrats on the ground that there had been irregularities in the issue of the bonds. In this way the debt was reduced one-half. An attempt is now made to repudiate the greater part of these consolidated bonds, the pretext being the same irregularities on accolut of which the debt was scaled. The case has been before the Court of Claims, which—influenced apparently by popular clamor—has decided that more than two-thirds of the consolidated bonds are invalid. The creditors, many of whom are citizens of the State, will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the State, and, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court, and will probably eventually get judgment in their favor. But the spirit manifested by the greater bortion of the Democrats of the State does not encourage a belief that the debt will be honestly paid, no matter what the judgment may be.

"Spare Us Such Victories."

Ficksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

A number of our exchanges profess to find great comfort for the South in the recent refusal of the Senate to take up the Texas Pacific Railway question. Senator Matthews, of Ohio, who is known to have always been a warm adwho is known to have always been a warm advocate of the Texas Pacific, moved to take up the bill "for consideration," and the Senate refused to do so by a positive vote. The bill was not on its passage at all, but the Senate refused even to "consider" it. Mr. Mattuews is the gentleman in the Senate who has the bill in charge, and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose he had done all he could to get a strong yote for it. He moved to consider, and the friends of the bill were promptly denied this courtesy. Yet here come rumors from Washington, New Orleans, Memphis, and other points, that the vote "was very encouraging." With leading Democratic Senators in the North voting against the measure, and Southern leaders divided on the question, we are congratulated on the progress we are making. We don't understand why we should dance around and shout just after having received a snub. Others may think they see the victory the South gained in this vote: we flatly acknowledge that we do not see it, and trust we will be spared all such victories in the future.

the bill "for consideration," and the Senate refused to do so by a positive vote. The bill was not on its passage at all, but the Senate-refused even to "consider" it. Mr. Mattnew is the gentleman in the Senate who has the bill in charge, and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose he had done all he could to get a strong vote for it. But he could to get a strong vote for it he could to get a strong vote for the lower step of the could be a strong vote for the strong vote for the strong as the principal active competitors; the latter as the most distinguished representative of the grand army of compromise candidates. Grant's strength lies in the South, Blaine's in the Northeast, and Washburne's, in a less positive sort of way, everywhere. rhose business in Louisiana, South Carolina, wote for Tilden, been successful, Mr. Perry Smith would have had the Beriin, Paris, Lon-don, or any other mission in Tilden's gift; and a capital representative he would have made. Smith would have entertained like a Prince, and made every American happy. A Bad Precedent.

New York Journal of Commerce (Dem.).

If the steamship subsidies were quite unobjectionable in themselves, experience should teach us the great risk of initiating a policy

which would lead without fail to the grossest abuses. The advice of the President and Mr. Evarts cannot possibly be taken without bring-ing down upon the Pressury an avalanche of extravagance and fraud. Give these subsidysubstantial ways. A great heap of fire-wood was mysteriously deposited within easy reach the first night. Bags of flour, quantities of coffee and sugar, a whole ham, and a quarter of fresh venison likewise made their appearance from some unexplained source the third mornhunters an inch and they will take an ell! It is not one of these evils, but a Pandora's box full of them, that we dread. The Extension of Our Foreign Trade.

Philadeiphia Record (Dem.).

The chief difficulty in the way of extending our foreign trade is the unwillingness of this

from some unexplained source the third morning.

Little was seen of the recipient of these treasures, however. She had only been on the street once, and then only to purchase a few necessary articles. Upon that occasion she met the reverential gaze of a score of loungers, and turned her head away, pretending not to see, when the jovial Bill Carter smuggled a huge package of candy into the child's capacious pocket. But aside from that she had remained nidden from view, and the miners knew as little about her on the fourth day as they had on the first.

The 23d of December was unusually cold, even for that locality. As the frozen moon came up over a distant crag, cutting with chilly hands the dusky gloom, one might have fancied that he had suddenly been transulanted into the Arctic regions. The ground was covered with a thin layer of snow, which glistened like burnished silver in the pale light. Here and there along the sides of the gulch, giant pines, standing like ghostly sentinels, threw spectral shadows across the white expanse. The roar of Potato Creek, wrapped in the ley arms of winter, was subdued to a tiny, nuffled trickling. And the wind, gently sighing through the passes, played £olian meiodies among needles of pine and tassels of hemlock.

In the main apartment of the Magnolia saloon, a party of the boys were sitting around a old gentieman who stands in the way of his getting his old Senatorial Chair back again. Unristiancy is wholly untitted for a diplomatic post. He is neither good-looking nor sociable, he speaks no foreign language, aud, if rumor be correct, he is anything but libers in his mode of living. He makes a tolorably successful Senator, but as a Minister he would be a bad failure.

sels of hemlock.

In the main apartment of the Magnolia saloon, a party of the boys were sitting around a table, upon which steamed a large bowl, emitting a fragrant and aromatic odor.

"Whoever she mought be," observed a tall and rather angular personage known to his companions as Long Tom Rollins—"whoever she mought be, she's alone, barrin' thet kid, and unpertected besides. She's sickly, too, and orter hev a doctor. This ain't no sort of a place for a—a—inverlid," he concluded, hesitatingly, removing his heavy boot from the table, and helping himself to a liberal allowance of the punch. Then, after a pause, he continued, "I wonder what alls the critter, anyhow?"

"A man's at the bottom of it, gentlemen, you hear me," observed Judge Gashwilder from the other side of the table, nodding conviction at each of his hearers in turn. "Take my word for it, ther's a man in it, as ther allers is in any devitry as robs some poor woman's 'cheek of its bloom and her eye of its light."

The Judge was eloquent at all times. But when his round pate gistened from the effects of good punch, and his theme was woman, he was thought by the men of Mud Flat to have few equais. Therefore the little party seated around the table were considerably startled when, just as their favorite orator had thrust his right hand into his breast as a precaratory gesture leading to a more extended tribute to the sex, Long Tom Rollins leaned forward and exclaimed:

"See here, old man. How do you know all

gesture leading to a more extended tribute to the sex, Long Tom Rollins leaned forward and exclaimed:

"See here, old man. How do you know all this!"

For a moment everybody was aghast. Whether they were astonished at the suddenness of the interruption; or at the half-savage tone of the speaker, or whether it occurred to them that the Judge might possibly have so far overstepped the bounds of prudence as to have attempted "pumping" the interesting stranger, may never be known. But it is certain that they were astounded into silence. Even Judge Gashwilder was observed to lose his usual presence of mind. For an instant his naturally serence countenance wore an expression which in another would have been mistaken for guilt. If the confidence which the others had always placed in him was a tride snaken at that instant, it was quickly restored when, after a moment's hesitation. The old gentleman explained his peculiar position.

"You see, gentlemen." he said, gradually resuming the attitude from which he had been surprised by the abrunt speech above quoted, "I was prowlin' round her cabing last night, when all of a sudding I heered voices inside. The door was open a leetle bit, and by standin' where I was I couldn't miss a syllerbul. I will here explain." he continued, thrusting his red bandanna handkerchief into his breast, as was his wont when speaking publicly. "that I was there for the purpose of findin' out, if possible, whether the gal was in need of anything that I could help her to."

"Which accounts," observed a bystander, "for that chicking wich was hung up alongside the door when I came by this mornin."

"I heerd ber talkin' with the kid," continued Judge Gashwilder, aot noticing the interrup-

tion, "and I conidn't help lissennen. As near as I could make out, the talk was like this:

"'When shall we see papa?"

"Heaven knows, my baby. We have sought him long, and when God is ready He will restore him to us."

"'Is Crismas comin' soon, mamma?"

"'Yes, baby darling. But there won't be no presents for my little one this time. We are away from home, and poor. But when we find papa we will go where there are lots of pretty things, and then baby shall have pleaty."

Here the Judge leaned forward and whispered in a mysterious voice, telling his companions that he had heard the mother repeat to her child the sad story of bow her father had gone West four years ago to seek his fortune; how for two years his letters, containing money for her apport, had come like rays of sunshine through the clouds; how they had suddenly stopped, an I no answers were received to her agonized appeals; how for two more years she had supposed him dead; how, at last, the Postmaster in the little village where she lived had, upon his dying bed, confessed to having stolen the letters from her husbands oa st toget the money they contained, and suppressed her missives to him, for fear of discovery; and how she had started out with her little one to find the lost husband, who had been last heard from in Mud Flat.

All this the Judge told to the few friends he

husband, who had been last heard from in Mud Flat.

All this the Judge told to the few friends he could trust, speaking in a whisper, lest the precious secret should be passed to others in the room.

"And now," he added, resuming his rhetorical attitude and voice, "I axes you, as gentlemen and representatives of Mud Flat chivairy, shall this gal and her kid, being too poor to have a Crismas of their own—shall they go without it, or not? Remember, gentlemen that kid is the fust one as ever came into this place, and o'rans she's our luck. Let us hurtur her, my friends, and let us show her mother thet we ain't so lost to yirtso ap' principle as not to appreciate it when we hev a good woman and a innercent kid amongst us. Let us give'em a Crismas. I will now perceed to head the subscription."

scription."
So saying, the gallant old man moved the punch-bowl to one side, and emptied the contents of his breeches-pocket upon the table. Others followed suit, and when the last manhad placed his contribution there the pile contained a goodly sum.

"Now, gentlemen, some one of us has got to take that money, rice to Denver, and spend it for 'em. Who shall it be?"

"Let me be your agent," responded a deep bass voice. base voice.

Turning, they saw a tall stranger standing near by, who had just entered in time to hear the Judge's call for contributions. One or two in the room recognized him as a miner who had come in from the diggings that afternoon, having found it too cold to work longer in the

"This is a glad moment of my sorrowful life. You are good, kind men, and I know God will repay your generosity to the widow and father-less. I—"

repay your generosity to the widow and fatheriess. I—"

She stopped suddenly, and stood with blanched cheeks and distended eyes, staring toward the door. The miners turned and beheld the stranger, who, with a great stride forward, and a cry expressing the wildest jor, caught the woman in his arms.

They stood thus, heart pressed to heart, and lips to lips for an instant. Then the stranger turned his eyes devoutly toward the ceiling.

"Thank fod." he murmured gently. "The wife I had supposed dead, is restored to me."

The miners stole softly away, and left the stranger standing thus, with his arms tenderly twined about the woman of his love, and the little child clinging fondly to his knees.

The air was balmy outside; the sun shone with ineffable sweetness upon the scene; a blue-jay screamed his delight from a neighboring tree, and the wind played a joyful tune among the rocks.

Christmas had come to Mud Flat.

The laborer is worthy of his excelsior. Truth is stranger than fiction. A man may know that he is a liar, and yet he'll feel decidedly strange when he is called one.

Now that the search for the remains of Stewart is practically given up, we presume the "vaulting ambition" of the thieves is satisfied. Yesterday a policeman arrested a boy who had an onion tied in the corner of his handkerchief. The charge against him was carrying concealed weenlys.

Some Indian tribes file their teeth. That is because they are ignorant, uneducated savages; when a civilized man wants to get his teeth on edge, he sucks a lemon.

They are talking of abolishing funerals in Ohio. Not that people will cease to die, but the funeral is expensive, and the medical colleges get the bodies anyhow. Fencing has almost ceased to be an accomplishment among our young men. Soon it may be said that in the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as foll.

"Sir," said a lady to a would-be wag, "your jokes always put me in mind of a sphere." "Of a sphere, madam! Why so, pray?" "Because they never have any point."

A sewing-mechine agent, who was very ill, being told that he must prepare to pay the debt of nature, wanted to know if it couldn't be paid on the monthly installment plan. A courtly negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he "regretted that circumstances repugnant to the requiesence would prevent his acceptance of the invite."

A young lady pupil of the Invite."

A young lady pupil of the Troy business college night school, a few evenings since surprised her instructor when called upon to compare the adjective "whole," by promptly saying, "Postive, quarter; comparative, half; superlative, whole."

whole."

The Western highwayman reads in the telegraph column of his morning paper that a stage-coach leaves Deadwood that day with \$300,000 in gold builion, and as he proceeds to put his revolvers in readiness be exclaims most ferweatly, "Heaven bless Prof. Morse!"

Boston (commercial Bulletia,
A pair of drawers—Two deutists. Artist-tick-Trusting the sculptor.

The kid-glove duty-To smuggle as many as Who did Lemon aid - Yonkers Gazette. The man who was punched, of course. "How did it natrpin?" the young lady re-marked when her "oack hair" came down. Adam was driven from Paradise during the night, of course. It was certainly after the fail of Eve.

One of the most celebrated of Spanish chieftains is thought to have been a sour sort of individual because he was a-cid.

Some brokers seem to think that if enough real lies can be skillfully used about mining stocks, they can realize a good profit. City belle (meeting country aunt)—"Oh! I'm so giad to see you. Come and see us next week, do, for I'm going to have a German on Thursday." Aunt (with severity)—"Not I, child; I

A correspondent says that the reported use of the whipping post in Delaware is "all in your eye," because it is "under the lash." SONGS OF THE SEASON

NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

My taper, like the year, is almost out; The shadows dance, weird phantoms, round my From out the Dead Sea of forgotten things Grim ghosts arise to join the spectral crew; Distorted, peering faces meet my view— Their baleful glances smart like scorpion-stings,

Strangely familiar, too, each visage seems, Though marred and twisted with a scornful leer; I tremble as I look in breathless fear— Low, lower still the fiful taper gleams.

Aha! I recognize those demons now,
As opportunities once fair and bright,
Neglected, spurned, and treated with despite;
Lost—word of doom—deep branded on each brow.

Sometimes, amid the shades of twilght-hour, Or as I stroll among the falling leaves, My spirit their abhorred approach perceives, And qualls beneath their brain-destroying power. But in such numbers do they never swarm As on this anniversary of tears, While groaning neath a weight of griefs and fears That strains my heart and bends my trembling

There! how the new-lit taper drives away The impish host, before its cheering beams! My strength revives, relieved from grueso While merry cells ring in the New-Year's Day. O Thou who art the Light of life's dark way, Illume my heart with radiance divine; Each thought, word, act, in useful work combine; Help! that this year I lose not one short day.

Another year is dead, and cast Away to crumble in the past, Amongst a thousand other years. And thanks to God that all its tears, And thanks to God that all its tears.
That all its sorrow, all its pain,
Can never be reclaimed again;
For who would wish again to be
The dupe of fortune, and to see
flis studied plans miscarry, have
flis weary work a failure prove,
And those held sacred as his friends
Desert him, when their mem'ry sends
A pang whose bitterness intense
Thrills through and through each injured sense

The Old Year's dead, and we rejoice, And we are thankful that its voice— Is hushed forever. It is ead That, when one dies, we should seem glad. That, when one dies, we should seem glad. Sometimes our wildest tears do lie (But sometimes not). Why should we try To act a living falsehood? Yet The aim of life seems but to get The better of our fellows. Them Who would be melancholy when A year, worn to a hateful ghost, Creeps through the portal and is lost? Who can look back, as Fanst, and says: "Thou art so fair—O still deign"? But more will be rejoiced to see The Past dropped in Eternity.

We step straight from a crime-stained bier We step straight from a crime-stained hier
Within the presence of a year
That glitters in its jewels rare,
And smiles upon us fresh and fair.
As Hope, in wondrous beauty, stands
And beckons us with glowing hands,
While ail the Past is swathed in night,
The Future rises clear and bright,
Amid this pageantry so gay
The Old Year softly steals away,
And I can hear its solemn knell,
And say without a sigh, "Farewell?"
LEMA, Ind.
WILLIAM E. NICHOLS,

GOOD-NIGHT TO THE OLD YEAR-GOOD-DAY TO THE NEW. Farewell, Old Year — thy journey's nearly done—
To thee a long farewell!
No more, Old Year, we'll hear thy busy hum—
Alas! 'tis now thy knell

That falls upon our ears. Thy work iso'er-Yes, rest thee—caimly rest—within thy bed, Between thy sheets of snow: No more we'll see thy white and heary head. Farewell before you go!

'Tis sad to part, for thou hast been a friend, Firm, trustworthy, and true; One hand-clasp now before thou'rt gone to wend Thy way, and bid adieu.

Trials have seen their day within the time Allotted to thine age; Bitter and sweet were mingled in the rhyme On thine historic page.

To thy cold heart, which soon must be entombed?

Do they not send to it.

Some feeble glow of life, e'en though thou'rt doomed

To sink within the pit

Of man's forgetfulness, to be recalled When Mem'ry wakes the strain, Or Fancy, looking back, see'st thee installed A skeleton in the brain?

Must go, Old Year? Then we will part with thee On one condition, friend; Promise that we a bright New Year may see, Some comfort our hearts to lend.

Good-night, Old Year—to thee a long good-night!
New Year, a bright good-cay!
Our lives begun again, O may the light
Of Heaven shine on our way.
Old Year, a long good-night!
New Year, a bright good-day!
Chicago, Ill.
M. IDa Burdick. ANOTHER YEAR.

Another year has swiftly fled, Has passed away like the silent dead, Leaving but asnes here instead. Another year—yet O how wide The gulf 'twixt me and the other side, Where the waters of Lethe cease to glide! Another year on the sea of life Our ships have battled the storms and strife That out of its threatening waves are rife.

Who knows what changes Time may bring. Or funeral-notes or authems sing, Ere one more year takes rapid wing? Who knows? who knows? I ask again.
Will the coming days bring joy or pain,
Sunshine or shadows, storm-clouds or rain?

O where is the land with the golden shore? Where are the loved who have gone before? Why do they come at my call no more? No answering echo greets mine ear— No sound save that of the bells 1 hear, Ringing for joy of the new-born year.

Of the new-born year! What is't to me? No Cross in the lowering sky? see, No glimpse of the great Eternity. No hand is reached from the farther shore, No voice calls out 'mid the tempest's roar— Forsaken, I wander forevermore. Cesse, cease from wailings, for thon, my soul, Art daily nearing the promised goal, Where the centuries ever and ever roll.

There's a powerful Hand in the clouds above, There's a God of Mercy and God of Love, Whose will can the mightiest doubts remove. Take up thy sorrows, and onward press Thy way through Earth's tangled wilderness Not doubting that maketh the darkness less. Give ear to the joy that the ringing bella. Out over the snow-clad hills and della, In silvery music sweetly tells.

Remember of life there's a better part; Engrave thou its lessons down deep in the Wait not for the echoes to answering start. Heed thou when the needy make pitcous call Be worthy thy actions, though humple and sm Be Christ-like, and then thou hast conquered Ring out, O bells, on the midnight-air!
Trusting I'll cling to the Cross in prayer—
Forever, through life, be my refuge there.
CRICAGO, 1879.
MARKE.

THE NEW YEAR—A RETROSPECT.

Another mile-stone on the Road of Life!
How many have flitted past since that first day
When, all unconacious of the things to come.
Our tender feet set out on this long jonney!
How bright the hees of that sweet more of Youth,
When clouds came but with April showers, too
brief
To angait but brighten and refresh the scene!
And then, as one by one our dreams evanished,
Melted into air, and left us all discouraged,
How cold seemed life, and hard, and almost cruel,
Till well nigh our faith in human goodness fled,
Turning as inward more and more on self!
Heaven itself seemed sometimes as of brass,
Opening many a grave, and plucking from our
hearts

Opening many a green hearts our every earthly prop. Anon we stand Defant and alone. But Time, with kindly hand Harrying us on our way, left no space to broad O'er all our woes; and by-and-by we saw A lient break through the cloud, and, looking be

A bright say pierced the gloom! An Angel s Clad in bright raiment, near a broken tomb. And pointing upward: our lifted eyes beheld Our loved one happy in her native sky. Why call her back? A few more mile-

Why call her back? A lew more many passed.

A few more years of hope, and faith, and work; And we shall meet her at the journey's end, and all go kome together. Bleased thought! Hall, new-born Year, fraught with our Pather' love!

Strong be our hearts to walk His shining way!

Droop not our faith! We know that God is good, His wisdom is unerring, and His paths all peace.

Micraisro.

1878-'9.

Parewell, Old Year! Your follies and faults Shall serve as momentos of miles that are trod, And be like dear friends in their funeral vaults, Lamented by us and forgiven by God; Yet, though buried and past, the fruits that the

Shall teach us in future the lesson of Love.
And the seed that we sow with each penitent teas
Shall perfume the gales that are wafted above.
But all of the joys that have brighten dour lot
Shall live in our memories, tender and dear—
Shall follow our footsteps, to hallow each spot
That we tread on our way through the glad No
Year.

"Outven Twist." THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have chablished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. q. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
RUBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Habted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdesler, and Fancy Goeds, 720 Lake-at., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-S. 000-81, 500 DOWN BALANCE 5
years at 8 percent. Lot 481, 125 (clear), south front, on Madison-st., between Hoyne and Lincoin. If you are looking for a bargain in good business property, here it is. This is gold price. Be sure to lock at this lot if you are going to invest in Chicago.

\$600 cash will buy a 12-room 2-story framed dwelling and lot 56x125 north frent on Fiftieth-st., 100 feet west of Stewart-sv. This cost \$2,000 four years ago. Close to the Rock Island Car-shops and Stock Yards.

\$550 cach—3 lots 28x180 cach, south front, on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoin.

\$2,000-A nice 7-room cottage and lot 38x130, on West Washington-st., two blocks west of railroad.

\$2,700-\$700 down; here is a fine 2-story and barement octagon-front, i0-rooms, all modern finished brick dwelling and lot 28x125, south front, on Forty-first-st., between Langley and Vincennes-ays. Is is certainly chesp at this price. Call and see it.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madissn-st.

L'OR SALE-AND EXCHANGE—17 ACRES CHOICE

POR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—17 ACRES CHOICE F garden land near Chicago; house and lot corner Wallace and Kossuth-sts; nice iot near Douglas Park, at your own price. E. KENNEDY, 66 Washington-st., basement. POR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS improved central located business property, from \$10,000 to \$373,000. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 82 Washingtonest.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATIC FOR SALE-COUNTRY PROPERTY—\$1,000: \$1,00 down, 80-acre farm: 13 head of cattle, 10 hog horses, waxon, hay, etc. with farm implements: 6 miles south of Chicago in Fulasti County, Indiana T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-I CAN SELL A SNUG, CONVENIENT house for \$3,000 to \$4,000, in fair location.

Also one with 30 to 50 feet, West Side, east of Throop.

J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO BUY-54,000 HOUSE IN GOO location on the West Side: will pay all cash necessary. Address K 36, Tribune office. MUSICAL ALWAYS AHRAD.

ALWAYS AHRAD.

DECKER BROS

PIANOS ARE UNIVERSALLY

RECOMMENDED

ALL THE GREAT PIANISTS.
Sold only by

STORY & CAMP.

188 AND 180 STATE-ST.
Any organist will tell you to

BUT THE ESTET

If you wish

THE BEST ORGAN

MADE.
Sold only by

Soid only by
STORY & CAMP.

B AND 180 STATE-ST. IMMENSE STOCK
OF the
FAMOUS MATHUSHEK PIANOS
for sale
VERY LOW AT
STORY & CAMP'S,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

A FULL STOCK OF THE POPULAR PLANOS SQUARE PLANOS. Beautiful in tone, Rich Resewood cases, Perfect Action. Warranted in every respect.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and ...

HALLETT. DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated planos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of w. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sta.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS For sale on installment plan, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sts. SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE ONLY
\$175; elegant parlor organ only \$50; warranted for
5 years. R. T. MARTIN, 285 and 267 State-st. 5 years. R. T. MAISTIN. 285 and 267 State-18.

CPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
Mason & Hamiln Cabinet Organs, new and beautiful styles, at the lowest prices for cash, or on easy monthly

or quarterly my fine world within the best organ in the world within the best organ in the world within the best of the best o

TO RENT\_HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT\_915 PRR MONTH\_10-ROOM HOUSE 1022
West Adams-st. \$12—Two-story bricks 424 irvint-place and 13 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Westcrn-av.

South Side.

TO RENT\_972 MICHIGAN-AV., IN FINE ORDER.
Inquire on premises.

TO RENT\_THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house corner of Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st. Apply at 528 South Clark-st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS.

To RENT-THE SECOND FLOOR OF A FINE OCtagon-front brick, near corner of Monroe-st. and
Ashiand-av.; beautiful location, and very pleasant for
light housekeeping. Call at 633 West Monroe-st.

Miscellameous.

To BENT-3 Thisting Building—WE HAVE DEscriptions of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en
scriptions of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, e

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED TO RENT-3 TRIBUNE BUILDING—
Private families wishing to accommodate an unexceptionable roomer or boarder, but who will not advertise the fact, will find it to their interest to call on
us; we deal with first-class people only; we do not employ canvassers, but will call personality when requested

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS
Within easy access of Chamber of Commurce;
first-class accommodations only desired. Address K
38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM BY A RESPECT—
solle young lady; must be in good locality on West
Side, and cheap. Address, for two days, K 42, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CUTTERS-TWO OR THREE PIRST-CLASS CUTters can be bought cheap for New-Year's gifts at
175 West Adams-st.
YOR SALE—AT BECKETT'S OLD STABLE IN THE
Pear of No. 20 Ann-st., six imported Norman Percheron stallions, of different ages, color, and size—as
face a lot as are in this country; call and see them.
WILLIAM PATISICK. WILLIAM PATRICK.

POR SALE—CUTTER—HANDSOME, BEST MAKE, in good order. Light double hardens. Call at 582 West Washington-st.

POR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF SLEIGHS. Port Prize—horses and sleighs by the hour or week. C. J. HULL, 23. State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ROESE—CHEAP FOR CASH. Must have trial. No Jockeys. O'BRIEN BRUS., 567 State-st. WANTED-1 OR 2 FAST BLKMISHED HORSES, cither with small bood spavin, soringuals, or corns, cheap for cash. Call at 192 Wabash-av. Dk. AUG. MILLER, Veterinary Sargeon. MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT ROCKY MOUNTAIN LUNCH AT COL. day.

JOHN B. TAYLOB, EX-BOARD OF TRADE PROvision inspector, fork, beef, lard, tallow, etc., Cuicago and illinois. 1s Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WM.
H. Rangted is not anthorized to represent this Association in any capacity. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878, E.
J. WILBER, Secretary U. S. Reporting & Collecting
Association. WANTED-A NICE PROTESTANT PAMILY, without children, to adopt a nice male child, i year old. Call at 158 West Mouroe-st.

PITMAN-GRAHAM PHONOGRAPHYP RACTICAL-ly taught by L. H. EDDY. Classes afternoons and evening; also lesions by msil. Stoom 9 Pomeroy's Jemocrat office, 81 East Madison-st., Chicago. Gall after 3). In. Letters of inquiry as to terms, etc., prompt-ly answered. Special attention to advanced students in acquiring, first, accuracy, then speed. New class for beginners Monday, Jan. 6.

TELEGRAPHY—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 250 kast Officest. FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MENCHANDISE STOR-ed: advancesmade, 10 to year; money leaned lowest sates on good se curity without rumoval. 160 W. Monroe,

Diaries, 1979; New-Year Cards; Papers and envelopes, books, pass-books. Cash paid for account-hand noors. Journalistics at MILLER'S Cheap Book-store, 102 Madinton-td. PATENTS.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TINNER: STEADY WANTED-GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR EARLY
Thursday morring. J. W. MIDDLETON. 55 State.
WANTED - EXPERIENCED COAT-PRESSERS.
and said and seving-machine girls; good pay,
and standy simployment. Apply up-stairs, third floor.
CLEMENT & SAYRI, 416 to 621 Milwaukee-av. WANTED—A GOOD TINNER FOR A COUNTRY hardware store. Correspondence solicited. D. A. STITSEL, Pecasonica, Ill.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CABINET MAKERS. TO whom steady employment will be given; those accustomed to passenger car work preferred. Apply as Ohio Falls Car Works. Jeffersonville, Ind.

Miscollance IBd.

Miscollance IBd.

WANTED-A GENERAL AGENT IN EVERY
State to sell our goods. No competition. Apply
at Hoom 7, 135 and 137 Dearborn-st. THOMPSON
6 CO. at Room 7, 155 and 157 Dearborn-st. THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED-WE HAVE EMPLOYMENT FOR A spood man; one who has a large city acquaintance and experience in canvassing. Chicago Advertising Bureau, Times Building.

WANTED-S,000 AGENTS: "CLIMAX "CLOTHES wringer, only \$1; "Agents' Advocase " 6 months free; 200 firms describe 10, 600 articles. THOMPSON & CO., publishers, 128 Washington-st., Room 50.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE for four months free; 500 firms describe 10, 600 articles; circulation, 10, 600. J. P. SCOTT, 89 Dearborn.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE for four months free; 500 firms describe 10, 600 articles; circulation, 10, 600. J. P. SCOTT, 89 Dearborn.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE for four months free; 500 firms describe 10, 600 articles; circulation, 10, 600. J. P. SCOTT, 89 Dearborn.

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' STATE TO Sell our goods by sample. Pair saigry paid. References required. LaBelle MTg Co., 69 Glarkest Chicago WANTED-PERFALE HELP.

WANTED - GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND troner in private family. Reference required. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK bash-av. Apply at 1052 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OR GIRL to cook, wash, and fron, and help in small dairy, in a good home, near town, in Central-lillands. Wages 83 new week. Muss give references. Protestant preferred. Address H 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS AND WOMEN WANTING POUR SItions in city and country will now find me ready to ald them. Come promptly, ready for work. NETTAG. ROOD, 51 LaSaile-st. SITUATIONS WANTED\_MALE.

Bookkeepers. Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ME In store or office; commission house preferred; ref. erence and security; wages no object. Address if 54. Tribune office. Tribune office,

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTS OPENED, EX amined, and closed, and partnerships adjusted, by D amined, and closed, and partnerships adjusted, bookkeeper who has had 20 years' experience in comercial and manufacturing houses and corporation address K 42, Tribnne office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT FORE-man for men'a boys', or children's clothing. Ad-dress K 36, Tribune office. Coach men, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY
Sober, industrious, and obliging young American;
a first-class driver and a good groom; is neat and clean
and willing about the house; has first-class city reis
ences. Address J O. KEEFE, City Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY A 1 MEAT AND PASSITUTED ON THE PASSITUTE OF THE PASSIT

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWIGIAN GIRL S to do second work, or general housework. Call as 176 Noorth Green-st., up stairs. SCHINSTPOSSES.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRESSMAKER OF Sexperience, by the day, in good families: cutting, stiffing, and draping. Address K 44, Tribune odice, or call at 437 Michigan-av. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandivavian or German female help can be applied as G. DUSKE'S office, 10s Milway Rece ay.

Riscellaneous,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF
refinement, either as housekeeper or as companion
to lady where she can make herreif generally useful
can teach children music and other,branches. Address
4 40, Tribuse office.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-LAST SATURDAY. MY PHYSICIAN'S visiting list, with partial records and paners. Suitable reward given to finder. No use to any one cles. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. E. G. COOK, 103 States s. LOSI-A ROLL OF BANK NOTES AMOUNTING to about \$100. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving at WILSON BROTHERS', 67 and 60 Washing ton-st.,

STRAYED—FIGOM THE PREMISES OF EXCELSION
Stone Company, one pair large gray horses, with
harness ca. Any one giving information of where
they can be found, or return them to, will be mittably
rewarded by Excelsion Stone Company, 284 South Market-st.

50 0 K. -RETURN TO-DAY, OR NOT AT ALL. May retain in safety. U. P. C. folks are out. E. I. NIMS. BOARDING AND LODGING. 310 AND 311 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT rooms on third floor, suitable for gradiemen wishing to room together, or gentleman and wife, also large front room on parter floor, furnished or unfurnished with board, to responsible parties.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. -FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with board, for two; also single room, with board. Terms very moderate.

W INDOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. RIGHT OF posite Palmer House-Nice comfortable warm rooms, with board, 85 to 87 per week; \$1.40 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-AND LODGING-ON THE NORTH SIDE, north of Division-st., by a gentleman and wite and single lady. Private family preferred. Advess, stat-ing terms, which must be reasonable, K 37, Tribups. DOARD-FOR ESENTLEMAN. WIFE. AND CHILD.
D 5 years old; West Side, south of Madison and cost of Throopest. Address, with particulars. F21. Tribuns office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Habours, and the second of the

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOMS LY FULINISHED F fits of 13 rooms, completely furnished, with 2 parlooms are located at 500 and 51 most in techniques from the coasted at 500 and 51 most time; a spiradia be sold cheap either for cash or a cart time; a spiradia be sold cheap either for cash or most time; a spiradia be sold cheap either for cash or most time; a spiradia be also considered rooms. Inquire of 1. GOLDSFEIN, 174 East Handsoiphett.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING REST Laurants in the city, in No. 1 location, and feeding 7.0 to 8 m per day; price, 81, 600, or its equivalent; everything completely cause of sciling satisfactority explained. Address K 43, Tribune affice. TO RENT-ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL AT CIRE anse. III.; capacity of elevator, 20.000 bushels; erfator 25,000 bushels of corn included; all in perfect order. Inquire of LOW BROTHERS & CO., 165 Washington-5; WANTED-TO TRADE-10WA LANDS FOR town property in olion for land the Grandy or Carrell Counting, Ia. Address Box 30, Felicity, O.

HAVE FIVE VERT FINE RESIDENCE LOTS will located and near the station at Engle wood which I will exchange for a first-class driving right-norm the a good one that fast: buggy, marcas, and everything of first-class make. Lots are worth \$4,000 at panic prices. SIDNKY W. SEA, Instantant \$4 Washington-st. ington-st.

'PO EXCHANGE — 160-ACRE FARM; 90 ACRES
I under fence and plow; plenty of timber, water,
etc.; 5 miles from Remington, lad.; wast store and
lot or dwelling; will assume \$1,500. T. B. BOYD,
lsoom 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE 40-ACRE IMPROVED PARM, I mile from depet in Coses County, ill. (clear). If you want a nice little tarm here it is. I want \$1,209 worth of furniture for ft. or goods. T. B. BUID, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING some capital, desires a partnership in a grain commission house. Is a member of the Buard of Trade, and understands bookteeping thoroughly. Address it ol, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL, TU open cigar store in connection with factory. 17 bouth Canal-ss.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-NT. - PIRST-CLASS board, with room, \$4 to \$4 per week, with day of plane and bath: day-board, \$3.50. Hotels.

E NGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-SI.—
Single, warm rooms, 34.50 to 58 per weez.
Twenty-one meal-tickets, 33.50. Transletts, 31 per day.
NkVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.,
near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, 31, 81.25.
\$1.50 per day: a liberal reduction to weekly boarders.

#### WASHINGTON.

Full and Free Resumption to Be Inaugurated To-Morrow.

No Difficulty or Hindrance Anticipated from Any Quarter.

The Various Steps Taken by the Treasury to Reach the Desired End.

Potter's Committee Again Confronted by the Sharp-Witted Mrs. Jenks.

Her Preparing Unearthed and Exposed.

Propositions to Facilitate the Business of the Supreme Court.

Legislation Proposed by the Indian Territory Commission.

Indians to Be Made Citizens and the Lands to Be Divided.

RESUMPTION.

vashinory, b. c., bec. 31.—Treasury one-cials to-day stated that they anticipated no trouble about resumption; the banks were able to go through with to-day's business with-out being troubled by demands for gold. After o-morrow all demands for gold, by arrangement of the New York Clearing-House Associacurred to the Treasury authorities that the to provide an adequate amount of gold coin for that purpose. The Rubicon was passed, however, they think, with the close of to-day's busi ss, and the progress of resumption will be

THE DIFFERENT STEPS taken by the Treasury in its use of silver in preparation for specie resumption have been announced in five circulars, commencing with the first in regard to the silver dollar issued arry in September. This is almost identical in terms with the last silver-dollar circular and with the one which will be issued under date of Jan. 1. This circular authorized the shippin of silver dollars in sums of \$1,000 and its mu tiples to any person within reach of the Sub-Treasuries, designated depositories, or National banks. It was first issued early in September, and withdrawn the second day after it had been promulgated. The reason assigned for this withdrawai has

NEVER BEEN STATED.

The public reason given by Secretary Sherman was that after more mature reflection it and been decided that there was no law to warrant the commencement of resumption in silver or gold coin prior to the date fixed in the Renption act, Jan. 1, 1879. Grave legal opi ons were delivered on this subject, and a letter nished the Secretary of the Treasury by the At.orney General setting forth these views but there always was a conviction in financia the measure was assigned merely as have discovered all the legal points involved before the promulgation of the order

BATHER THAN AFTERWARDS.

Indeed, the first question to have been decided before issuing the first silver-dollar circular was determined on, would naturally have been whether or not such act was legal. There is no doubt that notwithstanding the somewhat specific and indirect assertions of the illegality of such an act, it was entirely within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the general powers with which he is clothed to prepare for resumption, to have issued silver dollars as at first suggested. Another reason assigned for the withdrawal of the order was that Secretary Sherman was given to know by prominent rman was given to know by promine

would be unwise Political Policy, in the midst of a campaign, to commence resumption, or to do anything that could attract public opinion to the question, especially to excite the opposition of the Greenbackers, or to give them a new text for opposition to the finan-cial policy of the Administration. There is no doubt that such reasons were submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury from influential quarters, but that was not the deter-

guarters, but that was not the determining reason in the withdrawal of the order. The controlling reason for it was this, and the fact has never before been publicly announced: It happened at the time this silver-dollar circular was issued, early in September, that the National Bank Syndicate engaged in converting 6 per cent bonds into 4 per cents
OWED THE GOVERNMENT \$50,000,000 IN COIN, 6 per cent bonds to that amount having been called. Under the operations of that circular the Syndicate would have been able to pay that \$50,000,000 to the Government in silver dollars. This would have absorbed every aliver dollar that was coined, would have exhausted the silver-dollar certificates to the full amount, and would have left the Treasury without any gold receipts with which to redeem the called bonds as they should be presented. In other words, at the very first step in resumption the Treasury

IWOULD HAVE BEEN CRIPPLED.

and have seriously embarrassed itself in one of its current fiscal operations. This fact was discovered the day after the silver-dollar circular had been issued, and it was determined to withdraw the circular and to subject the Department to criticism of vaccillation rather than to run the risk which would have been incurred by placing if within the power of the Syndicate at that time to have canceled its obligations of \$50,000,000 in silver dollars or silver certificates.

in resumption was the circular of Sept. 13, 1878, which named certain National banks and depositories as disbursing agents of the standard silver dollar, with a limitation that the coin should be put in circulation through public disbursing-officers, manufacturing and other establishments, and elsewhere where it was to be used as current money. The object of this circular was to prevent silver dollars from reaching Wall street, and keep the Syndicate or importers from absorbing them, to the embarrassment of the Treasury. Under this circular a comparatively jusignificant number of silver dollars were put in circulation.

The next step was the circular of Dec. 14 deciaring that after Jan. 1 no distinction would be made in Treasury accounts between coin and paper, and that coupons and Treasury checks would be

r collected in New York. This circular was ntended to publicly announce the fact that remmption would take effect, and also to throw an additional barrier about the Treasury gold to requiring interest-checks and coupons to be add through New York, in order that the gold enources might not be weakened by being disciputed at remote points.

aid through the beautiful and the sesources might not be weakened by being discipluted at remote points.

The next and last step was the circular of Dec. 21, authorizing customs officials to receive United States notes and silver dollars as well as rold coin for imports, and to deposit the same with the Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer, to be recemed from time to time in coin on Government account, as the convenience of the service may demand:

upon the preparation which he has made and upon these orders.

THE EFFECT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Transa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—The business of to-morrow will open under the suspices of resumption of specie-nayment, and the general expression in financial circles is that it will create no disturbance in the ordinary routine of business. The experience of the past ten days, during which time geld has been rated at par, has given the banks the benefit of an experiment, although the transactions in gold, greenbacks, and silver were kept until the close of business to-day in separate accounts. Inquiry at the different banks in the city shows that they are all in a condition to assume their part in the new order of things, while at the Sub-Treasury the preparations begun long ago are practically completed. The banks on and after to-mornew order of things, while at the Sub-Treasury the preparations begun long ago are practically completed. The banks, on and after to-morrow, will cesse to receive gold as a special deposit,—in fact, several of them, since the settion of the Clearing-House Committee declaring that silver and gold should be upon equal basis, have received and paid out gold and greenbacks indiscriminately. One bank has received over \$500,000 in gold coin on deposit.

THE ASSISTANT CHITED STATES TREASURER
In this city says that the Sub-Treasury
is somewhat restricted as compared
with the Treasury in New York,
in that the law provides only for resumption
in New York City in sums of \$50 and upwards, in New York City in sums of \$50 and upwards, the object being to concentrate the matter at one point until things get to running smoothly. Afterwards, the Secretary would designate other places if it was found necessary. Meanwhile, the Sub-Treasury here would pay the interest on the registered bouds, where gold was demanded, in gold checks upon New York, this plan having been adopted to guard against hitches or miscalculations that may have been made. To-morrow the Cashier of the Custom-House will receive greenbacks in payment of duties, and for that reason it is thought that, there being no actual necessity to use gold, the demand for it in this city, and in all parts of the East, will be small. A Bogus "Sherman Letter" of

compartments of certain capacity in order that the labor of counting may be facilitated. There are about \$1,000,000 in nickels in the vaults now, the silver 10-cent piece having taken its place in circulation.

place in circulation.

THE HON. FRANK DEWEES,
Chairman of the National Committee of the Greenback Labor organization, is in this city.
Being asked, "With resumption accomplished, what will the Greenbackers do?" he replied:
"Well, there is plenty of room for us, and there will be a great deal more when resumption begins. The Greenbackers are going right ahead, because resumption can't be maintained."

shead, because resumption can't be maintained."
"But if it should be?"
"Oh! then we would make an issue on the policy of resumption. It isn't good policy, any way. Besides, we save our oid fight with the National banks, which resumption can't affect. But you wait a little while. Gold won't come in so fast under resumption, and it is likely to go out much more rapidly. A good deal goes out to pay the interest on our debt held abroad, and the balance of trade is not certain to continue in our favor. There is a big future for the Greenback party, and you may say that it isn't easy to surrender to either of the old parties yet."

### THE TREASURY.

MORE BONDS CALLED IN.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the seventy-sixth call for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for ten millons-six millions of coupon and four millions of registered bonds,-the principal and interest to be paid on and after April 1, 1879.

Description of the bonds: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867, namely: \$50, from No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive; \$100, from No. 1 to No. 5,000, both inclusive; \$500, from No. 1 to No. 6,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, from No. 1 to No. 6,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, \$6,-Registered bonds: \$50, from No. 1 to No. 182,

both inclusive; \$100, from No. 1 to No. 1,500, both inclusive; \$500, from No. 1 to No. 1,050, ooth inclusive; \$5,000, from No. 1 to No. 1.150, both inclusive; \$10,000. from No. 1 to No. 1.000, ooth inclusive. Total registered, \$4,000,000 aggregate, \$10,000,000. CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

afanding at this date:
Old demand notes, all issues 34
One-year notes, 1863
Two-year notes, 1863
Two-year coupon notes, 1863
Compound interest notes
Practional currency, ail issues 1

REDEMPTION AGENCY. The following is the statement of the opera-tions of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month and six months, ending this day, as compared with corresponding periods last

year:

Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue.

Sometiment of the company of the com

COINAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—The total coinage at the United States mink in 1878 was 22.754.389 pieces; double eagles, 548,645; eagles, 73,800; haif-eagles, 131,740; three dollars, 82,324; quarter-eagles, 266,280; dollars (gold), 3,020; ditto (silver), 10.509,550; trade dollars, 900; half-dollars, 1,378,400; quarter-dollars, 2,270,800; 20-cent pieces, 600; dimes, 1,678,800; 5-cent pieces, 2,350; cents, 5,799,850.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has been in session during the recess, and has had several important bills under consideration. One of these, which was introduced into the Senate by Judge Davis, pro vides for the establishment of a Court of Ap-peals in each Judicial Circuit of the United States, which shall have appellate jurisdiction The decisions of this Court of Appeals upon questions of law may be had by the Supremo the value of \$10,000 exclusive of interest an costs, or where adjudication involves questions upon the construction of either the Constitution or a treaty or a law of the United States, or when a court shall certify that adjudication involved a legal question of sufficient importance to require that the final decision thereof should be nade by the Supreme Court.

THE OBJECT OF THIS BILL.
is to thus finally dispose of at least one-half of
the cases which now cumber the dockets of the
United States Supreme Court, and to relieve
that Court of a great amount of work which now retards its action. It appears, how-ever, to be the opinion of many lead-ing lawyers that this cumbersome addition to the machinery of Federal justice would not be of much service in expediting ousiness before the Supreme Court. They gen erally favor an increase in the number of Justices of the Supreme Court to fifteen, and the division of cases before the Court into three classes, each one to be heard before five Justices. Admiralty cases would constitute one class, equity cases a second class, and cases involving common law and constitutional questions a third class. Whenever in the opinion of the Judges before whom a case was becomen it meritides before whom a case was

This increase of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and division of cases referred to that Court into three classes finds more favor among members of the Bar than Judge Davis' bill creating Courts of Appeal.

HAS A DOUBLE MEANING.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is also considering Conger's amendment to the Constitution, which passed the House last year by a vote of 145 ayes to 61 noes, 34 not voting. Republicans and a few Northern Democrats voted aye, but most of the Democrats voted noe. The intention of the framer of this amendment, and of those who voted for it, is to make it a barrier against Southern war-claims. A more careful examination shows that under its provisions claims amounting to many millions of dollars

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The Potter Committee, consisting of Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, and Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, met to-day and examined several witnesses, among them the Secretary of State of Louisiana and Judge Billings, United States District Judge. Considerable merriment was indulged in when the honorable Chairman gave a full account of of the Agnes Jenks letter, or rather the dis ery of the supposed-to-be-original Sherman let-ter. Quite a number of witnesses have been

MRS. JENES' LAST JOKE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—The Potter Sub-Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman, and ex-Gov

Oscar Arrayo, Secretary of State, pro

logg, testified to affixing his signature to the first set of Republican Electoral certificates; signed it Dec. 6. Don't recollect signing any second set during Christmas week. Witness also testified that he furnished to Gov. Kellogg

also testified that he furnished to Gov. Kellogg during August, 1876, blank commissions for the Supervisors of Registration and clerks, to be used by George L. Smith, the present Collector of this port, while running for Congress in the Fourth District.

Judge Billings, of the United States District Court, testified to a request having been made on him to return the first set of Republican certificates, as it was sileged they were informal. Judge Billings declined to grant the request, and subsequently a second set was handed in to him.

and subsequently a second set was handed in to him.

Peter Joseph, Republican Elector, testified to the facts already known about signing the first and second sets of Republican certificates.

J. D. Kennedy was examined, and declared he had not spirited away the negro Kelly, as had been charged by some of the Northern papers. In fact, Kelly was now, and had been for months, in Washington.

Messrs. Raymond, Lloyd, and Maioney, clerks in a carpet-house here, testified to having found in their store on Sept. 19 a bundle of documents left there by, and addressed to, Mrs. Agues Jenks. These documents were produced before the Committee. The most important was one purporting to be the alleged original "Sherman letter." Chairman Potter made a statement to the press to the effect that these documents had been dropped by Mrs. Jenks for the purpose of imposing upon the Committee. He declared that the so-called copy of the Sherman letter was a forgery.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesser. letter was a forgery.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday morning.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—It is pretty well understood that the Sub-Committee which visited the Indian Territory to consider the adrisability of, opening that Territory to settle-ment and to railroads will decide when the report is made in February to favor the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement, and to make is a Territory of the United States. Some of the opponents of this sebeme claim that the Committee did not act fairly, and declined to take any testimony except that which was in favor of the railroad companies. No testimony was taken except; at the railroad stations, and no official visit was paid by the Sub-Committee to any place off the railroad. The invitation to the Sub-Committee to visit Tablequeb, where the National Council was in was declined on the ground of the illhealth of Senator Patterson, who nevertheles gained twenty-five pounds by the trip. PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Senators Paterson, Garland, and Grover, who in behalf of the Senate Committee on Territories have conducted an inquiry into the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory, will be ready next week to report to the full Committee. They have agreed to recommend the ensembert of legislation by Congress which shall provide, first, for the establishment of a United States Court in the the establishment of a United States Court in the Indian Territory, to possess both criminal and cril jurisdiction; second, that all Indians comprising the "Five Nations" shall be made citizens of the United States amenable to Federal laws and competent to serve on juries in United States Courts, etc.: third, that the lands now held in common shall be divided and held in the training that the lands of the limits of the lands of th

severalty, but inalienable for a limited term of years.

The Sub-Committee do not at present recommend the establishment by Congress of a regular Territorial Government for these Indians. lar Territorial Government for these Indians, but to provide merely that they shall be entitled to representation by a Delegate. The Sub-Committee will probably advise the insertion in the proposed bill of a proviso that the conditional land-grants which the various railroad companies desiring settlement in this Territory have announced themselves willing to relinquish themselves shall be formally reinquished.

linquished.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee will probably be indorsed by the majority of the full Committee, but the entire project of legislation is strenuously opposed by the authorized legal representative of the five Indian nations.

"TOM" OSBORNE ABROAD. THE EVANSTON DIPLOMAT ON MATTERS AND THINGS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Chicago peo-ple probably have n. t forgotten that Thomas O. Osborne, of Evanston and Chicago, familiarly known as Tom Osborne, is our Minister to the Argentine Republic. It is to be hoped, however, that Chicago readers have better informa-tion as to what and where the Argentine Republic is than a United States Senator had who re cently wrote a letter to Mr. Garcia, the Minister of the Argentine Republic here, in which he spoke of the President of the Confederation as "the crowned head whom you represent." It happens that the President of the Argentine Republic is not a crowned ruler repre-sented by anybody: that the plucky sented by anybody: that the plucky little Argentine Confederation, diminutive and unfortunate as it has been, has been too proud and plucky to permit the Emperor of Bratil, or any other "crowned head," to have dominion over it. If United States Senators, do not know these facts, they ought not to be indiscreet enough to embalm their ignorance in autograph letters to the Ministers of our sister-Republics. The tie that binds us to these South-American Republics will not be greatly strengthened by manifestations of ignorance of that sort.

Chicago, which is first in everything, is first.

Chicago, which is first in everything, is first in the diplomatic correspondence of this year, and the communications of Gen. Thomas O. Osborne from the Argentine Republic stand first, not on account of their importance, but because the first letter of our alphabet is A.

because the first letter of our alphabet is A.

A QUESTION OF STLE.

The confused idea which the average American citizen may have of the political condition of the Argentine Republic will scarcely be rendered less confused by the following sentences from Gen. Osborne's first communication on this weighty question. The following sentences, whatever else they may do, do not serve to show that Tom Osborne, during his absence, has studied the most approved English models of style:

The people of the province become dissatisfied

studied the most approved English models of style:

The people of the province become dissatisfied with the Governor legally elected, and then undertake to depose him without form of law, and make some one—for the time a favorite—their chief. This procedure, or attempted procedure, has given rise to all the late outbreaks and troubles in the Province of Santa Fe, which has caused such disaster to the business and prosperity of the province. The better class and the business—men of the country now begin to believe—taken in connection with the late order of the President to the revolutionary Governor of San Juan, that recently he sent the chief of his Cabinet to Santa Fe to inform the people of the province that however much they dislike their Governor, and however many his faults, he would remain in his position until he was properly relieved under the law and Constitution—that the provincial troubles and petty revolutions are about to be brought to an end.

WARLIKE PEACE.

But it appears from the subsequent correspondence with Mr. Osborne that one of the periodical revolutions which it keeps him busy writing about has ended, and that this Republic has for a moment stopped to take breath. Still, a few days later, they were at it again, for Osborne says:

But a few nights ago, in the Capital of the Prov-

borne says:

But a few nights ago, in the Capital of the Province of Santa Fe, a revolution was attempted by an attack on the city by an armed force, about 9 o'clock at night; the attack was repulsed, as the Governor, Irondo, had sufficient notice to receive it, but with a loss of some thirty lives; and the Governor only saved himself by taking refuge on the top of a church.

to their post-office statistics, an average letters apiece a year. There are in it siles of telegraph-lines, more than half of belongs to the Government; and there is

of two letters apiece a year. There are in it 4,530 miles of telegraph-lines, more than half of which belongs to the Government; and there is a mile of telegraph in the Argentine Republic for every \$20 inhabitants, which, it is claimed, makes this little Republic the foremost country in point of telegraph.

This Republic boasts a somewhat larger army than one of the European Republics, which has twelve general officers and one man in its army. The army-list of the Argentine Republic shows twelve Generals, forty-two Colonels, 700 minor officers, and some \$2,000 National Guards, exclusive of 924 Indian auxiliaries. Yet there are thirty-one war-vessels, two iron-clads with two \$300-pound guns,—all said to be first-class, which is something more, perhaps, than can be said of

any one vessel in our own navy.

The little Republic at the whip-end of South America proposes to break down the barrier of the Andes, and, by opening a railroad called the Trans-Andine Railroad, hopes to connect the Argentine Republic with Chill. A "concession," as their charters are all called, has been given to a man named Clark, who hopes, Mr. Osborne says, after he obtains the money in the London market, that "but a short time will elapse before the 'pack mule' in the Andes will give way to the steam-engine, and direct and rapid communication will be jhad between the Pacific coast and the River la Plate."

THE ARGENTINE DEET.

the Pacific coast and the River la Plate."

Tom Osborne's paths are not all paths of pleasantness. The country is hot, and the yellow fever nearly always close at hand, to the terror of the inhabitants.

The total national debt of this petty Republic amounts to \$61,277,027, more than half of which is held in Europe. The people are thrifty, however, and are reducing their annual expenditures, and last year paid off \$4,000,000 of this debt. They have an annual immigration of about 30,000, mostly from the countries of Southern Europe.

about 30,000, mostly from the countries of Southern Europe.

Altogether, Gen. Osborne makes a better showing in the diplomatic correspondence this year than he did last year. The correspondence of last year showed that Mr. Osborne devoted much of his correspondence to photographing his own appearance at this Spanish-American Court, and to describing the Fourth-of-July festivities of the American Colony.

DIPLOMATIC PRECEDENCE.

The Argentine Republic is not to be overlooked in Washington. The Minister-Kesidenthere is the Vice-Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and, in all questions of etiquette and precedence, ranks second only to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister. The Argentine Minister in Paris is the Dean, ranking all other Ministers accredited to that Court, he having been stationed in Paris for a quarter of a century. He is a man of great wealth.

E. B. W.

#### BAUMER. DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The following s the full text of the correspondence in the

NR. SEWARD TO MR. EVERETT.

Baumer case:

MR. EWARD TO MR. EVERETT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1878.—Sin: A complaint has recently been submitted to this Bepartment on behalf of Mr. Julius Baumer, a citizen of the United States, who has been gut to many considerable inconveniences, and incurred also some pecuniary losses, in consequence of certain arbitrary proceedings inst. tuted against him by the local authorities of the Province of Westphalia.

The circumstances of the case as represented to the Department are these:

Mr. Esumer, who was a native subject of the King of Prussia, and a resident of Manater, in the Province of Westphalia, in February, 1888, he being then 20 years old, obtained from the superior authorities of that Province a formal permission in writing, and duly authenticated, to emigrate from his native country. The document in question (a copy of wheh, as it has been furnished to the Department, I herewith inclose), in addition to the permission to emigrate, formally absolves him from nis native allegiance-and declares him to be no longer a Prussian subject. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Baumer came to the United States, and took up his permanent residence at Chicago, in the State of Hilnois. After undergoing the ordinary probation, and in all other respects complying with the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, he was, on the 6th of November, 1876, daily admitted to citizenable by the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, and from that time has been and still remains a citizen of this Republic.

In September of last year (1877) Mr. Baumer.

has been and still remains a citizen of this Republic.

In September of last year (1877) Mr. Baumer, desiring to visit his parents, returned to Westphalis, intending to remain some six months. Upon his arrival in Munster, his native town, he was summoned before the Police Maristrate, subjected to an examination in regard to his business in Chicago, who carried it on during his absence, what he had donessnee his arrival in Munster, and what he intended to do. Notwithstanding his answers to all these and other questions, which were entirely frank, and showing clearly, as they did, the purpose of his visit to Munster, and his intention early to return to his home in the United States, it was announced to him by the magistrate that he must either report himself to the proper authorities for the performance of military duty or submit to banishment from the province, which would certainly be visited on him in the event of his failure to so report. From this order of the Police Magistrate Baumer sought relief by applying to the superior authorities of the Province, description of the propriets description. certainly be visited on him in the event of his failure to so report. From this order of the Police Magistrate Baumer sought relief by applying to the superior authorities of the Provincial Government; but these authorities, on the 12th of October, 1877, issued an order piacing him under the alternative of reporting for military duty or leaving the German Empire in eight days. He then applied to the Ministry of the Interior; but the Minister also approved the order, extending the time he might remain in Munster, however, to February, 1878. He was informed of this decision by the Inspector of Police, and was, at the same time, given to understand by that functionary that, if he remained one day over his time, he would be escorted under guard across the froatier, and, if he returned, would be, imprisoned. Baumer was thus obliged to leave the country, as the only escape from imprisomment or military service. At his own request, he was furnished with a written document, dated Jan. 22, 1878, to the effect that he was, by order of the Royal Government, banished from the country. Assuming the facts to be correctly stated, the Department has reached the conclusion that the proceedings thus directed against Baumer were unwarranted and illegal and clearly in contravention of the stipulations of the first article of the treaty of May, 1868, between the United States and the North German Union, and were, moreover, in want of harmony with those principles of comity which have always been extended by the United States and Germany to citizens of either country temporarily residing in the other. Mr. Baumer's case is exceptional in this regard, that before leaving his native country he was formally released from his allegiance to Prussia, and declared to be no longer its subject. He thenceforward owed to that Government.

You will take a proper occasion to bring the subject, to the attention of the Laifed States, and, as such, entifled to casim the protection of this Government.

You will take a proper occasion to bring the sub

jected to in consequence of these arbitrary proceedings of the Westphalian authorities. I am, etc., f. W. Szwand, Acting Secretary.

MR. TAYLOR TO MR. EVARTS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BERLIN, May 20, 1878.—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch relative to the case of Julius Baumer, of Chicago, who was expelled from Prussia in February last, by order of the Royal Government. Inasmuch as the dispatch contains nothing which I am not instructed to bring to the notice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I have forwarded to him a copy thereof, as the simplest and most efficacious method of securing a prompt investigation of the case. If, however, such investigation of the case. If, however, such investigation should be delayed beyond a reasonable time, I shall personally recall the matter to Mr. von Bulow's attention.

Assuming Mr. Baumer's statements to be correct in every particular, it is to be regretted that he did not immediately claim the assistance of this Legation. In similar cases the presentation of the facts to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been almost invariably followed by a stay of proceedings and a decision in accordance with the terms of the treaty of February, 1868. The chief difficulties arise, as heretofore, from the inexperience or arbitrary temper of the local authorities, who are only gradually learning what rights have been conferred upon former German subjects through their naturalization as citizens of the United States. It shall be my duty to guard those rights carefully; and, Judging from the records of the Legation for the past year, I do not anticipate any lack of a desire to fulfill, in good faith, the provisions of the treaty on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I have, etc.,

MR. TAYLOR TO MR. EVARTS.

LEGATION OF TEM LORTED STATES, BERLIN, May

or Fogeign Affairs. I have, etc.,

MR. TAYLOR TO MR. EVARTS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BERLIN, May
27, 1878.—Str.: I have the honor to report to you that I have received a note from Mr. Von Bulow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing me that the necessary investigations in the case of Mr. Julius Baumer, of Chicago, have already been commenced by the Government. This promptness of action may be taken as indicative of a devire to prevent the recurrence of similar cases. I have etc.,

MR. TAYLOR TO MR. EVARTS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STAYES, BERLIN, July 27, 1878.—Sir.: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the case of Julius Baumer. I have etc.,

MR. VON PHILIPSBORN TO MR. TAYLOR.

MR. VON PHILIPSBORN TO MR. TAYLOR.

FOREIGN OFFICE, BERLIN, July 18, 1878.—The undersigned has the honor, referring to his communication of the 25th of May last, to inform the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Mr. Bayard Taylor, that the investigation instituted in the matter of the expulsion of Julius Baumer from Germany by the authorities at Munster has now been concluded.

8, at the age of 21

main in Germany, perform his military duty. This notification caused Baumer to address to the Royal Minister of the Interior, on the 20th of the same month, a request that he might be permitted to make a longer stay at Munster, as, owing to want of means, he should not be able to enter upon his return journey to America until February of the following year.

This request, which contained no complaint whatever as to the decree of expulsion itself, was responded to by the Royal Minister of the Interior at once, and in such manner that primarily the expulsion was suspended for the time being, and permission accorded Baumer to reside at Munster until the middle of February next.

Baumer, informed of this by the police authorities of Munster, declared, however, that he did not purpose availing himself of the respite granted him, but should start on his return journey to America on the Slat of January. In accordance with this declaration he did leave Munster for America on the last mentioned day without the use of measures of force, or even the existence of a necessity for the use of such.

Baumer did not, it is thus seen, make the measure of expulsion adopted against him the occasion of any complaint whatever, either to the Royal Superior President of the Province of Westphalis, eventually competent in the first instance for such a complaint, or to the Royal Minister of the Interior; and the only request of any nature made by Baumer in the course of the whole affair at once met with full consideration.

As regards the admissibility of this measure of expulsion attelf, the Royal Government at Munster adopted it in the exercise of its constitutional competence.

Every sovereign State is entitled, under interna-

Every sovereign State is entitled, under international-law oringular from Every sovereign State is entitled, under international-law principles, from actuating motives of internal State police of estate policy, to refuse to foreigners the privilege of sojourn. A renunctation of this right is, as has been pointed out by this Government on former occasions, nowhere contained in the treaty of Feb. 22, 1863. This right may, therefore, be exercised without detriment to that treaty, as well by North America against every German, and by this Government against every North American citizen, in the same manner as against persons of all other foreign nationalities, in case there exist for its exercise particular motives of the character above indicated. To judge of the sufficiency of these motives in a concrete case appertains to the constitutionally appointed organs for such purpose of the particular State engaged in the exercise of this, its sovereign State right. This State organ is in Prussia, in the first instance, the particular Royal Government, or as may be, the Landeroefel, and was, therefore, in the present case the Royal Government at Munster.

The desisten of this lating tribusing properties and the lating tribusing the state of this lating tribusing the state of this lating tribusing the state of the lating tribusing tribusing the state of the lating tribusing tribus

for the reason that he voluntarily made a the permission accorded him for a further until the middle of February following. The undersigned also avails himself of th The undersimed also avails himself of this occa-sion to renew to Mr. Bayard Taylor the assurance of his most distinguished.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE VENEZUELA FUND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus Washingron, D. C., Dec. 31.—The State Department has agreed to decide at an early day what method it will adopt in the distribution of the \$100,000 undistributed Venezuela fund which it holds. This was paid under proest, and claimants argue that it should be paid

NO EXTRA SESSION. Members of the Appropriation Committee have settled down to the conviction that it would be very poor policy for the Democrats to force an extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress. They feel confident that the struggle over the Senate offices, as well as those of the House, would prove a most unseemly affair. They desire also to delay as long as possible any opportunity for the Greenback men to in-troduce trouble by independent action. They say also that most of the leaders of the party feel confident that it will be far better to wait until December before assuming the entire re-sponsibility for the legislative branch of the

The Treasury Department has sent special agents to New York again to prosecute the sugar frauds to a conclusion. Information gathered by the last movements has proved of great importance, and it is believed it will lead to the full exposure of all methods now prac-ticed in the fraudulent importations of this

Members of the Committee on Appropriation

now believe that all their bills will be reported to the House by the 7th of January, instead of the 15th, and they expect to have work enough ready upon the assembling of Congress to engage the House for all the time it can spare for appropriation bills up to the time of reporting the last one. The object of the Committee will be to crowd all business aside which is not of vital importance, until their particular work is so far advanced as to prevent the recurrence of the confusion and errors which attended the work of enrolling bills at the close of the last session.

while a formal vote has not been taken, owing to the absence of several members, it is the intention of those now here to oppose the proposition of friends of the Army bill to attach it ostion of friends of the Army bill to attach it to one of the appropriation bills. Members of the Army Commission have been trying to induce the Committee to accept the entire bill as an amendment. This movement is regarded as a virtual confession that this measure cannot bass as an independent proposition.

The Army Appropriation bill is in an advanced stage, and will be completed upon the basis of the present organization and laws as they now exist

CRY OF FRAUD.

Finley, of Ohio, again announces great discoveries of extravagance and fraud in the printing office. The facts are that he has conducted his inquiry in a manner that equals, and in some points excel, the methods of Glover and his notorious experts.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Presidential party returned from New York this afternoon.

BRANDY TAX.

A circular from the Internal Revenue office modifies the existing regulations concerning the payment of tax upon brandy distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes, exclusively, so that hereafter Collectors will not report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for assessment the amount of such tax which becomes due and payable on the 10th of the month, except default in payment within four months from such 10th day of the month.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—The United States Grand Jury, after a brief session to-day, ad-journed until Jan. 14. This action is taken

artly on account of the holidays and partly ecause Judge Kreckel is too sick to hold ourt. It was stated this afternoon, on court. It was stated this afternoon, on what is said to be perfectly reliable authority, that the jury bave ignored the bill sgainst James B. Eads, failing to find any evidence against him to justify an indictment; also that the jury have not decided to indict any of the Directors of the old Bank of the State of Missouri. The rumors previously mentioned in these dispatches seem to have been without any foundation in fact.

#### POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauken, Dec. 31.—The Hop. Matt H Carpenter has written a letter to Mr. Cramer, senior proprietor of the Wisconsin, which is published in that paper this evening, concerning the charge that the letter to H. M. Kutchin, of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, was ante-dated. Mr. Carpenter begins the letter as follows:

My attention has been called to your paper containing a libel, upon me, over a factitious name, and an editorial in which you express a desire to hear from me on this point. I should take no notice of the libel, but that you, who are a gentleman and my friend, call on me to respond.

I answer you, the charge that my letter to Mr. Kutchin was ante-dated is utterly false; and any one who makes the charge is either strangely misled or intentionally untrutuful.

Then follows, a posteript based upon an an-Carpenter has written a letter to Mr. Cramer

nouncement by the Wisconsin that George W. Allen was the author of the communication re-

Mr. Allen published a letter last summer, in which he refused to be Senstor; and then, as though the hearts of the people were not sufficiently wounded by that announcement, proceeded to torture them further by laying down his platform to show what an excellent Senator he would make if he would but consent to accept the place. I did not feel called upon to follow this example because I did not suppose the people cared about the views of any private individual upon any public question; and sensible men might have made as much fun over my doing so as they did over his performance.

erformance.

Concerning his votes upon financial measures, while a member of the Senate, Mr. Carpenter

will show solven days after I took my seat in the Senate—because I thought there was no question that, under the acts authorizing the issue of bonds, they were payable in coin; but that the bill under consideration would do more harm than good; because, if we could then, years after the bonds had been on the market, declare what had been the intention of Congress in issuing the bonds, the Democrats, if they should ever get into power, could repeal our act and declare exactly the reverse; while the acts under which the bonds were issued formed a part of the bonds and could not be changed by subsequent iegulation. I agreed

If any one after this charge, in the very face of the truth and the record, can place any confidence in Mr. Allen's charges, I commend him for his credulity, but must question his discrimination.

On the 6th of August. only five days "after my letter to Mr. Kutchin, I authorized the publication in the Chicago Tyass of an interview of the Washington correspondent of that paper with me, in which I declared I was in full fellowship with the Republican party.—its doctrines and measures. Shortly afterwards, in reply to unfriendly cries in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, I published a

er defying it to point to a single act or word nine disloyal to the Republican party since in the disjoyal to the investment of that my Republicanism was really doubted; but that the chart that I was not a Republican was deemed by oth candidates essential to their success. My frien in Milwankee did not question my political interity, or they would not have requested me to come the Republican candidate for Congress.

Mr. Carpeuter devotes considerable space to a reference to his speeches in Milwaukee just before the November election, and then returns to Mr. Allen, as follows: declarations—one, that when a bond was drawn psyable in gold, it should be psyable in gold. Who disputed this? Second, that he stood squarely upon the Republican platform,—which platform or what platform he avoided saying. The last platform he avoided saying. The last platform he avoided saying.

what platform he avoided saying. The last platform made by the Republican party of this State was in the Convention of 1877, and it was more soft than hard," etc., and that no honest-money Republican ever stood upon it.

This charge is against the Republican party, not me. as I did not draw that platform, nor was I consuited about it. The platform to which I referred in my soceches was the platform adopted at the last Presidential Convention.

But it is false that I only declared myself a Republican standing on its platform. I declared myself in favor or honest money; and my belief that upon no other basis could the permanent prosperity of any nation rest.

In point of fact, I did declare over and again that that I was in favor of honest, redeemable money; and, as I have shown, I voted for "the present Resumption law,"
I have shown that Mr. Alien is guilty of having published a libel upon a neighbor, and attempting to support it by a pretended statement of facts equally false. I will leave him to such repose as a libeler can expect.

Carpenter's friends have issued the following

Carpenter's friends have issued the following ircular: MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31, 1878.—To the People of the State of Wisconsin: We will support the Hon. M. H. Carpenter for United States Senator. We invite your hearty co-operation in our efforts to secure his election:

SENATORS-BLECT.

I. W. Van Schaick, Fifth District.

Edwin Hyde, Seventh District. Edwin Hyde, Seventh District.

ASSEMBLYMEN-RILECT.
Christian Widule, Second District.

E. B. Simpson. Fourth District.
C. S. Roesser, Sixth District.
Anson C. Allen, Seventh District,
Henry Fischer, Eighth District,
Christ. Sarnow, Ninth District.
J. C. Hart, Tenth District.
William W. Johnson, Eleventh District.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—There is a hot contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, which meets to-morrow, and an un-dignified fight over the Presidency of the Senate. The opinion of the full Bench of the Su-preme Court, delivered to-day, upsets the theory formerly held that the House alone can originate money appropriations, and is fittely to lead to several deadlocks. Notwithstanding the loud talk of retrentment, the salaries of members will probably not be cut, and the session will last until May, as usual.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—Governor-elec Hoyt, who will be inaugurated at Harrisburg next week, has made selection of the following Cabinet advisers: Secretary of State, William S. Quay: Adjutant-General, Howard J. Reeder, of Easton: Attorney-General, Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia. In the final revision of the slate, Judge Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, may be substituted for Gibbons. Long, of Pittaburg, will be elected Speaker of the House.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Sebastian Duffy, Greenback and Democratic candidate for Congress in the Oswego, Madison, District, an iounces that he will contest the seat of Joseph

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 31.—A series of small failures in the clothing trade probably ends to day with the assignment of Isidore Heinman, who confesses judgment upon notes of \$8,000. This is the fourth retail clothing failure here since Nov. 1. No other interest has been involved.

since Nov. 1. No other interest has been involved.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. PAUL, Dec. 31.—Isidore Heinman, a clothing dealer of this city, closes his doors to-day, the attachment being levied on account of his mother for \$3,000 during the day. He has assigned his property to his sister, leaving his mother as a preferred creditor, for the benefit of creditors. His liabilities, other than to his mother, are about \$5,000 due to New York, Rochester, Chicago, and St. Paul merchants. The goods on hand are worth about \$6,000. This makes four clothing-house failures here this month; but two have resumed business.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—The large clothing house of Abraham H. Markwell went into the hands of the Sheriff to-day on four executions, calling for \$13,000.

Mueller Bros., jewelers, 92 Wisconsin street.

have made an assignment. Liable

Rock Island, lik, Dec. 31.—The stock of a firm of Field Brothers, jobbers in sotic cigars, tobacco, etc., was taken cossession of a day by the Sheriff. The liabilities are estimated as the stop of the sheriff. The sheriff is to Bulland parties, and secured by mortgage, we the rest is in small amounts to various parties, and control of the sheriff is in small amounts to various parties, stock, \$50,000; real estate, cost presents of the sheriff is the sheriff in the sheriff in the sheriff is the sheriff in the sh

#### CASUALTIES.

BURIED ALIVE. Special Disputch to The Triouns.
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—At 6 o'clock this ng an earth-cave occurred in the new W ing ab earth-cave occurred in the new washing ton avenue sewer-tunnel, partially burying for laborers engaged in drifting. By dint of perverance, they were rescued alive. John Crasalias "Scotty," suffered a severe contusion the hips. John McManus was nurt about it shoulders. John Peters had a hip and an arranged and Thomas Campball and shoulders. John Peters had a hip and an an severely bruised, and Thomas Campbell suffeed cuts upon his head. Craig and McMans were taken to Passanant Hospital for treatmen John Loftus, James Buller, and James Rocke escaped injury, and labored at the risk of the own lives to save their injured comrades. The tunnel, at the point where the cave occurred, a fifty feet below the surface of the street. The cubic yards of earth fell. The cave occurred a sand seam.

GUN EXPLOSION. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna CLINTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—Isaac Blue, of Ken ney, Ill., seven miles from Crinton, Sature, of mey lil., seven miles from Crinton, Sature while at a shooting match, exploded-his. The tube entered the back part of his broth nead, making a terrible wound, from which is not likely to recover. MINE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 31.—This morning Jan Young, of this city, employed at the Union con accidentally slipped into the shaft and fell to the bottom, a distance of 150 feet, and was a stantly killed. He was 14 years of age. FATAL INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 31.—Fred Hethe received fatal injuries to-day at the Hoosier Manufacturing Works by falling through open hatchway a distance of twenty-five feet. BOILER EXPLOSION. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The head of a boiler in the meat-packing house of C. Dettman, Jackson, blew out to-day, John Lucks, engineer, was aeverely scaled. William Coulson was also injured.

#### LOUISIANA.

The Yellow-Fever Sub-Com Taking Testimony—The Big Steamship Guy Mannering—The Cotton Valley Case Appealed—Default on Interest of State Bonds. Bonds.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The Yellor

Fever Sub-Committee had before it to-day Dra. C. B. White and Joseph Hull. Both gentlemen Lamar's suggestion that the subject-matter be divided into two parts, as follows—first, the scientific features and phenomena of the past epidemic, and, swond, the subject of quarantine legislation—is a good one, because the medical and sciedtific experts can devote their time to that compticated branch, while the able gentlemen comparison. rated branch, while the able gentlemen o ing the Congressional Committee can best judge of the feasibility of a National Quarantine law The questions propounded by these gentlems to the medical experts convince the listens that they are the right men in the right place. The British steamship Guy Mannering, Capt.
Archibald Campbell, one of the largest vesses that ever arrived at this port, is now lying at the head of Eralo street waiting for a carge for Liverpool. The Guy Mannering was bull in Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1873 by Andrew Leals is constructed principally of fron, has for masts, and cost £90,000, or \$400.00 in gold. Her length is 396 feet by thirty-six feet in breadth; register nage, 2,114 tons; gross tonnage, 2,850 tons; above the teak deck is another teak, built of iron. The chief engineer, Mr. John Murdier, iron. The chief engineer, Mr. John Murdier, stated that the engines were built in London by Mandaley Sons & Fields, and are of 240 horse power. The hawsers are made of steal instead of hemp. The appliances on deck for loading and unloading consist of four steam cranes and four steam winches, which are supplied with steam from separate boilers from those which supply the engines. The speed of the Guy Manuering is between nine and ten miles an hour. The passage from Leith, Eng., to New Orleans was made in twenty-two days. There are seven officers and a number of petty officers. The crew consists of twenty-eight men. Accommodations are provided for forty first-class and eight secone-class passengers. In 1876 the Guy Manuering left Bombay for Liverpool with a cargo of 14,000 bales of cotton.

ing to go, the jailer threatened to feertain time, and Richards told him away." This the jailer did, firing h Richards to jump out of the way swore eternal vengeance or the office rot back into his cell, and for how would not utter a word to any one.

one-class passengers. In 1876 the Guy Mannering left Bombay for Liverpool with a cargo of 14,000 bales of cotton.

Capt. W. H. Kounse, of the lost steamboat Cotton Valley, which was sunk near Donaldsorville, on the morning of Dec. 1, by coliding with the steamboat Charles Morgan, has appealed from the decision rendered by Capta Johnson and Moffitt, United States Local leguectors. The case will now come up for trision the appeal before the United States Supervising Inspector, Capt. Norton, the law requiring that in such instances the case be re-xumined and the decision of the United States Local inspector confirmed or reversed.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Before the Yallow-Fever Commission to-day, Senator Eustis stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms had reported this Dr. Smythe declined to appear before the Committee.

Mr. Hooker moved that subpoenss be issued for such witnesses as the Committee think proper to have. The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to issue hereafter subpoenss to witnesses whose evidence is desired.

Dr. C. B. White, formerly President of the Board of Health, testified: Persons may come here from an infected district and even die of the lerer without causing the spread of the disease, and he believes the yellow fever can be imported. He does not believe in the germ theory. Quantine strictly enforced would diminish free epidemics here. The fever of the past summer was similar to previous epidemics, except in the larger number of children attacked. He gam his experience in regard to disinfecting. He favors both quarantine and local disinfection. Mr. Hooker requested Dr. White to furnish the Committee with such data as could be obtained from his reports.

There seems to be no alternative but for the State to default on the January compon on cop-

from his reports.

There seems to be no alternative but for the State to default on the January coupon on consols. The State authorities express the belief that the entire interest will be paid within three months.

that the entire interest will be paid within three months.

The Returning Board in executive session to day adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Louisiana be directed and requested to publish the following notice:

In view of the fact that under the existing laws Tax Collectors are not called upon to settle their accounts with the State until the 20th of January, 1879, and as a result of this fact only the small sum of \$8.494 is now to the credit of the interest tax fund of 1878, therefore, notice is hereby given to holders of State bonds and coupons, due Jan. I. 1879, that this important subject will be submitted to the Legislature for section and remedy immediately upon its assembled.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.-The Lebis Valley coal operators have appointed a contect to adjust (on Thursday) the question prices. The Schuylkill operators have informed their customers that the following figures will rule, for the present, for the line and city trade. Egg and broken, \$2.15; stove, \$2.25; sussistove, \$2.50; chestnut, \$2. When present order are exhausted, it is believed prices will shot another decline.

SKELETON FOUND.

SHOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 31.—This afternoon iver boys who were gathering drift-wood on a seland about five miles below the city, came across the skeleton of a woman lodged in its drift-wood. They came to the city and notified the authorities, who went down and took charge of the body. It is evident that it wellodged there during the rise in the river is summer. No clew as to its identity. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

CRIME.

WHAT LIQUOR DID FOR D

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Columbus, O., Dec. 31.—A decided was produced in this city to-day, causarrest of Charles W. Doty, Superinte the Gas-Works at the Central Insane the Gas-worss at the Central Issand charged with committing rape on a chi. of age. Investigation brings to ligh-lowing facts: About two weeks since cured rooms at Corrodi's Hotel for his daughter, aged 4 years. Yesterday quested that Mr. Corrodl's child be to room with his daughter, as she fe Doty having gone on a Kentucky. The request with. Last Kentucky. The requestion of the property of the policy of

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The Chambe cincinnati, Dec. 31.—The Chamber merce had a first-class sensation du ness hours to day in the public cou one of its members. Charles Maguin grain firm of Multane & Co., was stan the "quotation board," when a proached and struck him in the fa him at the same time that he had co him. The man was J. W. Morgan, gan County, Kentucky, formerly a Cin Upon being struck, Maguire turned when Morgan drew a cowhide from be coat and "gave chase," laying over his head and shoulders as they ra over his fiead and shoulders as they rators soon rushed in and captured the Kentuckian and put him out, the frwhere he was taken in charge by a and locked up in the station-house, created great excitement on the floor, dreds of gentlemen surrounded the urgrain man with inquiries as to what about. Magnire's only answer was didn't know. He supposed the offense grown out of some business to Subsequent investigation, however that there was a woman at the bott case. Three years ago Morgan was shoseducing that the bott case. Three years ago Morgan was Maguire's house in this city. Since the lies had been intimate, and, according to account there was more intimacy be wife and Mr. Maguire than was strict hence his attempt to publicly diagrae loaded pistol in Morgan's pocket show had come prepared to settle the material than the settle was kentucky fashion if occasion requirements of the Chamber feel outrage dignity of their body should have been no diagraceful a manner by a stranger of the chamber of the chamber of the chamber feel outrage dignity of their body should have been no diagraceful a manner by a stranger of the chamber of the chamber feel outrage dignity of their body should have been no diagraceful a manner by a stranger of the chamber of the chamber of the chamber feel outrage dignity of their body should have been not discovered to the chamber of the chamb

ONE OF THE WOMAN-KIL Indiana Polis, Ind., Dec. 31.—Hen the murderer, at present confined awaiting sentence, has, since his to the insanity dodge so perfectly the physician pronounced him insane, mended that he be sent to the asylu day Jailor O'Brien, a double man, concluded to administer a de man, concluded to administer a doz muscle, and entered Guetig's cell fo pose, when the would-be maniac, con constitution would not standt be me fessed that he had been playing it o but he guessed "he'd quit behavin', pare for the extreme penalty of the will certainly be passed upon him n when the argument for a new trial or

WOLF. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.-A to be the agent of the Methodist Be in this city, and calling himself Wa was arrested in Zanesville, O., ye placed in jall in default of \$1,000 taining money under false prete succeeded in ingratiating himse tions to Sunday-school papers, etc. real character was discovered. He to be the same fellow who success ticed the same game at Columbus,

RICHARDS HIMSELF A
Special Dispatch to The Tribu
OMAHA, Dec. 31.—A gentleman fre
says that Richards, the murderer, af
his supper in the hall of the jail las
ordered back into his sell, and ordered back into his cell, and, und

CHASE SAFE IN PRI St. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—A ap Pioneer-Press says the jury in the cas Chase, on trial at Chippewa Palls, V killing of Frank Goodhue, Dec. 18, 1 to-night, and Chase was immediate to imprisonment for life. There has excitement in Chippewa County over Chase was once taken from jail by only escaped lynching by breaking o hands. He has been strongly guar the trial.

WILL RECOVER.

Special Disputes to The Tribal

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 31.—Additional lars regarding the Tucker-Sterritt a cutting scrape at Hervey City, on F show that Sterritt had been malignifamily. Sterritt will recover. Tucket His case will come up before the Jan. 6.

DOUBLE POISONING
Nonwich, Conn., Dec. 31.—Th
Court opened this morning for the
M. Cobb and Wesley W. Bishop, e
the double poisoning of Bishop's w
Cobb's husband. It was decided to
of Mra. Cobb first. The jury was
and the taking of evidence commen MURDER AND SUICE
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—
Thomas Crossly, a shoemaker, resid
thoward street, shot and fatally,
wife, and then cut his own throat w
kuife, causing instant death. Mrs.
fused to state the cades of the trans

BROOKLYN OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Gr Brooklyn has indicted the Comm the City Works, John W. Flaherty C. Bennett, and two subordinate conspiring to defraud the city ou through fraudulent claims.

MET THE WRONG A
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Las
at Sparta, two McPherson brothers
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killed one instantiv with a shot-gr
gerously wounded the other.

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COUNTERFEITER.
San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Willia
Was brought here from Shkiyou Cou
with counterfeiting. Considerable
was found in his possession.

THE UTE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribe

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—Capt. L.

Indian Agent at Los Pinos Agency
arrived at his home in this city yes
departed for Washington this m

an assignment. Liabilities ecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

AND, file, Dec. 31.—The stock of the did Brothers, jobbers in notices, coo, etc., was taken bossession of sheriff. The lighlities are estimated 50,000, \$19,000 of which is to Rock tes, and secured by mortgage, which in small amounts to various particles, and secured by mortgage, which is small amounts to various particles, and secured by mortgage, which is small amounts to various particles, and secured by mortgage, which is small amounts to various particles, and provided the small amounts to various particles, and provided the small amounts to various particles, which is the small amounts to various particles, which is the small amounts of the small amounts of

CRIME.

WHAT LIQUOR DID FOR DOTY.

Mrs. Doty having gone on a visit to

COWHIDING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The Chamber of Com-

"quotation board," when a man ap-ached and struck him in the face, telling

being struck, Maguire turned to run

bim at the same time that he had come to shoo

him. The man was J. W. Morgan, from Mor gan County, Kentucky, formerly a Cincinnatian.

when Morgan drew a cowhide from beneath his coat and "gave chase," laying the whip overhis head and shoulders as they ran. Specta-

cost and overhis field and shoulders as they ran. Spectators soon rushed in and captured the infuriated Kentuckian and put him out the front door, where he was taken in charge by a policeman and locked up in the station-house. The affair created great excitement on the floor, and hundreds of gentlamen surrounded the unfortunate grain man with inquiries as to what it was all about. Magnire's only answer was that he didn't know. He supposed the offense might have grown out of some business transaction. Subsequent investigation, however, showed that there was a woman at the bottom of the case. Three years ago Morgan was married at Maguire's house in this city. Since then the families had been intimate, and according to Morgan's account, there was more intimacy between his wife and Mr. Maguire than was strictly proper; hence his attempt to publicly disgrace him. A loaded oistol in Morgan's pocket showed that he had come prepared to settle the matter in the Kentucky fashion if occasion required. The members of the Chamber feel outraged that the dignity of their body should have been violated

dignity of their body should have been violated in so disgraceful a manner by a stranger!

ONE OF THE WOMAN-KILLERS. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—Henry Guetig.

the murderer, at present confined in our jail

awaiting sentence, has, since his trial, played the insanity dodge so perfectly that the jail physician pronounced him insane, and recom-mended that he be sent to the asylum, but to-

day Jailor O'Brien, a double-fisted Irish-man, concluded to administer a dozen of Irish

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—A man purporting to be the agent of the Methodist Book Concern

in this city, and calling himself Wallace Evans, was arrested in Zanesville, O., yesterday, and placed in jall in default of \$1,000 ball for obtaining money under false pretenses. He had succeeded in ingratiating himself with several

prominent pastors and Sunday-school men, leading the services in Seventh-Street Church Sunday-school last Sunday; borrowing money where possible; receiving money for subscriptions is Sunday school receiving money for subscriptions in Sunday school received.

tions to Sunday-school papers, etc., before his real character was discovered. He is believed to be the same fellow who successfully prac-ticed the same game at Columbus, O., recently.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ONAHA, Dec. 31.—A gentleman from Kearney says that Richards, the murderer, after finishing his supper in the hall of the jail last night, was ordered back into his cell, and, upon his refusing to go, the jailer threatened to fire within a certain time, and Richards told him to "blaze

away." This the jailer did, firing high, causing Richards to jump out of the way. Richards swore eternal vengeance on the officer, and then not back into his cell, and for hours afterward

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 31.—A special to the Pioneer-Press says the jury in the case of William Chase, on trial at Chippewa Falls, Wis., for the killing of Frank Goodhue, Dec. 18, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree

to-night, and Chase was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life. There has been much excitement in Chippewa County over the case. Chase was once taken from jail by a mob, and only escaped lynching by breaking out of their hands. He has been strongly guarded during the trial.

WILL RECOVER. DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 31.—Additional particu-

lars regarding the Tucker-Sterritt shooting and

cutting scrape at Hervey City, on Friday, go to show that Sterritt had been maligning Tucker's family. Sterritt will recover. Tucker is in jail. His case will come up before the Grand Jury Jan. 6.

NORWICH, CORD., Dec. 31.—The Superior Court opened this morning for the trial of Kate M. Cobb and Weslev W. Bishop, charged with the double poisoning of Bishop's wife and Mrs. Cobb's husband. It was decided to try the case of Mrs. Cobb first. The jury was impaneled, and the taking of evidence commenced.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Last night
Thomas Crossly, a shoemaker, residing at 954½
Howard street, shot and fatally wounded his
wife, and then cut his own throat with a shoekuife, causing instant death. Mrs. Crossly refused to state the cause of the tragedy.

DOUBLE POISONING.

CASUALTIES.

BURIED ALIVE. ecial Dispatch to The Tribuna. cave occurred in the new Washing sewer-tunnel, partially burying to gaged in drifting. By dint of persey were rescued alive. John Crainty," suffered a severe contusion of McManus was hurt abo nised, and Thomas Campbell suffer in his head. Craig and McMans to Passanant Hospital for treatmen 8, James Butler, and James Rocks ary, and labored at the risk of the

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Ill., Dec. 31.—Isaac Blue, of Ken. rven miles from Cinton, Saturday, alfooting match, exploded his gun, attered the back part of his brother's mg a terrible wound, from which he to recover.

MINE ACCIDENT. secial Dispatch to The Tribune. his city, employed at the Union coal slipped into the shaft and fell to a distance of 150 feet, and was in-ed. He was 14 years of age. FATAL INJURIES. .

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LOUISIANA.

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LEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The Yellow-Committee had before it to-day Drs.

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Her length is 396 feet, a feet in breadth; registered tontons; gross tonnage, 2.850 tons; leak deck is another teak, built of chief engineer, Mr. John Murdier, the engineer with in London Sons & Fields, and are of 240.

The hawsers are made of steel emp. The appliances on deck for unloading consist of four steam for see which supply the espeed of the Guy Mannering is and ten miles an hour. The Leith, Eng., to New Orleans was atty-two days. There are seven offitted ways. There are seven offit for forty first-class and eight sectengers. In 1876 the Guy Mannering for forty first-class and eight sectengers. In 1876 the Guy Mannering of Lec. 1, by colliding anboat Charles Morgan, has apthe decision rendered by Capts. Moffitt, United States Local Indecises will now come up for trial before the United States Superior, Capt. Norton, the law required instances the case be re-examilectision of the United States Local firmed or reversed.

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Dec. 31.—This afternoon two
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with the State until the 20th of
nd as a result of this fact only the
404 is now to the credit of the ini of 1878, therefore, notice is
o holders of State bonds and
n. I. 1879, that this important
submitted to the Lexislature for
dy immediately upon its assemble

BROOKLYN OFFICIALS INDICTED.

New York, Dec. 31.—The Grand Jury of
Brooklyn has indicted the Commissioners of
the City Works, John W. Flaherty and George
C. Betnett, and two subordinate officers, for
conspiring to defraud the city out of \$50,000
through frandulent claims. MET THE WRONG MAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Last Saturday,
at Sparta, two McPherson brothers attacked Joe
Dibrell, son of Congressman Dibrell, when he
killed one instantiv with a shot-gun and dangerously wounded the other. COAL.

A, Pa., Dec. 31.—The Lehigh ators have appointed a committen Thursday) the question of uylkill operators have informed that the following figures will sent, for the line and city trade:

A, \$2.15; stove, \$2.25; small strut, \$2. When present order is believed prices will show

KILLED AT HIS DEVOTIONS.

NEWBURIPORT, Mass., Dec. 31.—At South
Byfield last night John H. Caldwell, aged 45.

while kneeling in family prayer, was instantly
killed by his insane wife, who split his head

open with an ax.

COUNTERFEITER. San Francisco, Dec. 31.—William Bowman was brought here from Stskiyou County, charged with counterfeiting. Considerable bogus coin was found in his possession.

THE UTE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—Capt. L. M. Kelley.

Indian Agent at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, arrived at his home in this city yesterday, and departed for Washington this morning. He

will go via Indianapolis, where he will meet six Indian Chiefs of his Arency, and their interpreter, U. M. Curtis. These Chiefs belong to the Tabawatche tribe of Utes, and are named Coloradochickett, Ungofoquats, Sam, Vass, Tom, and Billy. They go to Washington with the purpose of selling a portion of their reservation containing valuable mineral lands near the mining town of Owray, containing several thousand acres. The Utes are the richest Indians in the world, having a large sum of money at interest, and are generally prosperous. The white minera are overrunning these mineral lands, and trouble is anticipated, unless the sale is cousummated at an early date. There are 2,000 in Capt. Kelley's agency, and the country is very rough, but the climate is delightful, being in Southwestern Colorado. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—A decided sensation
was produced in this city to-day, caused by the
arrest of Charles W. Doty, Superintendent of arrest of Charles W. Doty, Superintendent of the Gas-Works at the Central Insane Asylum, the Gas-Works at the Central Insane Asylum, charged with committing rape on a child 6 years of age. Investigation brings to light the following facts: About two weeks since Doty secured rooms at Corrodi's Hotel for himself and daughter, aged 4 years. Yesterday he requested that Mr. Corrodi's child be permitted to room with his daughter, as she felt lonely, the Doty baving gone on a visit to

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

A Talk with an Anonymous Republican "Grant" Senator. Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—I had a conversation :

few days ago with a United States Senator whom I promised not to name. 1 said: "How do you regard the next Presidential election?".
"Nothing can prevent a Solid South for the Democratic party. The Republicans will have to carry pretty much all the Northern States except, we may say, Indiana and New Jersey. It is a very tight fit. I have the impression, however, that the Republicans may get through." "What do you attribute the apparent revolution of last fall to?"

Mrs. Doty having gone on a visit to Kestacky. The request was cheerfully cosplied with. Last night Doty returned to his hotel and occupied the same bed with the children, but the facts were not known until this morning, when the little girl complained of illness. Two physicians were summoned, and, from what can be learned, it was believed there would be no serious results, although the child was suffering considerable pair. The father of the child was not advised of the facts until after the police had the criminal safely in the station-house. Mr. Corrodi made an attempt to get at Doty this made an attempt to get at Doty this aftersoon, but was prevented by the police. As a precautionary measure, the prisoner was removed to the County Jall this evening. Doty formerly occupied a high social position, was popular, and had many friends, but of late years has fallen in the social scale, on account of a too-free indulgence of stimulants, although always considered strictly honorable. He is swell counceted, and, fifteen years since, married the daughter of Gov. Greener. Doty appears completely crushed, and attributes the crime to liquor. "The business people of the country became scared when Maine and part of Vermont went Communistic and Democratic. Everybody took the panic, and the Democratic party was beaten, as well as its smaller associate, the National party.' I think that if Maine had gone Repub lican the following elections would have resulted differently in the larger States." merce had a first-class sensation during business hours to-day in the public cowhiding of one of its members. Charles Maguire, of the grain firm of Mullane & Co., was standing near the "quotation board," when a "Who will be the Republican candidate?"

doubt. He will poll as many Republican votes as anybody in the country, give more character and stree to the campaign, and will get, be sides, a considerable Democratic vote,—person

following."
"Is Conkling a candidate for the Presidency?"
"He doesn't exactly know what he wants "He doesn't exactly know what he wants.
He'd like to be President, but is afraid he can't.
He doesn't want Blaine to be elected. In fact, he has been doing nothing for some time past.
I think

he has been doing nothing for some time past. I think

"With Kitty?"

"I don't know," said the Senator, evasively.

"Has not he an interesting family?"

"His wife is a most excellent woman, and has a daughter of equal goodness, who is soon to be married, as I understand. There is no person around Washington who seems to have so little domestic life as Conkling, and I should fancy that he was a hard man to get along with domestically. New York will be mainly for Grant for President next time."

"Is not Blaine drumming up popularity with a good deal of adroitness, and stringing his men out all over the country?"

"In the Senate be has but few followers. You must not understand me to say, however, that the Senate is divided between Blaine and Conkling. Blaine has nobody at his back in the New England delegration unless it be Hannibal Hamlin, except Ed Rollins, of New Hampshire. He has a pretty fair following in the Northwestern States. He owns Joe Chaffee, of Colorado; when Chaffee was in the House of Representatives, he relied on Blaine, who was of the same kidney, to take care of his bills. I think the Nebraska and lows men, and perhaps those of Wisconsin and Minnesota, are Blainelike. At the same time nothing will come of his campaign. He can't get the votes of the South."

"What is the reason of that?"

"More than any other person except Haves, he is the breaker-up of the Republican party in the

"More than any other person except Haves, he is the breaker-up of the Republican party in the South. Congress had matured a Force bill, in-tended to repress Rifle Clubs and such agencies tended to repress Rifle Clubs, and such agencies as have restored the South to the Rebels. The President had promised to sign that bill. Jim Blaine was currying favor with the Rebels, and he had left the Speaker's chair and came on the floor and helped Sam Randall beat the bill. Not long afterward he undertook to curry favor with the Southern Republicans again and be a Radical. His original job was to get the support of that Rebel element for the Republican Convention, or for a Liberal Republican movement, so-called. In short, Blaine has no principle. He thought the Republican party gone up as early as 1871." man, concluded to administer a dozen of Irish muscle, and entered Guetig's cell for that purpose, when the would be maniac, concluding his constitution would not standt he medicine, confessed that he had been playing it on the boys, but he guessed "he'd quit behavin"," and prepare for the extreme penalty of the law, which will certainly be passed upon him next Friday, when the argument for a new trial comes up. one up as early as 1871."
"Is not Wadieigh, of New Hampshire, a

"Is not Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, a Blaine man?"

"No. I believe that he was a Bristow man originally. He will be re-elected, so he says."

"Who is Morrill, of Vermont, in favor of?"

"I think he is in favor of Edmunds. There are several Senators who look favorably on Edmunds for the Presidency. I am not sure that Anthony is not one of them. Justin Morrill is a good man, and looks with great confidence on all Edmunds' positions. Indeed, Edmunds is one of the most just and accomplished med in public lite. He is at times conviral in his habits, but always accuits himself

plished med in public lite. He is at times convivial in his habits, but always acquits himself well in work. There is not a more upright and manly Republican in the party."

"Is it not probable that Blaine, in his anxiety to beat Grant, will work for Washburne or some of those imperfectly known men who appear to be skirting the edges of the nomination?"

"He comes from the State of Maine, and, of cours, Blaine would cater a little to him. The fact is that Grant includes the whole of what is in the rest of those fellows, and a great deal more. No person in the list can afford to have any special hostility to Grant. Grant made it possible for Mr. Hayes to take the office, and upheld him in his position. I think Gen. Grant has had a superb education in Europe, and will come back here better qualified to take the Government than he ever was before, and not disposed to remember friends or enemies more than is respectable. We certainly have nobody in public life that can pretend to his attainments. Mr. Seward was our Foreign Secretary before he knew much of foreign lands, and he made part of the trip Grant is making at the close of his life, Grant is only 56 years of age, and, if he lives to his father's age, will have a good part of a generation yet to come. He has close acquaintances at the centre of all the great Governments of the world, and is known to almost every prominent man of his time. I think that the more his merits are disgussed the stronger he will come out and the feebler will his demerits appear."

"Has John Sherman Presidential aspira-

"Has John Sherman Presidential aspira-

"Has John Sherman Presidential aspirations?"

"It has occurred to me," said the Senator, "that perhaps Hayes would force a point to help Sherman get the nomination. At the same time that would only antagonize a Republican Convention again. That is one reason why Washburne has no show. The party is too positive, and it has had too much experience with Hayes to make any trials of fellows who are only backed up by the guerrilla style of newspapers. No more accidents."

"Who is more likely to be the Democratic nominee than any other person?"

"Just now it looks like Tom Bayard very much. He has thrown off his listlessness, and appears to have gone into the campaign. I don't think, however, that he is the equal, in respect of fellowship, talent, or experince, of Thurman. Thurman is highly regarded by his associates in the Senate. The old fellow may have a little demagogery about him, but his grain is good. He has plenty of youth in him, too, and can take his dram and play his corner at cards with anybody. He has managed the battles of his party in the Senate without incurring any hostility for being discourteous. The old fellow has, the element of certainty on his side, and you can always depend on him, either as an opponent or friend."

\*\*Matthews.\*\*

"What kind of a reputation has Stanley Mat-

"What kind of a reputation has Stanley Matthews in the Senate!"
"He came there with some feeling against
him on account of his anomalous relations to
Hayes, Garfield, and the party. I think that
he has triumphed, and got a general good
opinion from his fellow-Senators by the real
good nature that is in him. He seems to be
ambitious by fits and starts, with lasy periods
in between."

good nature that is in him. He seems to be ambitious by fits and starts, with lary periods in between."

"What do you think of Blaine's Committee to investigate the South?"

"It has come to just about the end it deserved, as one of Blaine's devices to keep up some following and prominence for himself. The Senators, as a rule, shrunk away from it, not destring to grind Blaine's axes. It has a good Chairman, however. I have heard that Spencer, of Alabama, made the suggestion to put Teller at the head of the Committee, having known him in former years as a shrewd, smart fellow. George Hoarwould have perhaps made the best Chairman."

"When we speak of the Senate as turned into followers of Blaine and Conkling, where do we find the Conkling men?"

"I don't think Conkling is as strong with his faction as he used to be. You see, every one of the carpet-baggers except Kellogg goes out on the 1st of March next. Don Cameron has hitherto appeared to act with Conkling, but there is really very little of him, and he has no especial fidelity or enthusiasm. His father, Gen. Cameron, was a man of ability and a warm nature, who was much liked on both side of the House. The longer Don Cameron stays there, the more he appears an accident. He is just as likely to be for Blaine, or Grant, or Hayes, as for Conk-

fused.

"I am not sure about this," said the Senator.

"Jones is a man of more of the quaity of genius than anybody in the Senate. He has also the shiftless qualities of genius. There is a hotel in New York, the St. James, where he sunk \$250,000 merely to put a friend in employment. As near as I can see everybody of his clan lives on him. He has an excellent wife, however, and is a happy man in his domestic relations. During the last excitement in mining stocks he was at one time in possession of more than \$1,000,000 by the rise; but, holding on too long, his investment in Sierra Nevada sank to a profit of a little over \$200,000. He will be returned to the Senate from Nevada without opposition."

"What man in the Senate has the most quality in the Southern States?"

"Lamar is a very dangerous and a very able man,—a little crazy, I think. This fellow Wade Hampton, who is about to come into the Senate, is a sort of Southern Schuyler Colfax, and, under a hypocritical exterior, is the originator of 'the whole system of crueffying the Republican party in the Southern States. His shister qualities under a smiling exterior have accomplished what the Ku-Klux and Forest, their chief, could never do."

BUSINESS.

do."

BUSINESS.

"What do you expect in the way of material prosperity to come next?"

"I look for an immense mining development in many parts of this country. It will grow in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah as it has already in Dakota and Nevada. Our product from the mines will be a hundred millions a year in a very little while. The raitroads are now pointing for the mines in almost every direction, and will be among them during 1879 and 1880. Of course that mining activity will be good for agricultural producers, and to some extent for the steel and iron men. Capital will be poured into the mines, drills set up, and temporary towns built. Meantime there is nothing that can be foreseen to put down our enormous excess of exports. It seems to methat the effect must be to revive emigration."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—The viaduct-cele of assisting in the dedication, but more especially for the purpose of having a little conference with the local supports of the party here. It would require a good deal of imagination to see how John G. Thompson, Esq., Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, could take enough interest in the matter of bridge-dedication to come all the way from Washington to witcess it. But, when it is borne in mind that he is the man who carries Thurman's interests in his vest-pocket, and that there is a good deal of agitation on the subject of the Governorship just now, and that the present Governor and a large number of his staff, who hold up the party interests in their various sections of the State, would be here, and the whole matter was a "dead-head" affair, it assumes a different shape. How could a better occasion come to hand for a party consultation? Prompted by this generous impulse,—one of the most generous that ever actuates the Democratic politician,—John-gee and his men convened. They celebrated the viaduct, banquetted with the patriotic citizens, and had an excellent opportunity to meet your Uncle Jabez, the Lieutenant-Governor, and numerous local light policiticans. For a conference.

Of course this conference was secret, and of course the members were very non-committal.

Of course this conference was secret, and of course the members were very non-committal, but I am able to lay before the readers of The Treibure some important matters elicited from the members of the Council, after all.

A conversation was had with nearly every member of Gov. Bishop's staff, who live in iar separated portions of the State. They are all Democrats and strong Bishop men on general principles; but, at the same time, they say that the coming struggle is to be one, which will need all the strength of the party; and not only so, it must command enthusiasm. Now, while some one might be brave enough to accuse Gov. Bishop of being a great Governor, no one could think of asserting that he possesses the least quality which goes toward the creation of enthusiasm in the breast of the average American. "He is," they said, "no orator; has no commanding presence; is neither brave, good-looking, nor gallant. We've got to make a hard fight, and cannot afford to run any risks. Still, the party precedent isstrongly in favor of giving him a trial if he demands it; and the loss of strength from a snub to "Your Uncle Dick' would be greater than the good gained from a more enthusiasm-creating candidate."

The Hon. Samuel F. Hunt-known all over the State as "Sam," who has always been considered too young for anything of importance, but who will soon be too old, perhaps—was here

pective candidate for the Governoranip, and, withal, a mighty good fellow for a Democrat, his motives will naturally be impeached.

"Sam" was interviewed, and, while he was exceedingly non-committal, it required not the most discerning spirit in the world to discover that "Barkis was willin'," provided Thurman persisted in not desiring to run, and "Gov. Dick" was laid safely away in his little political grave. Hunt is not an unlikely man for the party to hit upon in case no Presidential significance is imparted to the matter.

But, with Hunt, Bishop & Co. dismissed with these few words, it only remains to consider the last and most important factor in the whole business, and from a point where it can be best seen. John G. Thompson, whatever may be said of him as a bitter partisan and political wire-puller, is certainly a gentleman, personally and individually. He was approached by your correspondent, and, while he did not and coulin not conscientiously convey very much information on the subject, he did give some points of a good deal of interest and importance.

He said that he had no present idea whom the Democrats would nominate for Governor, but did not believe it would be Thurman. He was confident that Thurman meant just what he said in declining to be nominated for the office. He, as one of Mr. Thurman's friends, would be strenuously opposed to taking Mr. Thurman from his present position, until he could begiven something better and higher. The idea of making a Senator Governor he did not think would work well; at any rate, he would oppose it.

"You will admit, however, I suppose, Mr. Thompson, that you may deny most emphatically. I will admit that this would be a good way to get the great Democrat talked about, but I do not think that it would amount to anything more."

It is well known that Mr. Thompson has recently returned from a trip to Californ's, and it.

The friends of Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Whistler (writes a London correspondent) have started two separate subscriptions for the payment of their costs in the late trial. Mr. Ruskin's were the first in the field, with an advertisement and

ling. There is Oglesby, too, of Illinois. He doesn't know where he stands."

"Howe, of Wisconsin," resumed the Senator, "is Conking's best man. Although he is something of a bore in his speeches, he is a pretty elever old fellow. One of the best Senators in that body is Mitchell, of Oregon. He was badly smirched when he entered the Senate by a party of scandalizers, and it was very unfortunate for him that he once changed his name. I believe the facts really are that he once married some woman in Psonaylvania who was without chastity, or good temper, or the proper qualities of a wife, and then Mitchell became unhappy and went away, and, in order not to be followed up, he altered his name from Hipple to Mitchell. I think I express the opinion, however, of many Senators, when I say that his ability is above his reputation."

"Does not John P. Jones stick pretty close to Conking?"

"No. Jones is an independent man. He admired Conkling, and is one of his friends, but he could not be induced to do a weak or bad thing on Conkling's request. The story is perhaps true that Jones broke up Conkling's beat man. Although he is something a distance of the three contested States in order that there might be an interregonum which would give Conkling a

NASBY.

Mr. Nusby Anticipates the Investigating Committee, and Has an Investigation of His Own.

Confedent X Roads (Which is in the State uv Kentucky), Dec. 23, 1878.—I don't want no Senatorial Committee down here. I don't want nobody pryin around bringin' niggers up to testify ez to wat they know about eleckshuns and votin and sich. Niggers is prejudist, and their mental vishuns is distorted. They don't understand polytix, and hev very dim and confoosed notions of relijun. Ther sin't a nigger near the Corners wich don't firmly bleeve that the Fifteenth Amandment meens that they shel

inderstand polytix, and hev very dim and confoosed notions of religion. Ther shirt a nigger near the Corners wich don't firmly bleeve that the Fifteenth Amondment meens that they shel hev the rite to vote, unfettered and unhampered, and that they hev the rite to vote ex they pleese. They can't be made to understand that the scoperior intelligence that lays mostly around Bascom's, wuz designed by Providence to guide and direct em, and that they onght to be thankful that it is here to keer for 'em.

To put niggers onto the stand for examination is to convict ourselves. There ain't examination with the country shell hev the troo inwardnists what did reely happen eleckshun-day, I hev already held an examinashun, and here it is:

Issaker Gavitt, sworn: Wuz present at the poles last eleckshun-day, and hed votid. Come without my double-barreled shot-gun, for did not antissipate trouble ny any kind. Hed understood that the niggers-hed all agreed to vote the strate Dimekratic tikket, in wich case wood as soon they would vote ex not. Ruther encouraged em. Remember acceptin an invitasion to take suthin with one uvern, and wood hev acceptid invitashuns with all uvern. Am fast losin the prejoodis which every white man hez agin color. Hew got so that I kin tolerate a nigger, with inoney, ef he is librail. Two uvern hed votid (them wuz the most of the strate produce the continuous submitted in the box when we diskivered that every one uvern hed Republiken tikkits, instid uv Demekratic, and that they perposed to vote em. Feit enterable home and got my shot-gun, ex did Deckin Pogram, Cat. McPelter, and the rest of us. Immejitly notified the niggers that this kind uv a thing wooden't do, and that while we desired em to exercise their rites, they mast exercise em in accordance with the lipes uvery Cawcashun wux bound to bev agin the inferior race, but shood insist, allux, that the inferior race, but shood insist, allux, that the inferior race, but shood insist, allux, that the inferior race, but shood in the season of the produce

vote, let em vote rite, and ther will be no objeckshuns to it. Otherwise we can't permit it. I didn't consider it necessary to take any more testimony. But this I hed sworn to before Bascom, who sealed it offishelly with the end uv a whisky-glass, and I shel forrerd it to Blane. I hope it will bev proper effeck. I hope the North will see that we desire to recognize the amendments, and that we are willin to go jist ez fur ez possible. We must, however, preserve the integrity uv the old Democratic party, and must retane our majorities. When that is understood, ther will be no more trouble. When the nigger gits into the proper frame dv mind uv votin ez we want him to, all the bother will end, and ther will be that espeshel kind uv peace that we desire. Otherwise, there will be more worry and more trubble. Perroleum V. Nassy, Statesman. [Shot-Gun.] te, let em ve

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP. hunt for reasons more substantial, and, as incredulous as you are, believe me when I tell you that my labors were not hard, and that the result was what I had anticipated. In many cases it transpired that the writers of not a few of the most enthusiastic of the Keyes journals were kindly, indeed, I may say considerately, supplied with ready-made editorials indorsing, lauding, and defending Keyes, but as to who wrote them for the tired publishers in whose journals they appeared, your correspondent has not the heart to guess even. But there is to be found at the bottom of the outward enthusiasm of the Keyes press a cause for indulging the bureau-writers with the space necessary to air their splendidly-worked encomiums of their liberal paying chieftain. For instance: The Hudson Star and Times—Hod Taylor's paper—is loud for the Boss. Why not? Its editor, Taylor, is Timbor Agent, and is under obligations to Keyes for the place. The River Falls Press is also a warm Keyes sheet; its editor is a Deputy Timber Agent. The Richland Observer has a representative in the School-Land Office. The Richland Republican's publisher is always an applicant for a Legislative clerkship, generally gets it, and has been promised a re-election this winter. Bintliff, Darlington Rembican, was Keyes' candidate for Railroad Commissioner, and, if Keyes succeeds in making his way into the Senate, the "General" (Bintliff's front name) will be offered something good. Berryman, Prairie du Chien Union, is State Librarian, and Myron McCord, Lincon County Advecate, is a lucrative Timber Agent. I could go on through the entire list of the papers that are "earnestness" of each sheet, but the journals given are a sample of the balance, and sufficient in number and variety to suggest an idea to the minds of those who make a practice of thinking when they read.

The hater-Ocean has published the list of Wisconsin papers supporting Keyes, and holds up its hands in amazement at its length, forgetting that the Boss will double it if his grist of offices onl

requisite is a United States Senator from a growing Commonwealth like Wisconsin.

Everywhere bargains are made, sales are consummated, and it almost seems to an outsider that this rascally business could have no end. But if it should end in placing Mr. Keyes in the Senate the Republican party of this State will have a desperate struggle to keep from falling to pieces. Truly yours, W. R. F.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Law Reform To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Mr. Fauntieroy, in his answer to me, advances one proposition, which, were it adopted, would strike at the root of all the abuses of the law as at present adminis-tered, but in this as in other suggestions he fails to consider the insurmountable difficulties in the way of its adoption, caused by the faults in our political system and the weaknesses of human nature.

He would have the laws revised by a commit-

tee of the ablest lawyers. There could be no exhibition of wisdom more profound on the part of the Legislature of Illinois than the epforcement of this very plan, but nothing, I be-lieve, could be further from their tastes and in-

clinations.

The whole course of American government

has been steadily drifting away from the employment of the ablest men by either the Federal or State authorities.

With a few noted exceptions it is notorious that the most prominent members of the Bar are employed by the railroad and other corporations, and that whenever they come in contact with a State Government the latter is at a disadvantage. It is only too notorious that in elective officers ability is the least important qualification, but in appointed officers it is strange enough that as a matter of oure business interest the Government does not place its salaries high enough to obtain the services of the most useful men.

It is well known that it would be of no avail to offer Evarts or Curtis the last vacant position in the Supreme Court of the United States, and nothing is more cartain than that neither Ayer, Jewett, Dexter, or others of equal rank would leave their practice for the precarious tenure of a seat in the highest Court of this State with a salary of \$5,000 a year.

If there is any way of obtaining the services of such gentlemen it is by giving them a quid proquo for their work at what it is worth, and it would be beyond all precedent that the Legislature should appropriate \$10,000 a year for each of them to give their whole time for ten years to the subject of the reform of the laws. Even should the Legislature commit this act of statesmanship, which would startle the country from one end to the other, it is most likely that the appointments would be made from those who would return the most political influence, and each, I fear, would be duly assessed his share of the next campaign fund.

Still there will be no thorough change in the laws worthy the name of reform until this very thing is done. In all departments of science, mechanics, medicine, it has always required the greatest minds to simplify and systematice, and when we consider how complex are the present transactions in social life, it is plain that there is no task more difficult than to frame laws to govern them, and be at on

loss of time" and irrespective of the result of the suit.

I say the plan is either to levy a most unjust tax upon litigants or to force all eases to arbitration.

If he does not intend the former, he certainly intends the latter.

Suppose that in pune cases in ten (those are Mr. Fauntleroy's figures) one party to a suit knows he has an unjust ease, or at least a weak one, not supported by any legal principle, will be not propose to arbitrate? Most certainly. He will have the benefit either of a hap-bazard. one, not supported by any legal principle, will he not propose to arbitrate! Most certainty. He will have the benefit either of a hap-bazard discussion or the diternative of a hawait in which all his expenses will be paid, including his damages for the loss of his valuable time. To return to a really serious quastion, your correspondent complains of the conduct of the State's Attorney in opposing the finding of indictments by the Grand Jury. I regret to say that in inheity-nine case in 100 risk very limite. Attorney in opposing the finding of indictments by the Grand Jury. I regret to say that in minity-nine case in 100 risk very limited to the first that the first of Jury is the most dangerous institution extant, and it has been abolished in several States. It hears, and is allowed to hear, but one side of the case, and any unscrupulous man by a little exaggeration of fact can cast the stain of "an indictment found" upon the character of the most urpigit citizes.

Take the recent case in the United States Court to which be evidently refers. An indictment was there found against a gentleman who has had the highest reputation for honesty, for unwards of twenty-five years in this very city. It matters not for the present purpose whether he is guilty or innocent. He was in the city at the time, was promptly on hand to give bail, and, under all rules of justice, common sense, and common decency should have been heard before such an indignity was put upon him.

In ansyer to Mr. Fauntleroy's argument that I admit there is corruption in the courts because I say that the system of fixed law is intended as a barrier against fraud, there could hardly be a more complete non-seguitar. I all the Judges in the land were honest it would be the very time to establish barriers against fraud, there could hardly be a more complete non-seguitar.

Furthermore, I must remind Mr. Fauntleroy and the could hardly be a more complete non-seguitar.

Furthermore, I must remind Mr. Fauntleroy and the could hardly be a more complete non-segu

makes me say the same of all the Judges in

more telling, Mr. Faintieroy misquotes me, and makes me say the same of all the Judges in the country.

In regard to the petition requesting one of the Judges of this county to resign, I never understood that that was based upon any alleged or suspected corruption. There was perhaps a belief that that Judge was guilty of bad taste, very unbecoming a Judge, in sitting on the case at all, and in not keeping better order in the court-room, but that very Judge is one of the most esteemed for his knowledge of law and vigorous and impartial administration of justice to private citizens.

In conclusion, I will say that if I do not choose to advertise my name by signing it to these letters, it is no concern of the public. Mr. Fanutieroy can easily obtain it from the editor of Tag Tagsung upon request, and I most earnestly assure the gentleman that I am neither a "viper," a "toad," nor a "gnome," and request him to keep within the common courtesy of debate, and condemn if he please any proposed plan, but not vilify its author.

Attornex.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—As a person who knows something of the true conditions obtaining under woman's suffrage in Wyoming, I have been an interested reader of the communications lately outlished in your paper in this connections.

I will say primarily that theoretically I favor woman suffrage strongly so long as her duties to the Commonwealth do not interfere with the more imperative duties of the wife and mother. I certainly think that the intelligent vote of Mra. Brown or Mrs. Smith is more desirable than that of an ignorant man. So long then as our present laws permit ignorant and propertyless persons of the male esx—allen or native—to vote, it seems to me rank injustice that women are deuted the privilege. So far so good.

It has been my good fortune to spend the past three summers in Cheyenne, i. a., from July I to Now. I of each year, and I wish to correct a very general impression east of the Mississippi that rates Cheyenne with Sodom and Gomorrah in the scale of morality and with Pandemonium for the maintenance of law and order. My residence there warrants me in

stating that the town is as orderly as any place of the same size that I know of, and that this peace is not a characteristic of election days alone (when, of course, the remeral order of the day in the way of hanging and shooting is dispensed with as a courtesy to the throngs of 'lady' voters), but is equally so of Fourth of July, Sunday, and all the other days of the year. I think this fact rather diminiahes the glory claimed for the sex in the peace and quiet secured by the ameliorating influence of woman's suffrage. Now, let us see who of the women vote. The first summer of myresidence there I had time to spare. I went to several of my lady friends and offered my services as easort to the polls, but, somewhat to my surprise, found it impossible to induce one to go. These were mothers and wives, and were moreover good, intelligent, and refuned women. I know this from between two and three years' pleasant acquaintance, and not to a "mere visit to Wyoming during election time." The reasons given were that the associations were bad or that they "did not care to." There was, to the best of my knowledge, no domestic intimidation or "bulldoxing," but there were positive and negative objections that were not to be removed. That good women did vote I will admit, but their number was small and, I am sorry to believe, grows amaller. My grief in this connection arises from the fact that every good vote kills a bad one. Now who vote besides the comparatively few women of good intelligence and character? I will tell you: Honest Biddy—every one of her—does her best in that way; Mme. du Pave and her retinne are always to be relied on, and finally a comparatively few others who voted as their husbands and fathers directed. These latter were possibly the most "independent," as the two classes before mentioned are bound by ties of usage and tradition to the Democratic party, and, with very few exceptions, vote that ticket regardless of its nominees.

The fact is that at the last election in Cheyenne the woman who made herseli

ceptions, yote that ticket regardless of its nominees.

The fact is that at the last election in Cheyenne the woman who made herself most prominent at the polls, used the most "influence," and brought a large number of "ladies in the polls to yote was the leader of the demimonde in the "Magic City of the Plains." More tobacco in the vicinity of the polls and fewer courtesans would have been tolerated by the ladies of Cheyenne.

It does seem that Miss Hindman saw the workings of woman suffrage in Wyoming through a pair of spectacles "cut blas," and that the information from a "politician" was colored to suit her peculiar vision. But "if she is any judge of human nature," how Miss H. could see nothing in the countenances of the ladies but a "high degree of culture and refinement." (speaking of a large majority of the lady voters), is a thing past my finding out. "A politician" complained to Miss Hindman that the women were too much in the habit of "scratching" the ticket. It is humbly submitted to the candid judgment of your readers whether Biddy will "scratch" the Dimmycratic ticket under any probable circumstances, and whether her frail sister will vote the Republican ticket "early and often."

The jact of it is that "Woman's Suffrage" as exhibited in Wyoming is not a very inviting spectacle, and so long as woman retains her delicacy and nature refinement, just so long will she hesitate in performing a duty to which many men give small attention. Some few will undoubtedly be driven by a strong sense of duty, and will honor themselves and their surroundings by casting a good, intelligent vote. To such moral, and, to some extent, physical heroines I give all praise, but neither Miss Hindman nor any one else will earn the plaudits of the "best ladies" of Cheyenne by asserting that the women voters as a class were of their number.

The Fast-Mail Service.

The Fast-Mail Service.
To the Editor of The Troune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 30.—I notice by the papers

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 30.—I notice by the papers that the Postmaster-General is pressing for an appropriation to continue the flast-mail facilities now enjoyed by the country. There is one way in which a large portion of the needed funds can be obtained, and that without any appropriation. The Postmaster at Urbana, in this country, is a lawyer; he practices his profession and jobs out the Post-Office, giving the clerk one-half the income for attending to it, each thereby receiving \$1,000. Now, why not cut down the income for attending to it, each thereby receiving \$1,000. Now, why not cut down the income or salary of that, and all other Postmasters in like cases? Should this be done in all cities, say of 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, Postmaster-General Key would save enough to pay for fast mails. That the Urbana Postmaster is not an isolated case, is beyond all question true. A saving of over \$500 on Postmasters in all cities over 2,000 and under 10,000 inhabitants in all the United States would amount to a very large sum of money. Is there any reason why a man should not receive the same compensation for services for the United States as for an individual? Salaries as now established are at Warrates, and should be reduced at least one-third. If the Postmaster in each city cound receive his appointment for competency, and not be under the control of a Congressman, and not liable to contributions, perfectly competent men could be found to hold and perform all the duties of Postmasters in cities above named for \$80 to \$100 per month. There are plenty of young men who would be glad to get these places, every way competent, at the above figures. I am very certain that the young man who performs

Yours truly,

A. E. H.

Protection for "Innocent Purchasers."

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—I see Senator Windom, of Minnesots, has offered a bill in Congress "that innocent purchasers" of "stolen [patent] property" shall not be subject to pensity or recovery by the patentee, or owner of patent. Now, I offer the following amendment, to-wit: That all innocent purchasers of any and all kinds of stolen property shall be forever exempt from prosecution or any action in law for penalties, damages, or recovery of said stolen property by the former owners.

If I buy a stolen horse of a horse-thief, a gold watch of a pickpocket, or stolen bonds of a bank robber, I have the same right to be protected in my purchase that the New England manufacturer has in his purchase of stolen patents. This may look like a bill to protect thieves and pickpockets, but it is not so. It is for the sole protection of "innocent purchasers." Thieres can take care of themselves. Have inventors any rights that corporations are bound to respect! If not, annul all patents, and abolish the Patent-Office and have done with it.

If by months or years of labor and study I produce an invention that is worth a million, I do not know why I am not as much entitled to it as the miner who discovers a gold or silver mine, or the stock-gambler of Wall street. New England has failed to rob the masses by the "gold standard," and now she proposes to turn pirate and rob a class, and is using Senator Windom as her "catspaw." I hope some Senator will have backbone and honesty enough to offer the above amendment. Inventor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—At noon to-day Mme.
Anderson was completing the 1,408th quartermile of her long walk in Brooklyn.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—At 10 o'clock to-night
Madame Anderson had completed 1,470 quarters.

Appeial Depate to Tes Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 31.—Joseph D. Moses, of Emporia, Kan., and Lillie Greer, of this city; and J. W. Huff and Linnie A. Nickey, of this county, were married this evening. Moses and wife remove to Kansas immediately.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 31.—Gov. Smith to-day received the resignation of Judge E. Hoimes Ellis, Judge of the Teuth Judicial Circuit, to take effect Jan. 10.

Death of an Earl.

The death is announced of the Rt.-Hon. William Hopetoun Carnegie, Earl of Northesk, at the age of 84. He succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father in May, 1881, and married, in 1848. Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. George Eillott, K. C. B. He is succeeded by his only son, George John, Lord Rosehill, ists Captain and Lieutentant-Colonal Scots Fusilier Guards, who was born Dec. 1, 1843.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A NEW DEPARTURE The Wealth of the West Ceases to Flow East ward by Reason of Our Improved Institutions.

Household Furnishings, as Illustrated by Men. A. H. Andrews & Co., 218 Wabather.

New Designs and the Pinest Artists in America.

America.

This prominent house, so well known to the leading older business houses of this city as manufacturers of the finest furniume for offices, banks, jewelry stores, etc., has recently added a department of Library or Household Furnishing which promises great success. Notfling is more beautiful for a true home than the garniture of weilfnished, unpainted woodwork, whether for footoninished, unpainted woodwork, whether for footoninished, manutels, or for detached pieces, such as tables, book-cases, chairs, deskis, etc. The Messrs, Andrews & Co., taking advantage of the fact that the most beautiful timber for such purposes is more easily obtained here that at any Eastern point, have employed some of the best architects and srusts to be found in the country, anticipating a growing demand in the way of hardwood fittings for dwellings, and the general improvement in household art in the Northwost. In addition to the above it is not likely known to many of the West that this house manufactures by far the largest variety of the finest Library and other Globes produced by any firm in the world. CIGARETTES FOR CATARBE.

Cigarettes for Catarrh Ulgarettes for Uatarrh,
Asthma, Cold in the Head, Affections of the
Throat, A Vegetable Compound of the best
known remedies. A sloasant smoke. An aid to digetion. Makes the broath sweet.
Contain no tobacco. Convenient and slways ready,
Recommended by leading physicians.

HMPLE ANIE EFFECTIVE.
Sold by Druggists and Clar Dealers. Manufactured
by WM. S. KIMBALI. & CO., Rochester, N. T.

BAMPLE BOX BY MAIL, 25 CENTY. SAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depota. | Leave, | Arrive. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cheago and Council Blath, on the train leaving Chicaga to 303 am.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of the cars west of Chicago.

Depos corner of Wells and Kinzie-sis.

Depos corner of Canal and Kunzie-sis.

OHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAT Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clars st. and at deports.

Kansas City & Denver Past Ex. . 12:30 p m 

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. . 9:00 k m 

7:35 p m 

Mobile & New Orieans Express . 9:00 s m 

7:25 p m 

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. . 9:00 p m 

7:25 p m 

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. . 9:00 p m 

7:25 p m 

Paris. Burlington : Fast Express . 9:00 p m 

St. Springfield & Texas . 9:00 p m 

St. Springfield & St. S CHICAGO, MILWAUREE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

Leave. Arrive. 

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD,
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark.
Leave. | Arrive. 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot. foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Tiekes Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Grand Pacific Rotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Masison sts. Tickes Offices, 66 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, Leave. Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO, Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monrost. Ticket Offices, 82 Clark-ets., Palmor Home, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. Arrive. PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. 2.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

Cincinneti, Indianapolis. Louis-ville, Columbus & Kast Day Express. Sight Express. \$ 8:40 am 8:10 p m Wight Express. \$ 8:00 p m 6 7:10 a m

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Depot. corner of Van Buren and Sherman st. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Davenport Expires.

7:50 a m \* 7:25 p m Omaha, Leaven worth & Atch. Ex \* 10:30 a m \* 8:40 p m Feru Accommodation. \* 5:00 p m \* 5:02 p m 10:22 a m Alight Express. \* 170:00 p m 10:22 a m Alight Express. \* 170:00 p m 10:22 a m Alight Express. \* 170:00 p m 10:23 a m Alight Express. \* 170:00 p m 10:22 a m Alight Express. \* 170:00 p m 10:22 a m Alight Express. \* 170:00 p m 10:22 a m 10:22

PHOTOGRAPHS.
STEVENS' PHOTOGRAPHS.
Cabinets, 85 per doz., Cards. 1 doz. and Cabinets, 85, worth 85., 85 and 87 Rast Madison-st., Sver Harringy Made Risk.

"Does not John P. Jones stick pretty close to Couking!"

"No. Jones is an independent man. He admired Coukling, and is one of his friends, but he could not be induced to do a weak or bad thing on Conkling's request. The story is perhaps true that Jones broke up Conkling's desire to stop the counting of the votes of the three contested States in order that there might be an interregunan which would give Conkling a chance to become presiding officer of the Senate and President. Jones might have given Conkling some understanding that he would support the scheme, but, thinking it over, refused.

"I am not sure about this," said the Senator.
"Jones is a man of more of the quality of

BUSINESS.

OHIO.

Conference at Cleveland of Democratic Politicians—The Gubernatorial Question-Will Thurman kun?

bration was a great thing to Cleveland, and somewhat so to the State at large; but it had a double importance to the bevy of leading Demo-cratic politicians who gathered for the purpose of assisting in the dedication, but more espe

the State as "Sam," who has always been considered too young for anything of importance, but who will soon be too old, perhaps—was here also. He, of course, was greatly interested in bridges all at once, and had an eye single to seeing this one celebrated. But, being a prospective candidate for the Governorship, and, withal, a mighty good fellow for a Democrat, his motives will naturally be impeached.

do not think that it would amount to anything more."

It is well known that Mr. Thompson has recently returned from a trip to California, and it is alleged that he went there in the interests of Thurman. This he strenuously denied, and stated that it was purely a health-trip.

In case it should finally be found necessary by the Democrats to run Thurman for Governor, Mr. Thompson said that the talk in Washington was, that John Sherman is the only man in the State to take up against him. Garfield and Foster, he said, must be given the background, and the great currency question fought out by two great champions right where the Ohio Idea had birth. The man that got the strongest following should be made President.

He thought the coming contest in this State would be the most lively for years, and the greatest interests were at stake.

The War Between Ruskin and Whistier.

The War Between Ruskin and Whistler.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 28.—The friends of E. W. Keyes, candidate for United States Senator, having paraded with such a flourish of trumpets the long list of newspapers that have come out for him, I was induced to look into the cause of this seeming unanimity on the part of the interior press of this State in favor of the elevation of Keyes to a place so conspicuous as asset that he because I will be a long to the listing States. I could not in the Senate of the United States. I could not content myself with the belief that the expressions of the interior journals of Wisconsin in praise of the "Boss" were all their own, or that they were the spontaneous outbursts of over-filled hearts; so I began to hunt for reasons more substantial, and, as incredulous as you are, believe me

Activity of the Chicago Banks-The Stock Market.

and Stronger. Breadstuffs Easier .- With Little Doing

Except in Wheat.

#### FINANCIAL.

Gold was at par all day in New York for all sout a sign of trouble in the transition to the is basis, nominally to take place Jan. 2, but y already accomplished. In calculating the pects of resumption, it is a mistake to figure the gold in the Treasury is confronted by all outstanding greenbacks, amounting to 4,000,000. Secretary Sherman counts at least \$340,000,000 as practically altable for presentation. There is first an DO is almost constantly in the Treasury, and, therman says, 'cannot be presented for re-ption," of course as long as they are in the sary, and he thinks there is no probability of th the New York Clearing-House bank latter declared that they would

There were free purchases of the 4 per centudes. The new 4/8 advanced 1/4, to 1041/4, and e 10-408 1/4, to 108. The issue of a call for \$10, 10, 000 of the consols of 1867 still further weakned the 5-20s of 1867, which were off 1/4, to 105. he 6s of 1881 declined from 1091/4 to 1091/6. Foreign exchange business was not active. The arket was dull. Sterling grain and commercial ils were 4781/4 in correincy, and French bills were 61/4 in gold. Actual transactions in sterling reat 481 and 4861/4. Bankers' bills on Paris are 1241/4 and 5211/4; commercial, 5281/4; Ant-rp, 525 and 5211/4; commercial, 5281/4; Reichark, 4041/4; commercial, 531/4; Peichark, 4041/4; commercial, 531/4; Diders on biland, 391/4 and 401/4; commercial, 391/4. Consols opened at 95 1-16, but closed at 95, he Bank of England gained \$210,000 in bullion, he London Times warms the public not to insess the difficulties of the situation by ho arding

cago banks had an active day with tiness, as might be expected on the last of the month and the year. The app or discounts were moderate only, and rates of thecount remained the same. The receipts of arrency were in excess of the shipments. Country orders for New York exchange were not so heavy

Bank clearings for the day were \$2,700,000 year they were reported as follows by D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-

January, February, March	226; 874, 94; 229, 067, 87; 243, 245, 77; 268, 895, 486
Total	967, 184,090
January, February, March	265, 300, 582 264, 147, 656 270, 136, 661 264, 693, 576
Total	

The stock market was active and strong. The respects of the successful resumption of specie are given a buoyant tone to operations in stocks. Northwestern gold bonds were 103%, and St. Paul Sinking Funds, 102%. In New York, last week, there was a moderate business in railroad bonds, at higher prices in most lestances. The following were the changes for

instance. The following were the changes for the week outside of those which were merely fractional: Advance—Alton & Terre Haute seconds preferred, 7½ per cent; do incomer, 3½; do firsts, 1; Great Western seconds, 6½; Louisiana & Missouri River firsts, 1; American dock bonds assented. 3½; Northwestern firsts, Galena & Chicago Extension. 1½; Cedar Falls & Minnesota firsts, 2½; Northwestern firsts, 1½; Bloomington & Western firsts, 1½; Harlem registered, 7a, 1; South Pacific of Carifornia firsts, 1; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 2½; Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts, 12; Illinois & Southern Iowa firsts, 1½; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia firsts, 1; Hannibal & Central Missouri firsts, 1; Kansas & Texas consols, assented. 2; do seconds. 1½; Kansas & Central Missouri firsts, 1; Wadosh firsts, ex. coupon, 1; and Canada Southern firsts, 1 per cent. Decline—Fort Wayne firsts, 3½, and do thirds; New Jersey Central, assented consols, do convertibles, and Rensselser & Saratoga firsts, cupon, 1½ per cent each.

envertibles, and Rensselner & Saratoga firsts, 6upon, 1½ per cent each. The report that the Philadelphis & Reading had old \$1,000,000 worth of coal property to the Lehigh falley Company is reduced down to the simple acts that the owner of a small mine lying between the Reading & Lehigh Vailey offered to sell it, ret of all, to the Reading, but that Company hought the price too high. Negotiations were hen opened with the Lehigh Vailey Company, and her became the purchasers. The total yield of the they became the purchasers. The total yield of the mine does not amount to more than 80,000 tons a year, and has hitherto been worked by the indi-

das, aperator.

The Governing Committee of the New York ock Exchange have decided, in accordance with e request of a number of memoers, to try the periment of permitting transactions in small is of ten shares and upward, and to have two ttling days in each month. If the experiment is eccessful, the plan will be made a permanent stars of the Exchange.

The following shows the fluctuations of the tive stocks:

STOCKS.	Monday	Opening	Bighest.	Lowest.	Closing
Y. Central	73%	11234	114	11256	114
ke Shore	71%	7136	6314	7136	*694
Preferred	7736	78	7196	78	7814
& St. Paul	7614	7654	2874	36%	37
R. L. & Pacifi	e 12178	122	*120	12154	*11994
mois Central.	709s	110%	7956	7996	71/94
B. & Quincy	80	79	7916	79	7934
preferred	304	106	904	68%	106
on Pacific	43.96	2114	2334	2136	2114
osh Railwa	y 21%	2.1	234	214	219
& Miss.	3.94	8:196	3404	3334	3434
		534	54	514	-3%
St. Jo	933	1394	35	13%	13%
A Hudson	2779	3796	38	3798	38
ack & West	43	9234	426	42 33	4.34
Central	16.4	1010	36	.9514	95%
To Land	26 4	28			
Man, a T.					634

The Produce Markets Irregular—Hogs Excited—Provisions Active

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
ORK, Dec. 31.—Gold par. Carryings, none

consols, which were I lower.

The stock murket was active and buoyant again to-day, with a further improvement of 1/201/4 in prices. A slight reaction took place during the afternoon, but the market in final dealings was strong at the best figures of the day. Lake Shore Michigan Central, New York Central, and Roc Island were the special features, advancing under active demand. To-day witnessed the closing of the Gold Room as a medium for speculation in gold. At the New York Clearing-House there will hereafter be no gold exchanges. Transactions were 172,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Bris. 22,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern, common, 14,000 preferred, 9,000 St. Paul common, 11,000 preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 8,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 St. Joe, and 11,000 Western

Union.
Money active, at 4@7 per cent. Prime :
tile paper, 4@6. Customs receipts. \$284,000. Clearings, \$30,000,000. exchange, sixty days, weak at 481%; 

New 58 10516/10-408	i
Coupons, 678105 10-40s, coupon10814	١
Coupons, 688 100% Currencies 119%	
New 4168100%	١
STOCKS,	
W. U. Telegraph ex div 95% C., C., C. & L 3416	
Quicksliver 11   New Jersey Central. 334	
Quicksliver, pfd 32 Rock Island, ex div 119%	n
Pacific Mail	۱
Pacine Mall	H
Mariposa	
Mariposa, prd	
Adams Express 105% Fort Wayne 90%	1
Wells, Fargo & Co 1556 Terre Haute 256	
American Express 46% Terre Haute, pfd 6%	
U. S. Express 45 Chicago & Alton 70%	
N. Y. Central113% Cnicago & Aiton, pfd. 106	
Erie 22% Ohio & Mississippi 7%	
Erie, pfd 3736 D. L. & W 42%	
Hartem	
Michigan Cent. ex div 73% Missouri Pacific 14	
Panama	
Union Pacific 6636 Hannibal & St. Joe 13%	
Lake Shore, ex div 68% H. & St. Joe, pfd 34%	
Illinois Central 79% C. P. bonds 108%	
C. & Pittsburg 83% U. P. bonds 108%	Н
Northwestern 501 U. P. Land Grant 108%	3
Northwestern, pfd 78% U. P. Sinking Funds 105%	
GTATE BOSTS	
Tennassas St old 3814 Virginia de new 95	1
Tennessee 6s, old 36% Virginia 6s, new 25	1

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW ORLEANS. Dec. 31.—Gold 16. Sight exchange on New York 1/4 di Sterling exchange. pankers' hills American securities—Reading, 12½; Erie, 22¾; Erie, pre ferred, 36½; Erie, pre ferred, 36½; United States bonds—67s, 105; 10-40s, 110½; new 5s, 109½; 4½s, 107½.

Pants, Dec. 31.—Rentes, 1107 92½c.

### BEAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Dec. 30:

Michigan av. 281 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, wf.

S31200 S-10 ft. dated bec. 26 (Margaret M.

Casey to Elien fs. Fisch).

S0161 S-10 ft. dated Dec. 26 (Margaret M.

Casey to Catherine Miller).

Michigan av. 425 ft n of Thirtsenth st. wf.

22451624 ft. dated Dec. 23 (Fran Lathrep

to Charles H. Curtis).

Twenty first st. 241 ft w of Wentworth av. nf.

2571245 ft. dated Dec. 31 (James Cuddy to

Maria Scharrenberg). fonday, Dec. 30: 6,500

Twenty-fifth st., 241 ft w of Wentworth av., n f.
20x1248 ft, dated Dec. 31 (James Cuddy to
Maria Scharrenberg).

Maria Scharrenberg.

Mowin av.

Mowin av.

Moria Scharrenberg.

Moria Scharrenberg. SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SI SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh St. 171 ft e of Centre av. n f. 25 x125-10 ft, dated Dec. 30 (M. A. and W. Marks to M. and K. Gretzner.... e f. 10 iv. 191 ft. dated Dec. 16 (Risha B. Hopkins to Lucy S. Collias).

Indiana av. 200 ft nof Forty-first St. e f. 10 iv. 191 ft. dated Dec. 16 (Risha B. Hopkins to Lucy S. Collias).

Indiana av. 207 ft n of Forty-first St. e f. 10 iv. 101 ft, dated Dec. 6 (Lucy S. Collins to Sarch W. Hopkins).

Emerald St. 100 ft Sof Forty-fifth St. w f. 50 km. 124 ft. dated Dec. 7 (South Chicago Land and Bullding Association to Rebeccs Jones).

COMMERCIAL.

	Monday. Tuesda	
ess pork		
ard	5.40 5.40	
houlders, boxed	2.65 2.76	
nort ribs, boxed	3.60 3.65	
hisky	1.08	١.
heat	O H2% N3	96
DTR	301/4 25	34
ats	19%	96
ye	44 46	
arley	95 94	
ve noga	2.50@2.80 2.65@2.96	
ttle	205 205	

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock or Tuesday morning; the corresponding date twelve

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPM	ENTS.
ment sing	1878.	1 1877.	1878.	1877.
pr. bris	15, 272		19, 219	21.840123
eac, bu	14H, N91		86,671	
n. bu	196,618		57,589	
a, -bu		*******		
, bu			500	
ley, bu	24,692		7,9-0)	
ss seed, lbs	143, 390		70,545	
eed, lbs	113,760		23,0.0	
oru, lbs			19,315	****
ceats, lbs	1,039,500		7, 206, 514	
f, ros			155	
f, bris	96		65	
k, bris	105			
1, lbs	249, 250		1,541,740	
ow, 1bs			118,600	
ter, lbs	108, 423		84, 750	
028, No	52	AV COM	237	
bogs, No.	16,688		1,826	
le. No	8,124	*******	1,882	
m. No	831			
8. Ibs	134, 109		356, 993	
win's, bris				
!. Ibs	82,978		136, 290	
tons		200	1, 278	
tons	118	****		
ber. m ft.	398,000			****
gies, m	80,000	****	180,000	COSO REFE
bris	503		1,947	
-		STATE OF THE PARTY	ALVERTAL SECTION	50 S T 202 F
he followin	g grain	was inspec	sted into	store 1
city yeste				
ter wheat,	3 cars	No 1 red	Ab cars A	10. 2 de

rs No. 2 hard, 191 cars No. 2 spring,

mixed, 22 cars new do, 25 cars new mixed, 163 cars No. 2 sorn, 8 cars rajected (343 corn); 20 cars white oats, 18 cars No. 2 white, 3 cars rejected (41 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 16 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 2 barley, 19 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars extra No. 3 do, 2 cars feed (35 barley). Total, 918 cars, or 375,000 bu. Inspected out: 28,103 bu wheat, 4,016 bu corn, 3,778 bu oats, 4,685 bu barley.

or contracts from one mount to another. It was especially the case with barley. Provisions were decidedly stronger, owing to an unexpected falling off in the daily supply of hogs, which were somewhat excited in consequence. Wheat was a shade easier, and corn ditto, while oats and rye were

were quoted as before.

The Western demand for lumber continues fair

The Western demand for lumber continues fair for the time of year. Rail freights to the West are low, and river merchants think now is the time to stock their yards for the coming spring trade. Prices are uniformly steady. The wool, broomcorn, and hay markets were quiet. Hides were selling promptly to the city dealers and tanners at the current quotations. The seed market was quiet yesterday, and unaltered in its leading features.

the city retail trade at recent prices. Poultry and game were in fair local request, and chickens and

Rail freights were quoted at the following range: The following figures were named for rail and 0RAIN IN NEW YORK. The following are the footings of the official re-port of grain in store in this city on the evening of

No. 1 hard sprin 5,556,662 5, 342, 394 810,700 3,834 81,743 88,383 1,919,448 26, 598 25,482

Total of all kinds in store, 9, 32, 1, 025 oil. These figures show an increase during the last week of 214, 268 bu wheat, 26, 542 bu corn, 20, 805 bu baries, 6, 600 bu rye; and a decrease of 5, 253 bu baries. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 1, 785 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 108, 754 bu No. 2

	Toe following were the stocks wankee:	of wheat	in Mil
		1878.	1877.
	No. 1 spring, hard	37, 282	173,06
	No. 1 spring, regular	3,529	40,75
	No. 2 spring, regular1		438, 14
	No. 3 spring, regular		44, 49
	No. 4	339, 407	*****
J	Rejected	33, 276	
	Special bin	131,857	17,78
	Winter No. 2	10,775	
	Winter No. 1	407	

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Dec. 31.—Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 80,000 bu; corn. 32,000 bu; oata, 10,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. Exports-Flour, 17,000 orls; wheat, 277,000 bu; corn, 164, 000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu.

at port of Chicago Dec. 31: Fowler Bros, 336 acks salt; order, 212 sacks salt; the Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, 1 case pictures; Lyon & Healy, 4 cases musical instruments; Barnum Bros., 46 packages toys; E. Kirchhoff, 9 casks beer; Kohlsaat & Co., 5 packages wool goods; Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, package worsted embroidery. Collecti

Co., 5 packages wool goods; Mrs. J. I. Scammon, 1 package worsted embroidery. Collections, \$1,788.11.

WHEAT TO SPAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DEC. 31.—I notice in to-day's Washington telegrams that the Department of State has received a report from the American Consulate in Barcelona. Spain. of 72,000 bu of American wheat received and sold at \$3.70 per 120 lbs, or \$1.85 per bu. A New York freight circular. of Sept. 13, reports the bark Valkrien chartered for Barcelona at 7s per quarter, or 21c per bu. Taking the cost of winter weat (\$1.10) in New York and 4c commission, interest, etc. (a most liberal allowance), 3c per bu marine insurance, and allowing 10c per bu landfung charges, commissions, etc.. we have total cost, sold in Barcelona, \$1.48, and with this exceedinly liberal estimate we have 37c per bu shipping margin, if the Consular statement be correct. It is not remarkable, if the first venture proved such a "bonanza," that cargo after cargo has been dispatched to Barcelona. Commencing in Angust, we find the movement from New York to Barcelona on the increase, until Nov. 29 the Nemissa cleared with 91,004 bu, and only last week the Bertha with 72,000.

With Seerbohm continuously quoting Liverpool and London down, our exports continue tremendous, and it might be wise for those who are relying upon lower English markets to decline Chicago, to observe by the list of clearances how small a part England is playing in the game. D.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, but largely in changes from one month to another, and the market was stronger, advancing in sympathy with hogs, but closed easier. Hogs were in unexpectedly small supply, which created quite a flury at the Stock-Yarda, but the effect was not so great on provisions.

MESS PORK—Opened active, and advanced about 100 per bri, and weakened afterwards, closing about 5c below the latest quotation of Monday. Sales were reported of 7,500 bris seller January at \$7.37667.55; 18,500 bris seller February at \$7.4567.65; 14,750 bris seller March at \$7.5567.75; 1,000 bris for April at \$7.756.67.80. Total, 41,750 bris. The market closed weak at @7.80. Total, 41,750 bris. The market closed weak at \$6.00@6.05 for old spot, \$7.32\\@7.37\\frac{1}{6} for new do \$7.32\\\@7.37\\frac{1}{6} for new do \$7.32\\\\@7.37\\frac{1}{6} for February and \$7.55\\@7.57\\frac{1}{6} for March. s pork was quoted at \$8.50@6.75, and extra

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$6.50@6.75, and extra prime at \$6.00.

Lard—Was in good demand and 73@10c higher early, cloting nearly the aame as on the previous day. Sales were reported of 500 tes cash at \$5.45, 3.750 tes seller January at \$5.40.55, 50; 4.750 tes seller January at \$5.40.55, 50; 4.750 tes seller February at \$5.50@6.575; 7.750 tes seller March at \$5.573.25, 5.675, 10tal, 14.750 tes. The market closed easy at \$5.375.36, 40 for cash or seller January, \$5.475.36, 50 for February, and \$5.575; seller March. April was nominal at \$5.63.

Mears—Were drimer early, closing easy in sympathy with pork and lard. The improvement was chiefly in green meats. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs green shoulders (New York cut) at \$2.30; 160 boxes sailed do at \$2.55; 2.850,000 lbs short ribs at \$3.40.35,525; seller January, \$3.00.36.25 for February, \$3.70 for March, \$5.776.68,80 for April, \$3.90 for May, and \$4.90 for June; 1.750 boxes long and short clears at \$3.66.26,255 spot, and \$5.70 for February; \$5.00 for \$7.70 for green hams (16.10s) at \$4.60; 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16.10s) at 59.5; and 50 boxes long cut hams at 6c. The following were the prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shoul- Short L and short ders. ribs. S. cieurs, cleurs. Loose, part cured. \$2.55 \$3.50 \$3.47% \$3.55 Boxed. 2.70 3.65 \$3.62% 3.70 January, boxed. 2.70 3.65 3.62% 3.75 February, boxed. 2.80 3.75 3.72% 3.80 Long clears quoted at \$3.35 loose and \$3.50 hoxed; Cumberlands, %43%; c boxed; long-cut hams, 546555e; weel-pickled tunns, 546655 for 16 to 15 D average; green hams, 486645c for same averages; green shoul-drys, 246. and packed.
Fas quoted at 44,043/c for white, 4944/c
bbl/CT-. Were the desired and all the standard and all the st

BROOM-CORN-Was in small demand at the given prices: Fine green, carpet brush, 3%64c; green uuri, 196c; red-tipped huri, 3c; fine green, with huri enough BUTTER-For ane table of their there was a firm mar-ket. Barely enough of that sort is coming in to meet the current wants of local consumers, and sales are quick. Medium grades are bardest to sell, buyers being unwilling to pay materially better figures than for com-mon grades. Roll butter remains dull. We quote: Creamery, 22@27c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; me-dium, 11@13c; inferior to common, 5@10c; roll butter, 8@15c.

necay, we again quote: September and October, full cream, 74,68546; August do, 747546; part skim, 6446 76: low grades, 2830. OOAL-Prices range as before. There was a good de-mand for hard and soft varieties at the following quo-tations: Lackawanni, large egg, 86, 25; mnd, 186,00; range, 186,50; Piedmont, 187,00; Rioss-burg, 48,00; Erie, 55,00; Baltimore & Oho, 54,256 4,75; Minonk, 83,50; Willmington, 28,00; Gartsherrie, 84,75; Indiana block, 54,20.

nut. \$6.001 raages \$50; Piedmont. \$7.00; Riossburg, \$6.00; Eric. \$5.00: Baltimore & Ohio, \$4.256
4.75: Minonk, \$3.50: Wilmington, \$3.00: Gartsherrie, \$4.75: Indisea block, \$4.50.
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were steady at \$1.15, and lard tierces firmer at \$1.4501.50.
DRESSED HOGS—Were firmer under a good shipping inquiry, with very light offerings, and in sympathy with live hogs. Sales were reported of 2 cars and 131 head at \$2.3568.20% the outside for heavy weights. EGGs—Were slow at 1862.00 per dog. The street is heavily stocked wish preserved eggs.
FISH—In the fish market there were no changes. FISH—In the fish market there were no changes. Trade was duil, as before. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, \$1.2.50: select mess, \$4.50: and in whitefish, \$1.7561.90: trout, \$2.9083.00: mackere, extra mess, \$4.50: \$1.50: aloct ellow in hitefish, \$1.7561.90: trout, \$2.9083.00: mackere, extra mess, \$4.50: \$1.00: aloct ellow in hitefish, \$1.50: a

6%c. GREEN FBUITS—Were steady and in fair local request: Apples \$1.55@2.00 per bri; cranberries, cultivated, \$5.50@7.50 per bri; California pears, \$3.25@3.75 per box; coast oranges, \$7.75@8.00 per bri; box oranges, \$2.75@3.50; Valencia do, \$5.50@9.00 per case; Florida do, \$5.60 per box of 100; lemons, \$4.00@4.50 per box of Rice also was held firmly at the late advance. Sugars were dull and weak. We revise our list as follows: Sigars were dull and weak lows:
Ricz-Carolina, 61-671/40; Louisiana, 61/4671/40; Ran-goou, 61/667/40. Corpus-Mendaling, Java, 27/4290; O. G. Java, 241/46 260; choloc to fancy Rio, 177-6181/40; good to prime 16/41/70; common to fair, 133/46150; roasting, 111/46/ 20c; choice to fancy Rio, 17;4818;4c; good to prime 168;7c; common to fair, 135;815c; roasting, 115;68 135;
80c ars—Patent cut loaf, 65;600c; crushed, 93;68 55;c; granulated, 95;600 sc; o wordered, 95;600 sc; o standard, 96;95;c; o sc; o sc

choice, 43.445c; do prime, 402.12c; fair, 37638c; commo, 276230c; common molasses, 306335c; black strap, 246225c.

Spicks—Allspice, 192194c; cloves, 40645c; cassia, 24625c; pepper, 145615c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90465c; Cascutta ginger, 635cc.

Soars—Irue Blue, 56854c; blue illy, 56354c; white illy, 5c; svon imperial, 5c; German mottled, 544655c; pach blossom, 6c.

HAY—Was in Jair local request and steady. The receipts are light: No. 1 timothy \$7.5564, 25; No. 2 do, 25.564. Co.), mixed do, 86.00; opland prairie, 26.504. Signature of the common strains of the common strain

Shingles, No. 4. L.009 1.10 Cedar Shingles, No. 4. L.009 1.10 Oll.S—Luc oil trade was quoted quiet, with prices well outstained, except tend oil, which was effect ower. We revise our list 's follows: Carbon, 110 degrees test, 125-cc. aron. Illinois egal, 150 degrees ees, 15c. headlight, 175 degrees test, ibjec; adchigan legal test, 23-sc; extra winter variance hard oil. Sic; No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 46c; linsped, raw. Glc; boiled. 86c; whale, winter-bleached. Sec: sperm, \$1,30; nestsfoot oil, strictly pure, 8uc; do extra, 7uc; do Ao. 1, 50c; haw oil, 45c; straits, 48c; tarpentine, 33c; nanhtha, decogrized, 63 gravity, 45c; assoline, decdorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 10c; West Virg nia, natural, 25 degr., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 3ve; reduced, 28 deg., 20c25c.
POIATOES—Peachblows were sold from store at 90 G-70c, and Rose at '5ac60c per bu. None are arriving, and the stock is decreasing slowly.
POULTRY AND GAME—Were dull and easy under liberal offerings, except turkeys and fine chickens, the offerings of which were soon sold at better prices. Live offerings of the head of the second of the

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE-There was a firm mov

2.25@2.65

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—I Curvent reports receipts, 31s; supports, rades steady; poor duli; native shippers, \$3, active stockers and feeding, \$2.4863.10; Mora-fee Texas steers, \$2.3563.10.

Hous-Recognet, 1.004; shipmens, 100.

Hogh-Receipts to-day, 2.475; Yorkers, \$2.70@2.80; hiladelphias, \$2.90@3.00. BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 476; market SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 400, market dull and emand light; prices nominally unchanged: 30 cars

NATERTOWN, Dec. 31.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 846: choice, 87.25; extra. 86.5087.00: first quality, 85.7586.25; second, 84.5085.50; third, 84.0084.25. SHREF AND LAMB.—Hoceipts, 3,3-8; market well supplies and ahead of requirement; sales in lots, \$2.00 (2.75; extra, \$3.0085.00 or \$8.0085.25. CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Hoos—Demand active and prices have advanced; common. \$2.2582.60: light, \$2.0842.70; packing, \$2.7582.00 butchers, \$2.806.20; receipts, \$3.75, shipments, \$10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. of Trade:
London, Dec. 31.—Liverpool.—Wheat rather easi-LONDON, Dec. 31.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather easier: California white, as 162 98 4d. Corn quiet. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast— Wheat rather easier; corn firm. Cargoes on passage— Wheat neglected, no business doing. Fair average Cali-fornia wheat off coast, 4486448 6d; good shipping Cali-fornia wheat, just shipped, 438 6d; nearly due, 448. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate: corn

small.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 18@22s.

winter, 8s 8d@8s; spring, 7s@9s 4d; white, 9s@6s 4d;

club, 9s 4d@9s 9d. Corn. 22s 9d@23s. Pork, 40s. Lard,
30s 9d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 23,000 quar 30 acd. Reccipits of wheat last three days, 23,000 quarters, 18,500 being American.

Liverpool., Dec. 31.—Mess pork—Prime Eastern, 44s: Western, 40s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s 6d; shorribs, 25s; long clears, 25s; shors clears, 24s 6d; hams, 35s. Lard, 30s 9d. Prime mess beef, new, 77s; India mess beef, new, 87s; extra India mess, 94s. Tallow, 36s 6d. Choese, 45s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool., Dec. 31—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 22s.

No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 7s; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 4d.

Corn-New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d. PROVISIONS-Pork, 40s. Lard, 30s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 40s. Lard, 30s 9d.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Tribune.\*\*

Liverpool., Dec. 31—2 b. m.—Grain—Whent—Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 2, 8s 3d; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No- 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d; Old, 22s.

Liverpool. Dec. 31.—Corron—Moderate demand at 5%45%45; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

Breadstuffs—California white whest, 5826s 3d; do dub, 3s 3d; 8s 8d. No. 2 spring Western red, 6s 10d 688 3d; do No. 1 spring, none in the market. Corn—Western mixed, 22s 3d; new, 22s; old, 3s.

Provisions—Bacon—Long clear, 21s 3d.

Recuprs—Wheat for three days, 23,000 qrs; American, 19,000 qrs.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

ANTWERP, Dec. 81. - PETROLEUM-21Md. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Dec. 31.—Grain—Trade in wheat is moderate, chiefly in winter grades: spring wheat essentially unchanged, with more inquiry for export: 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring old on private terms; 16,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at 98e: 12,000 bu No. 4 Milwaukee spring at 84e. A freer movement in corn at about steady prices: mixed Western. 400 1754c. Rye quiet, but quotted about steady. Oats inactive, without important change; No. 2 Chicagos quoted affoat at 31c, and in store 20% bid, and 3 be asked.

Paovisions—Mess pork very dull for early delivery.

out important change; No. 2 Chicagos quoted aftost at 31c, and in store 20% bid, and 30c asked.

PROVINONS—Meas pork very dull for early delivery. Western mess quiet; closing heavy on new; for January delivery, \$8.3068.45, and old at \$8.9547.05. Cat meats in more demand. Bacon more sought, and quoted firm. Western steam lard in more demand at firm prices, closing, however, rather easier.

TALLOW—Quiet, with prime to choice quoted at the close at 6% 68 11-16.

SUCARS—Taw more active and firm on a basis of 6% c for fair, and 6% of or good, refining Cuba; refued in fair demand, but at easier rates.

WHINKY—Held at \$1.14, but util.

FREIGHTS—Trade on a Himited—calle in most lines, and rates quoted weak; for Liverpool, engagements included \$,000 bu of grain, prompt shipment to complete loading, at 3d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. Dec. 31.—Corron—Easier at 9.7-163

9-16c; futures arm; January, 9.50c; February, 8.50c; March, 9.830c; April, 9.80c; May, 10.68c.

FLOUZ—Quiet; receipts, 11.00 bris; superfine State and Western, 23.0043.55; common to good—extra. \$3.504.0; cood to enoice, \$4.006.0; white whest extra. \$4.800.25; extra Ohio, \$3.7063.00; 81. Louis, \$3.906.0; 70.4 dinnesota parent process, \$5.5068.00.

GERLY—Wheat quiet; receipts, 20.00 untraded spring, \$5.006.00; 10.05; ungrased white, \$1.005, \$0.200.2 amber, \$1.005, \$0.000.25; ungrased white, \$1.005, \$0.000.25; ungrased white, \$1.005, \$0.000.25; ungrased, \$1.000.25; and a changed. Barley steady. Maid dull and unchanged. Corn in ouyers favor; receipts, 20.000 bu; ungrased, \$4.700.75; \$0.000.25; \$0.000.25; \$0.000.25; \$0.000.25; \$0.000.25; \$0.000.25; \$0.0000.2

Ban-in good demand at full process Sc.

Nothing doing wing to rainy weather.

St. LOUIS.

y ununanged.

All — Wheat — Western quiet: No. 2 Pennsylvania

\$1.07;461.07;4; No. 2 Western winter red, spot,

86:1.06;6; January,

\$1.06:81.06;6; February,

\$7:56. Corn—Western steady: Western mixed, spot

January,

45:66:45;6c; steamer,

40:50. Oats firm and

good demand: Western white,

32:33c; do mixed,

31c. Pennsylvania,

30:334c. Ryesteady and quie 1 Sousse.
HAY - Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS - Very quiet; prices unchanged.
BUTTER-Steady and quiet; choice Western
of teels unchanged.

d rolls unchanged.
PETEOLEUM—Dull; crude. 7%c; refined, unchanges
Correr—Firm: Rio cargoes unchanged. Parladelphia, \$2.25@2.75; extra, \$3.00@3.50; \$4.00@4.22/5; high grades, \$8.00@7.50. Rye hour, \$4.00@4.22/5; high grades, \$8.00@7.50. Rye hour, \$2.75@2.60.

@Rain—Wheat weak; prices unchanged. Corn—Market dull; steamer. 41@42c; new yellow, \$3c; mired, 43c. Oats weak; white Western, 29/4@31c; mired Western, 29/4.20/4.

Paorisions—Nominally unchanged. Lard nominal-prime steam, \$5.75.

Burram—Quiet; New York State and Bradfor County, Pennsylvania, extras, 21@23c; Western he county, Pennsylvania, extras, 21@23c; Western he

86,000 bu: oata, 13,000 bu: ryc, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEZ, Wis., Dec. 31.—FLous—Nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet: opened and closed quiet:
No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, Soc; No. 1 Milwaukee, Soigc;
No. 2 Muwaukee, Schiec: December, Schiec; January,
Syles: February, Solge: No. 3 Milwaukee, 6kc; No. 4,
50c; rejected, 50c. Corn quiet; No. 2 nominal, 50c.
Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 105gc. Rye assady;
No. 1, 42/9c. Bartey neglected; No. 2 spring, 55/gc.
Phovisions—Quiet and firmer. Mess pork duli; old,
St. 10; new, 37.50. Prime steam lard, \$3, 45.

Hoos—Live higner at \$2.05; dressed firmer and
higher at \$3.00. 1.50.

KROKETTS—Flour, 11,000 bris: wheat, 63,000 bu.
Shityments—Flour, 14,000 bris: wheat, 63,000 bu.

i nominal at 3253332.

Rye quiet; saces 520 cash and January.

d nominal.

d nominal.

d nominal.

c quiet; joobing, \$8.00. Lard opened.

Ind higher; closed at inside prices; steam, \$5.45.

Bulk means firmer but not quotably higher at

\$2.60. \$3.50.85.00, and \$8.70. Bacon duil at

\$4.60.\$4.00.\$12; and \$4.13468.25.

IISKY—Steady, with a fair demand at \$1.05.

3. cash, 78%c; January, 75%c; No. 4. cash, 78%c. Corn—Receptps, 13.00 bu; summents, 4.40 bu; suii; No. 2, cash, 21%c; January, 21%c.
TOLEDO, Dec. 31.—Graix—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, 95%c; amber Michigan, 95%c; Jenuary, 96c; No. 2 red winter, 59c; spot, 50c. December, 50c; January, 86%c; February, 96%c, Western amber, 93c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red; 18%c. Corn quiet; new high-mixed, 22%c; do No. 2, 28c. Michigan, 23%c; Hoos—All weights, 43.0% choice heavy, 23.10.
RECEIT=-Wheat, 23.000 bu; corn, 49.000 bu.
BHIPMENTS—None.

BHIPMESTS—None.

BOSTON.
BOSTON. Dec. 31.—FLOUR—Unlet; Western superfine,
\$1.0081.25; com mon extras. \$2.75084.25.

GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; new, 45486; old, 458500. Osta—Demand fair and market frum; No. 1 and extra white, 3554380; No. 2 white, 35543896; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 338435. Stye 455856.
REGEITTS—Flour, 1,400 bris; corn, 400 bu; wheat, 500 bu.

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—PLOUE—Quiet and steady.
GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra 90jac: No. 1 white.
90jac: January, 90jac; February, 90jac; April, 9 sc.
No. 1 milling, 91jac; receipts, 40,800 ou; shipments. BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Grain—Nominally unchanged The only sale reported was 450 bu Western rys at 53c in store.

OSWEGO.
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OSWEGO. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, ec. ULCUTY, Pa. Dec. 81.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with sales at 97%c; advanced to 08%c; closing at 98%c bid; shipments, 30,000 bris, averaging 50,000; PITTSBURG, Pa. Dec. 31.—PETROLEUM—Crude steady at 81, 17% at Parker's, for immediate shipment; reflaed, dull at 8%c, Philadelphia delivery.
LONDON, Dec. 31.—PETROLEUM—Spirita, 12014d; refined, 10%(610%d.

DRY GOODS. New York, Dec. 31.—Business was culet te-day all departments of trade. The cotton-goods marihas an improved undertone, and prices are gasers steady. Prints remain quiet. Spring clothing wools are in light demand. The Bulletin says: "Compantively few changes in dry-goods firms will take pit Jan. 1."

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.-SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, 1 THE CHIRO Odist, 124 Dearborn.st., give instant relief. Stephens A slight Saive for burns, boil orns, cuts, bruises, &c.; dru gista have it: 250 per loc.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK will promptly and

will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debilty and Weakness. result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly narmlyss, acts like magic, and has After Taking. been extensively AIGT LARING used for over thirty years with great success.

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VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st. Chicaro, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices. KNOW SCIENCE OF LIFE OR SI
THYSELF mail. It contains fifty ory
mattans, either one of which is worth ten time

prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medat awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Prayisology ever published," The Loudon Lancet says: "No cerson should be without this vainable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on received of a cents for possage. The author can be consulted. Address Dit. W. H. PAIKER, No. 4 Builinch street, Boston, THYSELF Mass.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago, on a lic, nervoix or special disease. Dr.J. Kean is the basis on the clark of the control of the ELECTRIC BELTS AND BAN

ADDRESS!

To the Weak, Nervous, Debilitated, who Suffer fro Ill-Health consequent Lingering, Chronic, New ous or Functional Disease

External Remedies are the Safest

ad best that can be appropriate occurs of the facility which we possion and their resi watching their action and their and of these remedies Electricity, in form of mild, continuous, and p currents, as realized exclusively by

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

cure of disease. In our descriptive Pan phlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliance and bring forward testimony in their favo

Learned Physicians and Scientific Men

in Europe and this country. We also de onstrate why relief and cure result from their use after every other plan of treatm has failed. Reader.

Are You Afflicted,

and wish to recover the same degree of healt strength, and energy as experienced in forms years? Do any of the following symptoms class of symptoms meet your diseased cond tion? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, conequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or bilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to low of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listness, moping,

Unfit for Business

or pleasure, and subject to fits of melan choly? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinar organs, liver or blood in a disordered cond tion? Do you suffer from rheumatism, no ralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and

A Victim to Youthful Follies, or carried the marital relation to excess it later years? Have these indiscretions and excesses left you in a weak and debilitate condition? Are you timid, nervous, and for getful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you

Lost Confidence in Yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are

Thousands of Young Men. niddle-aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There

are also thousands of females Broken Down in Health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and

future happiness when there is at hand a means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke altogether, and seek a remedy that has Science and Common Sense to commend it?—a remedy of indisputable

efficacy, and the most certain means of restoration to health and pristine vigor? There are many diseases of an acute and

febrile type that we do not propose to cure by means of Electricity; but from all that Electro-Physiology teaches us, in regard to the modus operandi of the

Curative and Preservative

effects of Voltaic Electricity, we may most reasonably infer that all those chronic silments and all diseases dependent on a depressed condition of the nervous forces, exnaustion of nerve power, or the diminished energy of vital functions, as treated upon is our publications, are happily most susceptible of cure by means of

Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands.

These conditions they will cure, while drap-will not; and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves who have been restored to

Health, Strength, and Energy after drugging in vain for months and years.

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THE IMPEACHERS.

They Do Not Appear Before the

So That Body Sets to Work Upon

The Pull Text of the Petition To on to Washington.

and absolute had by letter invited the come in and sit with it and listen to the come in and sit with it and listen to the voice of persuasion. The first thing it your of the come in and solution in the compact in a solution in the compact in the

morning, when, no doubt, they would a favorable suggestion.

In conclusion, the Committee is welect two suggestions: Secret convergations be conducted in whispers, and with a ce that nobody is in the next room and only door between them; and, in the next committees' findings are not, as a fluenced and tinkered by wholly outside.

door between them; and, in the next committees' findings are not, as a r fluenced and tinkered by wholly outside. THE PETITION.

According to a Chicago dispatch to to Louis Globe Democrat, the following petition which Messrs. Cooper, Knicker and Sheldon took with them to Washingt To the Honorable the House of Represent of the United States of America in Dongreenbled. Your petitioners, citizens of the States and residents of the Northern Dis Illinois, do most respectfully petition your nole body to investigate the official con Henry W. Blodgett. Judge of the United District Court for the Northern District of I and to take such further action as shall seen ful to be taken in order to to keep pure the istration of justice in said Judicial District. And we most respectfully petition that an itgation shall be made, particularly of the ing charges; which we prefer against the said W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, viz.:

Pirst Specification—That for several prior to the 10th day of October. 1878, the grave charges affecting the administration tice in said District Court in Dankruptcy pending before it. That such charges wo founded upon rumor, but upon a lengthy exition by a Standing Committee to said Association. The result of such examinate a record by such Committee to said Association. The result of such examinates a record by such Committee to said Association. The result of such examinates a record by such Committee, had been for years conducting the public press. Such showed, amongst other things, that one He Hibbard, the sole Register in Bankruptc Pirst, Second, and Third Congressional Distillinois, emoracing the entire City of Chickertain adjacent countles, had been for years conducting the Dusiness of his In flagrant violation of the provisions Bankruptcy made and promulgated by the vices of the Supreme Court of the United That said Hibbard, as such Register, had byears illegalive charding and receiving larges of fees not allowed by law, and hid never it is bankruptcy case out of the several the which had

by thousands of dollars than he had actuceived.

That such report of said Standing Commitsubstantially true, and the truth of the sacommonly admitted by the general commsaid Judicial District.

That he same provoked much disense
the facta contained therein were a scandal
proach upon the administration of justice
District Court for several months prior to to
of October, 1878, during all of which time
Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Juthough he well knew said facts, took no
with reference thereto, and was on terms
intimacy with said Homer N. Hibbard, and
loth day of October be, the said Henry Wett, as such District Judge, delivered his
to the Grand Jury, duly impaneled on the
said court; he omitted to call their sate
the administration of justice in said distr
from thence until on or about the 23d day
month of October took no steps to
the same inquired into by such
Jury, and finally, on or
said day last mentioned, the
seandal and reproach had become of such a
ter that the said Grand Jury, of their own
and without any comulaint being made
them, commenced an investigation of said
both as affecting said Homer N. Hibbard,
sther bankruptey officials of said court,
continued said examination from time
until on or about the 20th day of the fe
month.

That during such period said Henry W. B

month.

That during such period said Henry W. R. as such District Judge, wrongfully endeswithe influence of his judicial office to have a amination by such Grand Jury stopped as ceed no further.

Second Specification—That on or about a day of November, 1878, amongst other thin Grand Jury, without a dissenting vote, for indicatement against said Homer N. Hibbard crims of perjury in making false reports, oath, in such annual reports of the total am fees received by him daring the respective covered by said reports, and by written resinstructed the District Attorney of the

# IC BELTS AND BA

Veak, Nervous, an ed, who Suffer from th consequent on ng, Chronic, Nerv. unctional Diseases

#### Remedies are the Safest

can be applied in dis facility which we post r action and their res continuous, and pro alized exclusively by

w the manifold benefits to l Pulvermacher's Appliances

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this country. We also dem relief and cure result from every other plan of treatn

You Afflicted.

toms meet your diseased condi-ou suffering from ill-health in se? Do you feel nervous deful, timid, and lack the power ction? Are you subject to loss have spells of fainting, fullness he head, feel listness, moping, fit for Business

and subject to fits of melan-your kidneys, stomach, urinary or blood in a disordered condisuffer from rheumatism, neu-

s and pains? Have you been arly years and to Youthful Follies, marital relation to excess in Have these indiscretions and ou in a weak and debilitated

e you timid, nervous, and forur mind continually dwelling ? Have you

infidence in Yourself or business pursuits?- Are you by of the following symptoms: tation of the heart, bashfulness ts, broken sleep, nightmare, ideas, aversion to society, dizziead, dimness of sight, pimples on the face and back, and other mptoms? There are

inds of Young Men. and even the old, who suffer

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en Down in Health rom disorders peculiar to their

from false modesty or neglect, sufferings. Why, then, further ect so productive of health and iess when there is at hand a ? Why not throw off the yoke d seek a remedy that has and Common Sense

it?-a remedy of indisputable the most certain means of reealth and pristine vigor? nany diseases of an acute and at we do not propose to cure Electricity; but from all that

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diseases dependent on a deon of the nervous forces, exve power, or the diminished functions, as treated upon in s, are happily most susceptineans of nacher's Electric

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HER GALVANIC CO. Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

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CH OFFICE:

e offer the most convincing from the afflicted thembeen restored to rength, and Energy vain for months and years. ND NOW Pamphlet and the ELEC-RLY, a large Illustrated ning full particulars and orth thousands. Copies

each District Judge, wrongfully endeavored by mination by such Grand Jury stopped and pro-led no further.

THE IMPEACHERS.

They Do Not Appear Before the Bar esociation Committee. So That Body Sets to Work Upon Its

The Pull Text of the Petition Taken on to Washington.

Resolutions.

The Committee of Five, who, if they desire The Committee of Five, who, if they desire one thing in this world above another, would be most gratified by a lingering look at those be most gratified by a lingering look at those be most gratified by a lingering look at those things against Judge Blodgett, met yesterday charges against Judge Blodgett, met yesterday charges afternoon at 2 o'clock in the office of Judge Trumbull, in the Reaper Block. Some of them might have imagined that the "impeachers" would break their necks to get those charges into the Chairman's hands. But they didn't'do any such thing. More than that, they neglected any such thing. More than that, they neglected any such thing. write any letter, from all that can be learned, absolutely failed to appear in person, although Committee had by letter invited them to the Consists with it and listen to the sweet route in and sit with it and listen to the sweet The first thing the five regulemen did was to lock the doors, clasp gentlemen did was to lock the doors, clasp bands, and enter into a solemn compact not to argive it sway" to any newspaper man, living give it sway" to any newspaper man, living or dead, in Gath or Ascalon, and, above all, in Chicago. Under bromwood and gail to the Faber family, but THE TRIBUNE'S hovering

would have been wormwood and gail to the Faber family, but The Tribune's hovering angel smiled a grim smile and vowed he'd have angel smiled a grim smile and vowed he'd have the truthfulness of the report.

The Committee will doubtless recognize the truthfulness of the report.

The Committee wasted about half an hour for "the young men" with grievances to appear. At the end of that time they gave it up, and one of the Committee drew from his pocket one of the young men." It is needless to say this was not one of the verdant members who expected "the young men." It is needless to say this was not one of the verdant members who expected "the young men "to tumble into the room with the papers protruding from heir pockets. The resolutions forcibly set forth the obduracy of the contanacions "young men in not furnishing the charges, declared that their failure was presumptive evidence that they had no charges into manufed to anything, expressed the author's abiding conviction as to the official integrity of the District Judge for the Northernern District, and recommended that the Bar Association—to whom, if adopted, they were to be presented as a part of the Committee's report—served to discipline "the young men" for their contamacy in the manner and form that the "assembled wisdom of the Association "might determine.

their contamacy in the manner and form that the "assembled wisdom of the Association" might determine.

The resolutions were not adopted. On this conterty, they were the subject of considerable discussion. The debate promised to go on indefinitely, and would, no doubt, have done so had not one of the Committee moved to adjourn until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when, having studied the matter over in their individual minds, they would be better prepared to coalesce—agree on some conclusion. The motion struck "the assembled wisdom" as about the right thing, and was speedily adopted. The members picked up their hats, crawled into their overcoats and overshoes, and went away to think about their New-Year's calls.

One of them, however, wasn't left to the peaceful contemplation of his programme for Jan. 1, 1879. The hovering angel, from his aerial position, had observed, during the progress of the meeting, two other children of the world engaged in earnest conversation on the curbstone below. They were also friends of Judge Blodgett,—one a very large man, and tall, very fair to look upon, with a sikh hat in place of the usual black slouch, and a voluminous white handkerchief about his throat; the other, short, and generally "dried-up," with gray, grizzly beard, a 20 der, below zero look, and wearing upon his head the Senatorial white slouch which has made him famous. They glanced at the fourth-story corner front occasionally, but it was a glance that signified "no good; Trumbull won't have it." As the Committee trooped out, however, their spirits rose, and in less than half an hour THEY WERE CLOSETED WITH ONE OF THE MEMment of the wouldn't "give it away" for his

who, while he wouldn't "give it away" for his oath's sake to any newspaper, man this side of heaven, unbosomed himself to the "friends" for all ne was worth. He read them the resolutions, and his tones were those of virtuous indignation when he touched upon "the young men" and their obduracy. His auditors heard him unto the end, when they began to suggest amendments—a little toning-down here, more indignation there, more strength in one place, mere hot shot in another, ad infinitum. And the committee member gracefully received the suggestions, made notes of them, and said he would submit them to the others Thursday morning, when, no doubt, they would receive

mere hot shot in another, at liminium. And the committee member gracefully received the suggestions, made notes of them, and said he would submit them to the others Thursday morning, when, no doubt, they would receive favorable suggestion.

In conclusion, the Committee is welcome to two suggestions: Secret conversations shou doe conducted in whispers, and with a certainty that nobody is in the next room and only a thin door between them; and, in the next place, committees' findings are not, as a rule, influenced and tinkered by wholly outside views.

THE PETITION.

According to a Chicago dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, the following is the putition which Messrs. Cooper, Knickerbocker, and Sheldon took with them to Washington:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States and residents of the Northern District of Illinois, do most respectfully petition your honorable body to investigate the official conduct of Henry W. Blodgett. Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois; said to take such further action as shall seem needfal to be taken in order to to keep pure the administration of justice in said Judicial District.

And we most respectfully petition that an investigation shall be made, particularly of the following charges, which we prefer against the said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, viz.:

Pirst Specification—That for several months prior to the 10th day of October, 1878, there were grave charges affecting the administration of justice in said District Judge, viz.:

Pirst Specification—That for several months prior to the 10th day of October, 1878, there were grave charges affecting the administration of justice in said prior to the 10th day of October, 1878, there were grave charges affecting the administration of justice in said District Ocur in bankrupty causes pending before it. That such charges were not founded upon rumor, but upon a fenctity examination. The result of such examination was a resort by such Committee to

by thousands of collers than he had actually received.

That such report of said Standing Committee was substantially true, and the truth of the same was commonly admitted by the general community in said Judicial District.

That the same provoked much discussion, and the facts contained therein were a scandal and reproach upon the administration of justice in said District Court for several months prior to the 10th of October, 1878, during all of which time the said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, although he well knew said facts, took no action with reference thereto, and was on terms of close intimacy with said thomer N. Hibbard, and on said 10th day of October he, the said Hienry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, duly impaneled on that day in said court; he omitted to call their attention to such charges affecting said. Hibbard and from thence until on or about the 23d day of said anonth of October took no steps to have the finality and finally, on or about as and finally, and finally, or or about said sandal and reproach had become of such a character that the said Grand Jury, of their own motion, and without any complaint being made before them, commenced an investigation of said charges both as affecting said Homer N. Hibbard, and also sother bankraptcy officials of said court, and secondary and reproach homer N. Hibbard, and also sother bankraptcy officials of said court, and secondary and said examination from time to time

ther bankruptcy officials of said charges of the bankruptcy officials of said court, and so nation and said examination from time to time tontin.

That desired sonth,

That during such period said Henry W. Blodgett,
a such District Judge, wrongfully endeavored by
he influence of his judicial office to have been

ceed no further.

Second Specification—That on or about said 20th day of November, 1878, amongst other things, said Grand Jury, without a dissenting vote, found an Indictment against said Homer N. Hibbard for the coins of perjury in making false reports, under each, in such annual reports of the total amount of fees received by him during the respective years covered by said reports, and by written resolution instructed the District Attorney of the United

States attending upon such Grand Jury to prepare an indictment against said Homer N. Hibbard for such crime of perjury.

That on or about the 22d day of November, and in the evening of said day, said District Attorney had prepared said indictments and when he was about to present the same to the said Grand Jury to be signed and returned into said District Court as a true bill, the said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, voluntarily and without his advice or instructions being asked by said Grand Jury, sought the said District Attorney, and by the power and influence of his judicial office and pretended construction of law, procured the said District Attorney to withhold said indictment for perjury from said Grand Jury, and procured the same to be suppressed and not returned into said Court, although said Grand Jury again demanded that the same be so presented to them for signature by their foreman to be returned by them into said Court, although said Grand Jury without said indictment for perjury being returned into said Court as a true bill.

That in the same evening of the said day the said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, discharged the said Grand Jury without said indictment for perjury being returned into court.

Third Specification—That said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, on said 22d day of November, for the purpose of inducing said District-Attorney to unlawfully withhold said indictment for perjury and to suppress the same, and thus shield and protect said Hibbard from the ounshment of his crimes, stated to said District-Attorney that he, the sain Henry W. Blodgett, had advised the said Homer N. Hibbard that in his said annual reports as said Register he need not make mention of any fees earned or received by him during the year, eovered by such report, in any bankruptcy cause which had been referred to him before the beginning of such year; whereas, in truth, the provisions of said law requiring said annual reports as said Register he need not make mentions, and clearly pr

fees if the officials appeared to be receiving too much.

Fourth Specification—Your petitioners further show that the said interference of the said Henry W. Blodgett, as said District Judge, was unwarranted, illegal, and improper, for the reason that the said Homer N. Hibbard had not even reported his fees as advised by the said Henry W. Blodgett, but had, on the contrary, even under the said pretended construction of the law, suppressed from his annual report large sums of fees, to-wit: \$1,600.20 from the report for the year ending June 30, 1875; \$4,600.50 from the report for the year ending June 30, 1877,—making a total concealment of \$10,820.28 that was undeniable, so that in every light said indictment for perjury was valid, and the interference of said Henry W. Blodgett with the Grand Jury was an outrage on the administration of justice in said district.

of said Henry W. Blodgett with the Grand Jury was an outrage on the administration of justice in said district.

\*\*SECOND CHARGE.\*\*

Your petitioners further show, that on or about the 20th day of July, 1872, the said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, whilst holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, did unlawfully and improperly allow and award, by an order by him as such Judge, directed to be entered of record in said Circuit Court, "In the matter of the petition of the United States of America for the condemnation of Block No. 121, School Section Addition to Chicago," out of the moneys of the United States Government then and there temporarily in the custody of said Court, to one F. H. Winston, his (the said Henry W. Blodgett's) old friend and former partner, the sum of \$30,000, the excuse and justification for the said silowance and award being the pretense that said Winston had served as an agent in securing land for the use of the said United States for a Custom-House and Post-Office in the City of Chicago, whereas in truth and in fact the said land-was condemned and its value ascertained and determined by Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved Dec. 21, 1871, entitled "an act for the construction of a public building in the City of Chicago," and your petitioners represent that such action of said Henry W. Blodgett as such Judge was a scandal upon the records of said Court, and for such reason and none other was afterward and on the 15th day of August, 1872, by the Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Judicial District, vacated, and set aside, and ordered to be forew thereafter held for naught, and the certificates issued thereunder ordered to be concelled and destroyed.

THIRD CHARGE.

Your petitioners further state and charge that, long prior to the 7th day of April, 1874, a certain cerporation, called Germans Insurance Company, had been adjudged bankruot by said District Co

stock at that time was worth more than its par value.

The said notes were made by Anton C. Hesing who had flypothecated such shares of stock as co. Interal security there. Said Hesing was at that time a man of large influence in said City of Chicago, and elsewhere, and was a warm-personal friend of Henry W. Blodgett; that one or more persons were desirous of purchasing said notes and stock, and were ready and willing to purchase the same at a fair price; that said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, on or about the said 7th day of April, 1874, corruptly caused to be entered in said District Court in the matter of said estate in bankruptcy an order that the Assignee offer said notes and shares of stock at private sale, for the purpose and with the design of having a friend of

notes and shares of stock at private sale, for the purpose and with the design of having a friend of said Hesing purchase said notes and stock for the benefit of him, the said Hesing, at a sum much less than the same were worth and could at that time be sold for.

The said assignee, under the direction and procurement of said Henry W. Bloogett, as such District Judge, afterward and on or about the 18th day of said month of April aforesaid, sold sai notes and shares of stock to a friend of the said Hesing, and for the sois benefit of the latter, for the sum of \$5,000; and on the day and year last aforesaid the said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, corruptly caused to be entered in said District Court in the matter of the said estate of said bankruptcy corporation an order confirming said saie, and the same was confirmed and consummated, and the creditors of said company were thereby defrauted out of a sum of money exceeding \$12,000.

And your petitioners further show that the following are the names and residences of the several.

ing \$12,000.

And your petitioners further show that the following are the names and residences of the several witnesses by whom the truth of the foregoing charges can be established when such witnesses shall be subpensed and compelled to testify under the solemnities and sanetities of their oath, viz.:

James E. Marrow, Pontiac, Livingstone County,

Leonidas Hamline, Evanston, Cook County, Ill. Bilas B. Stiles, Dixon, Lee County, Ill. F. J. Turnley, No. 332 North LaSalle street, bicago, Ill.

Henriston Rancion, Cook County, Ill.

Milias B. Stiles, Dixon, Lee County, Ill.

P. J. Turnley, No. 352 North Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

William Durley, Hennerja, Putnam County, Ill.

Patrick Flynn, Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill.

P. H. Green, Henry, Marshall County, Ill.

John Swaney, Putnam County, Ill.

Willis M. Hill, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

D. McIntosh, Livingston County, Ill.

J. M. G. Farmer, Labertyville, Lake County, Ill.

A. G. Thom, Marshall County, Ill.

A. G. Thom, Marshall County, Ill.

J. Sullivan, Aurora, Kane County, Ill.

J. Sullivan, Aurora, Kane County, Ill.

J. S. Earle, Kane County, Ill.

J. B. F. Brady, Kankakee, Ill.

P. M. Schoup, Knox County, Ill.

B. F. Brady, Kankakee, Ill.

P. M. Schoup, Knox County, Ill.

Waltor Little, Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

Mary Little, Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

Melor Little, Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

E. G. Keith, Chicago.

Menry W. Thomson, Assistant United States District Attorney, Chicago.

The Hon. Thomas Drummond, United States District Attorney, Chicago.

The Hon. Thomas Drummond, United States Circuit Judge, Chicago.

A. L. Rose, accountant, Chicago.

William Vocke, Chicago.

Adolph Moses, Chicago.

Berthold Lowenthal, Chicago.

James S. Norton, Chicago.

Jour petitioners further show that other and graver acts of official misconduct have been committed by the said Henry W. Blodgett as such District Judge, which your petitioners hesitate at this time and in this manner to state, host from any doubt or want of conviction of the gruin there of his manner to state, host from any doubt or want of conviction of the part of your petitioners further to state, host from any doubt or want of conviction of the part of your petitioners on the folial misconduct with a deep and heart of trends, would in t

And your petitioners wift ever pray, etc.

JOHN S. COOPER,

HENRY T. SHELDON,
JOHN J. KNICKERBOCKER,

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1878.

HOW THE BAR ASSOCIATION ACQUITS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Bar Association or-

this kind regularly, it seems to me highly de-sirable that its votes should be more strictly defined. I should like to know what people mean when they say that the Bar association has ac-

sirable that its votes should be more strictly defined. I should like to know what people mean when they say that the Bar Association has acquitted this man, or condemned the other. The common impression is, wo doubt, that the Bar Association does not do anything by halves. But this impression is wrong. The Bar Association frequently does things by halves, and fractions below a haif. The Bar Association has about 200 members entitled to vote. Twenty members constitute a quorum. A majority of a quorum can control the action of the Association. Hence it would be possible for eleven men interested in a certain cause to secure a vote of the Bar Association in its favor, provided there were no violent opposition to it. In practice, the Bar Association in its favor, provided there were no violent opposition to it. In practice, the Bar Association has never taken any important step by so small a vote. But the whole body has been committed in cases of the highest privilege by a small minority of the membership. The resolution expressive of confidence in Register Hibbard's integrity was passed by a vote of 37 to 18. On this occasion barely a quarter of the membership voted. At a meeting a week later, specially called to consider the same matter, the former verdict was confirmed by a vote of 40 to 39. Thus the Bar Association is now on record by one majority on a vote of a little over a third of its membership is having certified to the integrity of an official whom perhaps a majority of its whole membership believe to have offended against the good morals of the profession, if not against the letter of the law.

The meeting of Saturday to consider the Blodgett matter was the most fully attended in the history of the Bar Association. Yet on this occasion there were but 112 members present and voting at one time. The resolution for a Committee of Inquiry—in itself a perfectly harmless and legitimate proceeding—was adopted by the votes of about one-third the membership; and the vote by which Messra. Sheldon. Knickerbocker,

The Bar Association under its present rules closely resembles the Illinois Legislature before the new Constitution was adopted. That body was one of the most uncertain in existence. It had reduced the theory and practice of dodging to a fine art; and so, I fear, the Chicago Bar Association has done.

ANTI-DOGGER.

RAILROADS. IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES. Ia., Dec. 30.—The frequent mutterings of the press along the Mississippi River indicate much dissatisfaction with the re-port of the Railroad Commissioners. It evilently is not Grangery enough to please them. It is clothed with too much equity between the railroads and the people of all parts of the State, and does not seek to divert all business to the river cities at the expense of the Western people in the State.

In my compilation from their report, sent you

a few days ago, only statistics were given of operation of roads. The public very naturally would like to know what the Commissioners suggested as to the future. Under the statue which created the Board, Under the statue which created the Board, they are required to make a semi-annual examination of all railroad bridges in the State, and report the same to the railroad companies. The statute was useless from the start, because utterly impracticable. There are over 18,000 railroad bridges in the State. There are not enough days in the year, with constant labor of the Board, to comply with the law. It was also a piece of utter foily to compet the Board to advise the companies of the condition of their bridges. The Board will recommend the repeal of this section, and that instead the Roadmasters of the various roads, or those having special charge of bridges, be required to report quarterly to the Commissioners the exact condition of each bridge under his charge, and upon such report, if the Commissioners deem it necessary, they may make examination of defective bridges, and notify the company to make repairs within ten days, which, if not done, the Commissioners shall proceed to close such bridge against use.

within ten cays, when it not done, the Commissioners shall proceed to close such bridge against use.

It will strike the average mind that this plan is quite as impracticable as the old, for it virtually makes a Roadmaster confess his own dereliction of duty to his employers, and, at the same time, makes him the purveyor of the neg ligence of his employe. That won't work at all, for the very first report of a Roadmaster under such a rule would be very likely to be speedily followed with an invitation to call on the Paymaster. All such legislation as this is based fon a false assumption. If anybody is interested in safe bridges, it certain ly is the rail road companies. They have all to lose and nothing to gain by defective bridges, and the records of roads show that they are constantly and yighlantly improving bridges in the best possible manner. In every case where suggestions have been made by the Board as to bridges the companies have given them prompt attention.

Complements having been made to the Board

Complaints having been made to the Board Complaints having been made to the Board as to unfair distribution of cars to shippers, when there was great demand, the Board say it is the duty of railroad companies to have sufficient cars to do the ordinary business of the road. An extraordinary demand for cars should be met by a pro rata distribution, ito-wit: if at a station one shipper uses one hundred cars per month, another ten, the distribution of cars should be as ten to one.

Sec. 11 of the Railroad law, which was inserted by a Granger, reads as follows:

All concessions of rates, drawbacks, and con-

month, another ten, the distribution of cars should be as ten to one.

Sec. 11 of the Railroad law, which was inserted by a Granger, reads as follows:

All concessions of rates, drawbacks, and contracts for special rates shall be open to and allowed all persons, companies, and corporations alike, at the same rate per ton per mile by carload, upon like condition and under similar circumstances, unless by reason of the extra cost of transportation per car-load, from a different point, the same would be unreasonable and inequitable.

This has been construed by some shippers that a car-load per ton per mile is the unit for fixing the rates, and that bothing but the "extra cost of transportation from a different point" could change that basis. The Commissioners say that, though the intent of the law was to prevent discrimination in rates, a fair construction of the law under principles which govern the business world, the man who ships 100 cars from one point to another ought to have better rates than he who ships but one car in the same period of time. In other words, the grocer has sugar and the railroad company transportation to seil. He who buys the largest quantity should have the best terms: that all wholesale dealers under similar circumstances and conditions. There must be no favoritism among the two classes.

The Board recommended that all reports of railroads be made to them instead of the Governor, and that complaints be made to them of violations of law by railroads; that the Board have power to hear and determine the same, subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The Board are decidedly in favor of all railroad-crossings at grade, and will recommend special and vigorous legislation to protect railroads from the imnumerable caravan of tramps.

Speedy transit, whether of passengers or freight, say the Board, within the range of safety, is of the very first importance. The passenger traffic of Iowa is 25 per cent of the whole; the freight traffic is 75 per cent. This shows the relative importance of the fr

road from Cedar Rapids to Ottumwa and on southwest to Kansas.

It is now proposed to extend the Crooked Creek Narrow-Gauge Road from Leigh to Gowrie, on the Fort Dodge & Des Moines Road, thence to Sac City and Salt Lake City. Milwankee is understood to be the ultimate point of this new road.

There is now good assurance that the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge will be pushed northward rapidly another year. The means have been secured to complete it from Minneapolis to the land

with Eastern capitalists to intuit the means to complete it through this State from its present termini. It is a mighty good road for this city, as, with its close connections and liberal arrangements with the Chicago & Northwestern, it virtually puts that road in competition here with the Rock Island, thus giving this city the benefit of that first-class road.

The through mails from Chicago are now sent here by the Chicago & Northwestern, because, as I am told by the Post-Office officials, they get through quicker. The mail express leaves Chicago or is this route forty-five minutes before the Chicago & Rock Island's, comes to Ames, is there transferred to the narrow gauge, thirty-seven miles, and arrives here one nour and a half earlier than the Chicago & Rock Island, and yet the distance is 868 miles by the Northwestern, with thirty-seven miles of narrow-gauge and transfer, against 851 by the Rock Island. This is quite a feature in the Northwestern Company. This reminds me of a slight perversion of facts in a recent notice of the rumored combination of the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern was not selected because it was not a direct route. The mileposts say it is three miles shorter than the Rock Island, and the profiles show that the grades and curvatures are lighter, hence adapted to greater speed and heavier trains.

Gen. Winslow, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, seems to be quietly preparing to push his new purchase, the Chicago, Clinton & Western, through next year. Recently a large number of deeds of right of way executed in 1875 have been filed for record, showing that money has been paid recently.

The General, by the way, is a humerous chap, as well as a good railroad manager, and despite the taciturnity imposed on him by his position, his humor will crop out. The other day he issued precautionary offders to trainmen in consequence of cold weather, thusly: "Look out! Better off time on the track than off the track on time." The boys will see the point, while the public will apprec

The following joint circular to General Freight and Passenger Agents of connecting roads re-garding the sale of land-explorers' tickets has just been issued by the General Ticket and Pas-senger Agents of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Alton Rail-

roads:

As the conflicting interests of the various lines represented in the late meetings of the Central and Western Associations of General Ticket and Passenger Agents prevented the satisfactory solution of land-explorers' tickets, the undersigned have, after a careful consideration of the whole subject, decided from Jan. 1 to withdraw from sale all first-class round-trip seekets to like points and at the same rates. These tickets are proposed to be similar to those pow in use for Texas land points, and will be thoroughly "iron-clad" and good only in second-class, smoking, or forward car in train. After much careful thought and conference, the above suggested itself to us as being the most practical compromise between the various plans proposed, and as likewise affording adequate protection to regular travel. This is a matter in which all are interested, and we hope that this change will meet with your approcation to such an extent that you will make a like alteration in your round-trip land forms on same date or as soon thereafter as possible. This arrangement will not in any way interfere with the continued sale of one-way emigrant land tickets at the rates now in force.

KANSAS CENTRAL BRANCH. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—An Atchison, Ks. dispatch says: "A number of changes have dispatch says: "A number of changes have been made in the general officers of the Central Branch Railroad. M. L. Sargent, late of the Atchison, Topeks & Santa Fe Road, is appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent; W. W. Fagar, late of the Hanuibal & St. Joe Road, takes a position as Assistant Superintendent; Thomas J. White, chief clerk, is promoted to Auditor; J. P. Pomerov is appointed Purchasing Agent; and Maj. E. S. Wells, General Agent.

Agent.

The extension of the Central Branch to Scandia. twenty miles up the Republican Valley, has just been completed and opened for business. The contract for the extension of the Main line from Beloit to Cawker City, a distance of the contract for the extension of the Main line from Beloit to Cawker City, a distance of the contract for the carefular and it is protwenty miles, was let yesterday, and it is proposed to extend the road 100 miles further wes during the coming year.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. SL.—The railway managers closed their business satisfactorily to-day. They keep mum as to the object of their prolonged meetings, but they indoubtedly had some connection with the settlement of the pool mentioned in The Tribure of Sunday, and it is fair to infer that a settlement was reached.

WINTER TARIFF. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—The managers

of the different leading Northwestern lines of railway have adopted the following tariff, which shows a reduction as compared 

E., T. H. & C. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 31.—Freight Agent Kendall, of the E., T. H. & C. Railway, has been officially informed that navigation is open on the Ohio River from Evansville south, and to send forward Southern freights. The roads at this point are now all open, and the great ac-cumulation of freights here is beginning to

Sr. Louis, Dec. 31.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has made a sweeping reduction in passes, er fares to take effect to-morrow. The rate is reduced to four cents per mile on the main line, and all branches in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. This is a reduction of over 33 per cent.

Mr. T. H. Malone has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Wisconsin Central Rail-road in place of M. H. Riddell, resigned. This

reduced its rates to Denver and other points to the same figures as made by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The rates by both lines are now on the basis of \$27 from Kansas to Denver. The old rates were \$35. It is reported that Mr. John S. Cook, lately General Manager of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, is about to be appointed General Manager and General Freight Agent of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad. Mr. Cook was formerly the General Freight Agent of this road.

Figure 1 and 1 and 2 and

bepartment with the same sain and sacces as has thus far characterized his management of the General Ticket Department. In Mr. W. A. Strong, who has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent, and Mr. Arthur Temple, Chief Clerk of the General Ticket Department, he has two as able assistants as could possibly have been selected.

constantly endeavoring to "sink the shop" and place themselves on airvel with their customers, even during business-hours. He knew her by sight and by name, and on seeing her enter the shop—for it is a shop after all—advanced toward her with a pleasant smile, and said, "I hope, Lady — you were pleased with the opera last night." She turned to her companion and faintly asked whether "the man" was speaking to her. On being answered in the affirmative she confronted the still smiling young gentieman, and, with raised eyebrows, said. "My good man, I came here to buy a carpet."

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. St.—A special to the Pioneer-Press from Waseca says a man calling imself Prof. Ronzo De La anotire, and claiming to have been a fellow-traveler of Dr. Liv-ingstone in Africa, committed suicide there by poison to-day. He was a peripatetic lecturer, and became financially straitened.

HEART DISEASE: DECATOR, Ill., Dec. 31.—Mrs. C. J. Barrack-nan, aged 69, the wife of a wealtny farmer and a former merchant of this city, died at her home this morning, of heart disease. She leaves a husband and two grown sons.

UGH! CATARRH!! STAND OFF!!!

Keep the breadth of the room between us while we ask you a few questions. Are you a Christian? Christianity teaches that "cleanliness is next to Godliness," and certainly you can find no Christian excuse for having that filty disease, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a remedy for it even in its worst forms. Are you a brain-worker? A greened impairment of the intellectual powers (notably a loss of memory) is an invariable sequence of catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the only retiable remedy for this disease. It is no "dry-up" (expelling the disease from the masal passages only to send it to the lungs), nor unpleasant and unwholesome "fumigator." It is simple, safe, and sure. Are you married? Besides being most disagreeably offensive to your "better halt," do you not know that the disease is liable to be entailed upon your chidren, in the same or some other form? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases that had been pronounced incurable. Are you unmarried? Be assured you will remain so while you have that loathsome disease, for Cupid will smell it afar off. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured cases of catarrh of many years' standing.

Occasionally Joaquin Miller tells a bit of frank truth that is so fresh as to have a touch of genius in it. He is now lecturing; and speaking of it to an interviewer, the other day, he said, "I never get a second call to a town, but I haven't got around yet, and new towns enough are being started to keep me moving."

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove. But this we find where or we rove, That Sozodont alone supplies The dazzling teeth and ruby dyes, That lend a maiden haif the charms That win her to ber lover's arms.

Kimball's Catarrh Cigarettes seldom fa o give instant relief or cure cold in the head.

Monday and Tuesday nights at 8, and GRAND NEW-YEAR MATINEE at 2 p. m., first time in this city of W. G. Wills' Great London Success. OLIVIA.

mesday. New-Year's night (by special desire Davenport will appear in her great role of Ros n Shaksneare's comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT, Irsday night, LONDON ASSURANCE. Lay night, Benefit of Miss Davenport. FRO PACOL.
Saturday Matinee, FROU FROU.
Saturday night, Grand Double Bill, LONDON AS
BUHANCE and OLIVER TWIST.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Beginning Monday Evening, Jan. 6—SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES.

EMMA ABBOTT:

And the Widely Celebrated

HESS ENGLISH! OPERA CO.

Emma Abbott, Annis Montague, Zeida Seguin, Adelade Eandall, Wm. Castle. C. H. Turner, Ellie Ryec, Edward Seguin, Harry Warren, A. W. Tama, Mr. M. H. Allson. A carefully trained Chorns and an excellent Orchestra. Siz. G. OPERTI, Musical Director. Monday night—"HAD DIA VOLO."

Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday night—"FRA DIA VOLO."

Matinee Saturday—"MARITANA."

Reserved seats, 51.00 and 51.00; general admission, 51.00, 75c, and 50. Matinees, 75c, 60c, and 25c. Sale of seats commences Thursday, Jan. 2.

GREAT POPULAR SUCCESS OF THE

Grand New-Year's Matinee BELLS OF CORNEVILLE,

METROPOLITAN THEATCE,

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

A Company of Unexcelled Artists adapted especially of the amusement of Ladies and Children.
Popular prices, 13, 23, 33, and 30 cents. Special per ormance on Sunday Afternoon and Evening.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. GRAND NEW YEAR'S BILL.

G. POTTGIESER'S. 369 & 371 State-st. GRAND CONCERT

Vocal and Instrumental. A Grand Free Oyster and Turkey Lunch on this (Tuesday) evening, and New Year's Day both morning and evening, with a special display all through the day and evening. All are invited.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. . H. HAVERLY......Manager and Prop Grand New Year Matines at 2. Glorious New Year Night Bill. Grand New Year Hollday Attraction—the BERGER PAMILY

BUTE COMEDY COMPANY, and SOL SMITH RUSSELL, CHICAGO NATATORIUM AND INSTI-TUTE FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE. GYMNASTIC SEASON! To-morrow (Thursday), Jan. 2, 1879, the regular "Light Gymnastic" Sociable. A full attendance re-uested on account of changes to be considered, w. Jansen, Manager.

Clark-st., opposite Court-Rouse.

25, 35, 50, and 75c. Engagement of the distinguished Irish actor, John T. Hinds (late of the Theatre Royal, Dublin), in the beautiful dramatic creation, the Beautiful Scenery, Superb Cast, etc. Matinoes Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 2:30. Shaughaun Matinee New Year's Day.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL. To-night, Experiments in PSYCHOLOGY and MES-MERISM by Prof. Carpenter. Laughable, Wonderful, instructive. Admission, 25c; reserved seata, 25c.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. E., foot of Morton-8.

LABRADOR, Sangler... Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 a m. AMERIQUE, Delord... Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 a m. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE-First Cabin, 8100; Second Cabin, 830; Third Cabin, 830; Steerage, 28% including wine, bedding, and utenally.

Steamers "Periere." "Ville de Paris." "St. Laurent." do not carry steerage passengers. t." do not carry steerage passengers. hecks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail swery 8 day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-at., Hob Rates of wasage From New York to Southam London, Havre, and Bremen, first cable, \$400; se cable, \$40, sold; steerage, \$50 currency. For free cable, \$40, sold; steerage, \$50 currency.

SMOKE

We have retailed over 175,000 of your

Druggists, Minneape

The most satisfactory 10c Cigar we have handled during the past two years.
LELAND HOTEL, Springfield, III.

They go off like hot cakes on a frosty norning. S. C. WHITE, Wholesale Grocer, Winona, Minn.

The quality of your brands are superior to any we have found elsewhere.

T. C. POWER & BRO.,
Merchants and Forwarders, Ft. Bentou,
Mont., Ft. Walsh. and Ft. McLeod, Manitoba.

The "Custers" are our leading brand, and give entire satisfaction, as attested by our constant mail and telegraph orders our constant mail and during the past two years. R. S. BROWNELL, Union Hotel, Galesburg, III.

The steadily increasing volume of our telegraph and mail orders, and the expressions of approval by our customers from all parts of the country, assure as that shrewd merchants are more than ever recognizing real merit by placing their orders with first-class manufacture. ers, thereby avoiding all middle pro and securing, as a natural conse corresponding increase in trade.

# R. W. TANSILL & CO.

69 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

In order to reduce stock before inventory, we shall offer until Jan 5 our entire stock of CARPETS at less than manufacturers' cost.

Purchasers can save fully 25 per cent. by buying this week.

OTTO TITO

SAMPLE PRICES:

Tapestry Brussels, 65c; usual price, 85c. Good All-Wool 2-ply, 60c; usual price, 75c. Ingrains at 25, 30, 35, and 40c; others get from 40 to 65c for the same goods. These are only samples of our prices. All other grades will be offered proportionately low.

PARDRIDGES' 114 & 116 STATE-ST.

CONSUMPTION CURE. To Consumptives

AND INVALIDS. Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIMIT AND SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthum, Bronchtis and General Debling it is an acknowledged Specific Remady, proved by 25 years' experience. TRY IT. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 36 John St., New York.

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. Alex. Froshingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-a. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from \$50 to \$300, and have the enviable reputation of always maxing quick returns. Send for their Financial Report, free.—New York Tribune.

FINANCIAL

WOVEN WIRE **MATTRESSES** MANUFACTURED BY The Union Wire Mattress Co.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Positively Warranted NOT TO SAG. Do not throw money away on

5, 7 and 9 North Clark-st.,

CHICAGO.

chesp, coarse weave imitation they cannot prove satisfactory. BUY THE BEST

For sale by Furniture Dealers and

7 North Clark-st., Chicago. MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

PHARMACEUTICAL

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU sequaled by any remedy known. It is presert se most eminent physicians all over the world.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, adache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Disziner Stomach, Eruptions, Rad Taste in the Mout pitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the reast of the painting of the painting of the painting of Dyspesia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

orates the Stomach, etimulates the torpid Liver, els, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleansing the of all impurities, and in impuriting new life and to the whole system.

Ingle trial will be quite sufficient to convince the healtsting of its valuable remedial properties.

PRICE—\$1 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR \$5. H.T.HELMBOLD PROPRIETOR, TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, 880 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Sold Everywhere. New York, Age WYOMOKE A BLOOD, BRAIN, AND

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

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GEMS New and Enlarged Edition! "The King" Highway. "Namey Lee. "The Los Chord." "The Malden's Rose," and "Jamie " are Five Chord," "The Maiden's Rose," and "Jamie" of the Seventy-Five OF exceptionably good St make this collection OF one of the most attrac has ever been issued. ENGLISH SONG.
250 large pages.
Price in Cloth, \$3: Fine Git Binding, \$4.

NOVELLO'S MUSICAL PRESENTS Elegant London Gift Books. SUNLIGHT OF SONG, (\$4.25); CHRISTMAS CAROLS, (\$5); MOTHER GOOSE MELODIES (\$2.50), all profusely illustrated in the best style of art.

H. M. S. PINAFORE, Words and music complete. Easy, bright music, full of fun and fruits, and unexceptionable in morals. Just the thing for amateur performance. Price, \$1.

FF Send 6 cents and receive, post-free, 60 cents worth of music in the Musical Record, which is published weekly. \$2 per year. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Bosto

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Mechanics' and Traders' Sarings, Loan, and Building Association will be held at their office, \$6 Washington-st., Jgn. 13, 1879, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors. The books of subscription for stock and transfer will be closed Jan. 3. All those desiring new stock should subscribe at once.

CRAS. G. FRENCH, Secretary.

AMONDS IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

ECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR EITHER OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES forether with our Catalogue on Diamonds, containing valuable information with illustrations and prior of the newest styles of rich Guld Jewelry and Watches which we manufacture. Address all orders to AMERICAN JEWELBY-COMPANY, 5 Areade, Cincinnati, 0

THE ONLY PERFECT FAC-SIMILE OF THE REAL DIAMOND IN THE WORLD Which for Wear, Brilliancy, and Beasty are not excelled by the natural gem. he wonderful LEFEYER DIAMOND in of the purest whiteness, as delicately cut, and sesses the same refractive qualities and exact proportions as the real diamond. he wonderful LEFEYER DIAMOND is nativeless and exact proportions as the real diamond, he wonderful LEFEYER DIAMOND is marveless and perfect inflation of the real cfm, and the American Jewistra way are desirable to great for the court, in being able to mount them is not positive time. Our disposite market as the product of the court of the

CIGAR Voice of the People! The "Gen. Custer" are the best-selling 10c Cigar we ever handled. JOHN A. DADD, Druggist, 221 Grand-av., Milwaukee, Wis. They disappear like hot cakes before a St. Louis tramp. C. M. BROWN, Druggist, Longmont, Col.

Cigars. How many of your custon can show a better record? CROSMAN & PLUMMER,

Although I have for years smoked various brands of Key West Clgars, I have yet to find a brand that will compare with your "Gen. Custer" for uniformity of quality and richness of flavor.

MAJOR PATTISON,

Of the firm of M. E. Page & Co., city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. PAREWELL PERFORMANCES of the Queen of the MISS FANNY DAVENPORT.

THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON,
Beginning Monday Evening, Jan. 6-SIX NIGHTS
and TWO MATINEES.

TRACY-TITUS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLUCK. ALSO EVENING AT he cast including the favorites, Miss Catherine Lew-a, Miss Laura Joyce, Mr. Henry Peakes, etc. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Matinee Prices 25 and 50 cents.

Grand Matinee To-Day.

UNCLE JOSH;
Or, The Little Street Sweep.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Monday, Jan. 6—
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Admission, 10c. ITEMS.

appointment takes effect Jan. 1, 1879. Information was received here yesterday that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has

as possible.

The appointment of Mr. E. St. John as General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Raffroad has just been officially promulgated. Mr. St. John for many years past has been the chief of the General Ticket Department of this road, in which position he has made hosts of friends by his gentlemanly and courteous bearing towards all who had occasion to come in contact with him. He will no doubt preside over the Passenger Department with the same skill and success as has thus far characterized his management of

Many years ago a certain New Hampahire Judge was traveling in company with his nephew, a young aspirant for legal fame. They occupied a room together at a country iun one night, and in the morning, as soon, as he was awake, the young man asked the Judge what time ft was. "Seven o'clock," responded the Judge, without consulting his watch. "How do you know?" asked his nephew. "I assume it." answered his uncie; "if I say it is 7 o'clock I may be right; if I say anything else, I may be wrong." Logic is logic. She is a stately old lady of title, and he is one of the new school of young tradesmen, who, rich, well-educated, and well-mannered, are

efendants, Mrs. A. H. Robinson, of Pike-hotoriety, and Wells, and Mr. Page had becase is hand. It will be remembered to case in hand. It will be remembered

W. A. Steele, Joliet, Ill., is at the

THE CITY.

The Hon. James Shaw, Mt. Carroll, Ill., is at

The Hon, C. O. Bingham, Philadelphia, is mest at the Tremor Gen. William Myers, U. S. A., San Francisco ra guest of the Pacific.
Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

les M. Farge, of the Bay City Tribune, ng the guests of the Palmer.

The Hon. William Jackson, Rock Island, is mong the guests of the Sherman. The Hon. Thomas S. Ridgeway, ex-Treasurer of this State, is stopping at the Pacific. The Hon. W. R. Taylor, Madison, ex-Governor Wisconsin, is among the guests of the Sher

There will be curling at the White Stocking Skating Park, North vs. South, at 11 o'clock

The army headquarters will not be opened to ay, by order of Gen. Sheridan. Many of the ficers will make the usual round of calls. ag the noted trotters on Washington centerday were Bodine, record 2:194; tine, record 2:21; and Monroe Chief. ord 2:25.

Ancerson, Esq., ex-Mayor of London, the city visiting relatives, who were with a recent church trial on the

Supreme Court of the State opens at field Tuesday forenoon. Judge Dickey ave this city on Monday to be present at

ome bill-posting wag has decorated the cass of a dead horse that lies by the roadside Wabash avenue, near Peck court, with the "Anti-Fat."

The Hon. J. A. Garfield, who is to speak in his city Toursday evening at the Resumption neeting, arrived in the city yesterday and reg-stered at the Pacific.

THE TRIBUNE is indebted to Tom Foley, as returned to his old business and his lace, on Dearborn street, for remembering the strings that was New Year's Eve. South Town Collector Enos Ayres has taken nover \$10,000 on the taxes of 1878, from the gent of a large estate, and to-morrow he will e ready to receive contributions from South

Mr. William H. Bradlev, Clerk of the United States Courts, has been East for several days past, attending the funeral of his son's wife. He is expected home by Thursday, or at least by the latter part of this week.

Seth F. Hanchett, Clerk of the Probate Court, was yesterday presented with an elegant rold watch by W. H. Gleason, his chief clerk. It was a surprise to him, and better appreciated because it was. It was a New Year's gift.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune buildung), was as follows: 8 a. m., 14 deg. above ero: 10 a. m., 18; 12 m., 22; 3 p. m., 23; 8 p. a., 21. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.71; 8 p. m.,

capt. Bullwinks has issued one of the pret-lest possible New Year's cards—the patrol agon in red and rilt, on a silver ground, with A Happy New Year" over it, and his name, elow, a corner of the card, which is turned own, having on it 1879.

would not deliver up Angell, and have no encein it. As to the \$80,000, with which supposed the defaulter would be able to fight, that is beyond his control.

arly yesterday morning Lawrence Fyne, a cesman on the Northwestern Railroad, ol standing upon a train in motion, was rely cut and bruised about the head by ing into contact with the Halsted street uct. He went to his home, No. 7 Sangamon

ding at the same hour. The carriers will be one delivery and one collection trip dur-the day. The money-order, registry, and ther's offices will not be opened at all.

The North Chicago Collector, F. J. Miller, prepared his bond yesterday, and it was approved. His bondsmen are Tobias Almen dinger, John Schuster, Michael Webber, Michael Brandt, Conrad Folz, and Henry Lampartner. He will get his books to-morrow, and at once enter upon the work of collecting.

An effort is making to secure the giving of a concert Sattrday afternoon at the Union Park Congregational Church, at which Wilhelmj will be the chief attraction, playing quartettes and tries, and Liebling will play upon the piano. Sunday afternoon, probably, there will be a great popular concert at the North Side Turner Hall, the price of admission to which will be 50 cents. The matter will be definitely settled by noon to-day.

Postmaster Palmer vesterday received a letter from Miss Fannie English, of Johnson Station, Pike County, Miss., in which she makes an appeal to the "neble City of Chicago." to do something for the people of the neighboring village of Osyka. The people there, she states, are suffering from the effects consequent upon the yellow-fever scourge, and as they have received no aid from Chicago she suggests that this city might send a very acceptable Christmas present to the suffering town.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Winston in the chair. There were present, in addition, Commissioners Withrow, Kadish, and Hjortsberz. Bills for various articles to the amount of \$640 were sudited and ordered paid. The Board then went into an informal discussion of several routine matters, and, after congratulating themselves on the success of their arrangements for skating in the park, adjourned without transacting any further business.

hout transacting any further business. hysicians and midwives of the City of Chio are notified that hereafter only one return leath will be required, provided the return nade upon the blanks of the State Board of lith, and within three days after the death, that a burial permit may be obtained, as stoore, from the City Board of Health, urns of birth must be promptly made to the my Clerk, no record of them now being read by the local Health Board. It is the inion of the State Board or require commerce with the State Board of Health act, prosecution will be entered against any ad violating the provisions of that act.

or prosecution will be entered against any and violating the provisions of that act.

St. Andrew's Church Sunday-school, corner Washington and Robey streets, held its nual Christmas-tree festival Monday evening, estructure was filled with schoolars (late St. In's and Atonement schools combined), techers, and others interested. The Rev. In'y G. Perry, having gone through with the ler of religious exercises, addressed the congation in a happy and forcible manner, icoming all to join in its festivities and to loy the occasion. Mr. Sleeper, of the Sunday-tool, also offered a word of gratulation and corragement, after a recitation by Miss ree, a member of the school. Besides chants in hymns, there were carols and a variety pieces sung by choir and scholars, et all "Christmas tree" before the sanctuary, anwhile, was beaming with tapers, and all see derices to cladden the juvenile heart, by of decoration and brilliancy. With the ange collects and benediction were given the Rev. Mr. Perry, and all repaired to the ement of the building to eat of a collation wided for their friends by the ladies.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

The following special orders were issued years and any stangarters Mulitary Division or the Missing contents of the building to eat of a collation was possible to the sense of the sunday of the ladies.

DQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MIS-CHICAGO, RIL. Dec. 31, 1878.—Special Or-to, 112: 1. Paragraph I, of special orders S, current series, from these headquarters, g Capt. George W. Bradley, Assistant-master, to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and lapt. Edward B. Grimes, he Depot Quar-tr, and the latter to report to the Command-ral Department of Dakots for assignment s thief Quartermaster. Discussionment

neral Department of the Chief Quarters of the Division, the following changes in attons and duties of officers of the Quartersions and the Community of the

ent of Texas for duty as Dep

Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pulmer House-C.P. Huntington, Mississippi:

M. Bar S. L. Louis; J. J. Heineman, New York: G. Cogswell, Norwich, Ct.; Joseph D. Luas, St. Louis; E. W. Cracknell, Sycney, N. S.

N. J. G. Scott. Marseiles, ill.; George Goss, Dan; A. F. Griswold, Eric, Pa... Grand Pachic Hotel—Silas Gasicell, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; William Sarlowe, New York; Dr. George W. Handy, San Francisco; H. A. Tuttle, Cleveland; M. C. Brisol, Cincinnati; N. C. Knight; New York; S. B. Williams, Lake Forest; N. W. Weils, Nebrasa. Sherman House—G. W. Ludlow, Utica, N.; P. A. Bergsman, St. Paul; George P. Wilde, Sycamore, Ill.; J. S. Keator, Moline, Ill.; Walace F. Robinson, Boston; T. J. Lamb, Albany... Premant House—George B. McPherson, New York; P. Burnhaun, Boston; J. H. Maintain, Dublin, reland; J. Rothan, St. Louis; J. L. Taylor, Otumwa; H. M. Oliver, Hastings, Neb.; D. C. Vright, Mondots; J. M. Davis, Carbondale.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$50. The scrip disbursements amounted to \$500 The coupons of city bonds paid up to yester ay by the Treasurer foot up \$26,845.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, 13,461; Comptroller, \$1,012; total, \$4,474. He mid out \$5,000.

Detective Shea, of the Madison Street Station has been reduced to the ranks for allowing a prisoner to escape. The Health Officer's report for last week shows that forty-five nuisances were abated, and 13,218 pounds of bad meat condemned.

About 60,000 pieces of scrip, representing 1,500,000, was issued last year. From \$150,000 o \$200,000 more will be required to square the

Four cases of scarlet fever were reported to he Health authorities, making seventy-one last nonth. During the same time thirty-seven ases of diphtheria also came to their knowledge. Patrolman Luttich, who was caught peddli affle-tickets, has been asked to resign. If his esignation is not received by 10 o'clock to-day e will be dismissed.

The receipts of the Water-Office last year were \$977,160.74, of which \$942,672.97 were derived from rents. In 1877 the total receipts were \$939,053.89, of which \$962,476.40 were from

Mayor Heath says when the accounts of 1878 are settled, it will be found that only between 30 and 70 per cent of the appropriation has been expended,—In other words, nearly \$1,000,000 has been saved. With such economy for two or three years, the city could pay as it went, and went senting there.

The receipts of the Treasurer in 1878 were \$6, 90,000, and his expenditures \$5,800,000. As here was on hand Jan. 1, 1878, about \$600,000, here is now believed to be on hand about \$900,000; but this amount will be considerably reduced when the money to be sent to New to meet January interest is subtracted.

The following were the bids received by the Finance Committee Monday for the city lots at the corner of Congress and Franklin streets: John A. Lomax, 17 to 20, \$4,000; same, 17 to 26, \$9,500; Lozeng Egleston, 17 to 26, \$10,006; F. H. Hill & Co., 17 to 26, \$11,000. All are on canal time. The Committee will recommend the acceptance of the latter.

Old rumors in regard to changes in the Po-lice Department have been revived. According to them Capt. Gund is to be dropped, and Lieut. Ebersold takes his place; Capt. O'Donnell will be discharged or transferred to the Second Precinct, Buckley taking his place; and Lieuts. Blettner and Bell are to change places. Supt. Seavey and vesteriay that he knew mothing tion for the reports, except possibly the

ing, seized twenty-three sickly-looking Texas steers yesterday, and sent them to a glue-lactory. The animals had arrived at the Stock-Yards consigned to a commission firm there, and every effort was made to slaughter them and put the meat on the market for consumption. This is but a sample of the work of the Inspectors, though some of the Aldermen look Inspectors, though some of the Aldermen look upon them as useless officials. They prevent an immense quantity of diseased meat from reaching the poorer classes.

ing the poorer classes.

According to the report of the Department of Buildings for December, eighteen permits were issued for structures, with an aggregate frontage of 496 feet, and to cost \$85,500. The improvement permits numbered eleven, and the cost of the work was \$21,500. During 1878 the permits for buildings were 1,019, the frontage 31,118 feet, and the cost \$5,747,000. There were 417 improvement permits, the cost being \$813,800,—a total expenditure of \$6,561,100 on structures in this city. This, however, does not include the amount laid out on the new City and County Buildings,—about \$700,000. In 1877 the figures were: Permits, 1,398; frontage, 35,033 feet; cost, \$5,931,800; improvement permits, 422; cost, \$630,000; total, \$6,561,800.

Supt. Seavey issued the following general or-

Supt. Seavey issued the following general or-

Supt. Seavey issued the following general order yesterday:

No member of the police force will be transferred from one command to another hereafter pon the recommendation or request of parties outside the Department.

The practice of patrolmen soliciting and annoying city officials or prominent citizens to intercede for them at headquarters, requesting transfers, promotions, etc., is hereby prohibited, and must casse. If at any time a patrolman is inconveniently assigned, and he desires to apply for transfer to some station nearer his home, he shall do so through his commanding officer, giving his reasons therefor, and his application shall be duly considered, but the impossibility of making assignments convenient for all without detriment to the public service must be understood. Any member of the force not satisfied to obtain relief as prescribed in this ordet, or violating its provisions, shall be dismissed from the service.

Health-Commissioner De Wolf wants \$1,400 to pay two men to keep track of the Aldermen object. The license receipts from the slaughtering and rendering establishments amount to over \$5,000 a year, and the Commissioner wants enough of this set aside to pay two men and the keep of a horse. City-Attorney Tuthill is of opinion that the license money could be used for this purpose,—in fact, it/should be used for no other. When the legality of the license came before the Supreme Court, Mr. Hitchcock, for the Stock-Yards men, held that in was in the nature of a tax for revenue purposes. Mr. Tuthill insisted that it was merely a license for police regulations, and the Supreme Court decided in favor of the city ou the latter ground. If the license is for nolice regulation, he holds that it in equity belongs first to the Health Department for meeting the expense of regulating the establishments which are the cause of so great a nuisance. It is hoped that, with so good grounds for its action, the Council will not hesitate to do as desired.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury disposed of thirty ordinar cases yesterday, and adjourned until to-most row.

Last year the County Clerk issued 4,600 marriage licenses. This year 4,825 have been issued. This ought to be taken as a sign that the times are improving.

The election of County-Attorney, it is said, will come up in the Board to-morrow. The prominent candidates are James P. Root, C. H. Willett, and Frank Smith.

Albert Kramer, Debuty Sheriff, resigned yesterday, and Joseph Schoeninger was appointed to his place. Other resignations were expected, but the employes were obstinate. The end is not yet, however.

not yet, however.

In the County Court yesterday Frank G. Schueller made a voluntary assignment, and C. F. Schumacher, Jr., was appointed Assignee. His liabilities are given as \$1,853 and his assets as \$1,854, all claimed to be exempt from execution.

Charles G. Bentty, who admits that he is 78 years of age, took out a license yesterday tomarry Mrs. Mary A. Crittenden. The prospective bride has started upon her 69th year, though she would be slow to admit it to any one else than a marriage-license clerk.

The Finance Committee met yesterday to discuss the question of issuing bonds. While no action was taken, the sentiment of the Committee was in favor of making haste slowly. They were all in favor of issuing the bonds in denominations of from \$25 up, but, appreciating the fact that the law was in their way, were not

Joseph St. Peter, the alleged murderer of Clark, but who was acquitted of the charge, resterday called upon the State's Attorney for the pictures of Mrs. Clark, which were found in

The various county offices in which changes have been made will undergo the transformation to-day. Mr. Mills will supersede McLaughlin as Hospital Warden, Dr. Hoonan will take the place of Dr. Geiger as County Physician, Mr. Nash will step into the shoes of Al Mahr as Committee Clerk, and at the County Agent's Office and Hospital there will be considerable pulling and hauling for subordinate positions. A SATISFIED EXECUTION.

A few days ago it was noted that the Clerk of the Criminal Court had turned over to the Sher-

until the 9th inst.

Officer J. D. Shea, no more detective, owing to the machinations of certain Aldermen, last night arrested for the Johnson robbert at the corner of Van Buren and Aberdeen streets, and for sundry highway robberies in the same neighborhood, a man giving the name of R. G. Day, a private detective. The officer called upon the Johnsons last evening, and Mrs. Johnson told him that the man who choked her was one who id frequently been in the store, and she described him as closely as possible. When the officer went out he stood at the street corner for a few moments, and while there saw a man and woman come out of the row of frame houses opposite. He acted suspiciously, and corresponded so closely the description furnished by Mrs. Johnson, that the officer placed him under arrest. At the station a slouch hat and large revolver were found upon his person, and in his apartments were found a billy, a sand-bag newly made out of cotton cloth, and several other trinkets. Mrs. Johnson claims to identify him most positively as the one who assisted in the robbery. Those persons, however, with whom Day has been associated for many years, are convinced of his innocence, and certain that he will clear himself of the charges made against him. the Criminal Court had turned over to the Sheriff executions on forfeited bonds amounting to about \$70,000. The Sheriff has pushed these executions to the best of his ability, and the result has been some funny returns. Among the executions was one for \$1,600, and the Deputy returned the following receipt:

CHICAGO, May 23, 1876.—Received of E. A. Linn and S. A. Brown \$700, as compromise of their recognizance for the appearance of L. A. Linn in the Criminal Court of Cook County, Ill.

CHARLES H. REED, State's Autorney.

The records show that Louis Linn was indicted in the January term, 1875,—two indictments,—for larceny and receiving stolen goods, and that L. A. Brown and G. W. Alexander became his stretcles in each case. They forfeited their bond in February of the same year, and judgment was rendered against them Dec. 6, 1878, and execution was issued Dec. 28. The execution was recalled yesterday by the State's Attorney on the strength of the receipt above, but still there is something unexplained. While the State's Attorney did not exceed his authority in the matter, there is an apparent mixture in the names of the bondsmen, and, furthermore, he failed to report the compromise made to the Clerk.

#### GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Sub-Treasury has \$900,000 on hand in oin wherewith to do its part in the resumpti

Yesterday's disbursements at the Sub-Treas ury were \$26,000 in currency, \$15,000 in gold, and \$1,000 in silver. The total internal revenue receipts for De-cember were \$743,368, of which amount \$609,

596 was for taxes on distilled spirits. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of coupon ere destroyed yesterday at the Sub-Treasury, the interest having been paid upon them.

The amount of 4 per cents subscribed for at the Sub-Treasury vesterday was \$11,350,—several pegs higher than it has been for some days. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday were \$33,020. Of this amount \$30,262 was for taxes on spirits, \$1,586 for tobacco and cigars, \$785 for beer, and \$4,386 on bank deposits, etc.

The alcohol exports from this city for the year 1878 amounted to 41,029 barrels, equivalent to 3,602,961 proof gallons. The export trade has been looming up considerably, it would appear, and is by no means on the wane. Col. H. B. Burgh, who has been assisting Col. Grimeson, Revenue Agent for this district, has been asigned to duty in the Indiana and Michigan district, to take the place, temporarily, of Col. Packard, who goes to San Francisco for a

Commissioner Hoyne's last case for 1878 was one in which John Cesna, from the Stock-Yards, played the role of defendant to the charge of having sold liquor and cigars on the sly, —i.e., without having a license. The case was continued until y morning, Cesna furnish

Thursday morning, Cesna furnishing bail in the sum of \$500.

Collector Harvey completed his annual figuring-up yesterday afternoon, and the results are embodied in the following clear and comprehensive tabular statement, showing, in detail, the internal revenue collections for the First District of Illinois for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878. The total collections in 1877 were \$8.805, 368.77, and in 1873, \$7,906.402.25, or a decrease of \$896,966.52. While the amount collected on tax-paid spirits is less than that of the Cincinnati District, the amount produced in this district is more than that produced either in the Cincinnati District, or, in fact, in any other district in the country, the decrease in the collections in 1878 being due to the fact that the alcohol exports for the year just closed have amounted to 41,029 barrels, or 3,602.961 gallons,—on which, of course, the 90-cent tax was not collected. When figured out exactly, the number of proof gallons of tax-paid spirits produced in this district in 1878 is 6,592,601, which, increased by the 3,602.961 gallons that went out of the country, because we the total product of the First District. 3,602,961 gallons that went out of the country, brings up the total product of the First District of Illinois for 1878 to the respectable figure of

	The company of the co	
Grand total	January. February March April May June July August Beptember October November December	7 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
85, 992	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	esumpy yulds pipd-zpl
2, 274	5,716 0,502 7,978 9,084 9,083 1,158 9,398 9,398	1. 50. 52318
\$29,758	8800 qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq	Other then (az-and stamps.
\$1,294		(1) 10 (2) 2 (2)
94, 056	90,839 90,839 102,417 109,808 120,270 107,532 107,589 117,909 117,909 117,909 117,909	Tobacco and cigara
\$346,579	\$ 19,420 20,530 20,530 24,0 H 24,0 H 26,297 26,297 26,479 31,839 40,457 36,041 36,041 36,041 36,041 36,041 36,041 36,041 36,041	Bed stange
\$86,565	91,617 21,617 381	Bunks and dankers.
\$169, 153	1,298 600 83,895 10,083 10,834 10,834 10,834 11,839 1,339 11,339	Beccial tax stomps
\$7,019	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Lists and penalities
87	•	12302

#### CRIMINAL.

7743 743 743 743 743 743 743 743 743

John Leyden's wound is said to be rather a peculiar one, and the physician in attendance does not yet know whether it will result fatally or not. The probabilities last night seemed to be that he would recover, as it was thought that the ball had missed striking the brain.

For some days past G. P. Gore & Co., auctioneers, at Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, have been losing parcels of boots and shoes. A watch was set yesterday and resulted in the capture of a fellow giving the name of George Burke. In his possession were found a new pair of boots which he had just stolen, and also a pawn ticket for a silver hunting case watch, Robert Roskell, Liverpool, maker, for which an owner is wanted.

which an owner is wanted.

Arrests: Cornelius Highland, complicity with Thomas Davis in the robbery of La Blance & Carse's barber-shop, No. 323 Thirty-first street; Susan Simpson, a servant for Mrs. A. M. Timerman, of No. 330 Washington street, who is suspected of having stolen \$50cash; Timothy Moore, wanted, with Edward Millington, now in the County Jail, for the burglary of a freight-car on the Rock Island Road; Richard Wells, charged with the theft of a silk purse from some lady whose name is unknown; George Sard, making himself generally offensive owing to his forgetfulness regarding that pledge he took last New-Year's Day.

Justice Summerfield: George Kennedy stab.

fulness regarding that pledge he took last New-Year's Day.

Justice Summerfield: George Kennedy, stabbing John Bateman in the left shoulder, \$400 to the Criminal Court; Charles Meck, shooting Edward Murphy in the cheek in a saloon row at Gillam's saloon, No. 136 Van Buren street, \$2,000 to the 7th; George and Henry Miller and Peter Welman, charged with forcing open a trunk in Louis Kean's room at No. 66 Archer avenue, and stealing therefrom a lot of clothing and \$20 in cash, \$500 to the 3d; Charles and John Herzog, also inplicated in the above, \$300 to the same date on a charge of vagranev; Patrick McCormick, maybem, in chewing F. Carrier's ear during a fight in a Clark street boarding-house, \$300 to the 2d. Justice Morrison: William Swinburn, stabbing Patrick Whalen in the arm with a brad-awl, \$500 to the 6th, and \$300 additional for resisting the officer who arrested him; Lizzie Johnson, an erring female, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; John Scott, snatching a pocketbook from Miss Jessie Doollitle, \$50 fine; Adolph Wisner, John Martin, and Henry Wilson, vagrants, \$50 fine each.

iron.
Washington street, 229. Mrs. D. H. Lamberson, Misses Josie and Jessie Lamberson, assisted by Mrs. M. E. Geer.
Washington street, 524. Mrs. E. T. MacKenzie and Mrs. W. C. Ives.
Washington street, 651½. Mrs. James C. Rogers, assisted by Miss Mary Sabin and Mrs. R. S. Worthington, of Oak Park.
Washington street, 851. Mrs. Frank Millard,
Winchester avenue. 26. Mrs. C. D. Hinman and Miss Audie Barrell. Aldine square, 21. Mrs. S. B. Davis, assisted by

South Park avenue, 514. Mrs. George Bohner, of 164 Vernon avenue, and Mrs. D. A. Hewes, of 1081 Indiana avenue.
Thirty-ninth street, 124. Mrs. Charles C. Swinborne, assisted by Mrs. Cordelia C. Swinborne and Miss Anna E. Crosby, of Collamer, O.
Twenty-seventh street, 98. Mrs. Samuel I. Ralstone, assisted by Miss Lizzie Gallagher and Miss Kuty Dempsey.
Vernon avenue, 529. Mrs. James A. Myers and Miss Demia Myers, assisted by Miss Estelle Bergh, of Berlin. Wis.
Wabash avenue, 500. Mrs. Thomas Dorsey, assisted by Misses Katie Marphy and Mazje Nodine. Wabash avenue, 606. The Misses Robertson, with Mrs. W. R. Page.
Wabash avenue, 828. Misses Ella N. Harless and Vins King.
Wabash avenue, 1601. Mrs. Charles Kern and Miss Neille Kretz, of Shebbyran, Mich.
Palmer House—Room 61. Mrs. Dr. Henry Otinand Mrs. D. E. McConkey.

NORTH SIDE.

Palmer House—Room 81. Mrs. Dr. Henry Olin and Mrs. D. E. McConkey.

NORTH SIDE.

Division street, 318. Miss Kittie Gammell, assisted by Miss Hattie Mobrey.
Lincoln avenue, 397. Mrs. J. G. Wustum, nee Cruikshank, assisted by Miss Nellie Cruikshank, and Mrs. A. M. Page, of Marshalltown, Is.
Orchard street, 355. Mrs. L. S. Drake, assisted by Miss M. J. Watte and Miss Jessie Cambell, of Madison, Wis.
Revere House. Mrs. B. H. Jones, assisted by Misses Blanche Pinney, and Minnie Holt, of Minneapolis.

Wells street, 581. Miss Hannah Scheller, assisted by Misses Annie Bagnall and Alta Hoof.

SUBURBAN.

Englewood—Wentworth avenue, 6055. Miss May Walton, Miss Clara Brown, and Miss Lucy Roberts.

Wensworth avenue, 6323. Miss Hattue Muirhead, assisted by the Misses Bessie and Hessie Hunter.

Fifty-ninth street, Mrs. George H. Chase, assisted by Mrs. A. M. Porter.
Hyde Park—Hyde Part avenue, 5421. Mrs. Dr. Flood and Mrs. Dr. Murphy.

Maywood. Miss Emily H. Bryan, assisted by Miss Josie M. Ives.

On account of siste bereaveners. Miss Mallis.

THE REFINERS' RING.

The following memorial, to which reference has already been made in THE TRIBUNE, has received the signatures of the entire grocery and sugar trade in the city, three or four of the minor jobbing houses excepted:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives: It has been officially represented to your honorable bodies that a change in the tariff on sugars is necessary. The reason given is that certain sugars of high test come in, under the present law, at same duty as low-test sugar, when the color is alike. To remove this objection the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that these high grade and low grade sugars be admitted at a one-rate duty, when would, of course, prohibit the importation of the latter, and do away in the United States with the refining of the class of

years, and a cattle dealer—\$2,000 by giving a mortgage on real estate represented to have been unincumbered, when, in fact, there is a mortgage of \$1,500 on it, and that the note given did not read correctly, in that it was made payable in one year, and, if not then, when she was able to pay it. Mr. Trude claimed that the old man made the loan of \$2,000 to the woman in order, as he said, to have a mortgage on her independence and force her to effect the part of Julia to his Don Juan. It appeared, from the admission of the plaintiff, that he was a spiritualist and desired to get a "medium." The further hearing of the case was continued over until the 9th inst.

Officer J. D. Shea, no more detective, owing among the grocerymen and

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

The following announcements of persons in tending to receive to-day were received since the publication of Sunday's list:

WEST SIDE.

WEST SIDE.

Aberdeen street. 14. Mrs. L. J. Swift, assisted by Mrs. E. A. Hill and Miss Nellie Swift.

Adams street, 479. Mrs. S. P. Crumb and daughter, assisted by Mrs. H. E. Coster.

Adams street, 496. Mrs. James Irons, and Misses Tennie and Libbie Irons.

Adams street, 531. Mrs. A. W. Kingsford, Misses Nellie Kingsford, Jennie Peckham, and Jennie Oakley.

Centre avenue, 155. Miss M. Greenburg, Miss Ida Wright, and Miss Mand Woodman.

Congress street, 359. Mrs. James C. Hvde. Congress street, 359. Mrs. James C. Hyde, Mrs. O. A. Barnes, and the Misses Madge, Vogis, and Ella Kutter. and Ella Kutter.
Curtis street, 180. The Misses Runden at 2 c'clock.
Ene street, 578. Mrs. W. B. Sandford, assisted by Mrs. C. A. Brinkerhoff. Krie street, 578. Mrs. W. B. Sandford, assisted by Mrs. C. A. Brinkerhoff.
Fulton street, 485. Mrs. J. W. Kilmore, assisted by Mrs. P. J. Lawrence.
Fulton street, 670. Mrs. P. H. Lawler, assisted by Miss Lot. V. Barber.
Fulton street, 484. Mrs. C. M. Fowler.
Halsted street, 484. Miss Libbie French and her eister, Mrs. R. J. Hipwell.
Halsted street, 1434. Miss A. Feuerstein and Miss A. Hass.
Jackson street, 260. Mrs. William Willer and Mrs. George F. Cook.
Jackson street, 260. Mrs. Joseph Gow, assisted by the Misses Daisey and Mell Hunter.
Monroe street, 375. Mrs. O. Owens and Miss Maggie Owens.

Monroe street, 375. Mrs. O. Owens and Miss laggie Owens. Monroe street, 506. Miss Nettie French. Monroe street, 528. Mrs. Henry Town and aughter, assisted by Mrs. G. W. Burpee and Miss role Smith. Annie Smith.

Monroe street, 595. Mrs. Arch. McArthur and
Miss Maude McArthur, assisted by Miss Carrie
Montgomery, of Rochester, and Miss Nellie Rittenlouse.

Monroe street, 945. Mrs. O.W. Norton, assisted

house.

Monroe street, 945. Mrs. O.W. Norton, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Ploss, Mrs. M. A. Fearing, Miss Aurelis Fearing, Miss Ida M. Lane, and Mrs. Edwin Norton.

Peoris street (North), 56. Mrs. Joseph Po Rette and the Misser Livrie and Jennie Po Bette. Peoris street (North), 56, Mrs. Joseph Po Bette and the Misses Lizzie and Jennie Po Bette. BPeoria (South), 201. Mrs. B. B. Balwinkle Randolph street, 450. Mrs. J. L. Morganroth, assisted by Misses Hannah Morganroth, Jennie Rubel, and Sarah Hirsch. Sangampn street (South), 136. Misses Ella and Ida Duncan.
Sangamon street (South), 149. The Misses Deveney, assisted by Mrs. Edward Deveney and Mrs. J. J. Clark. veney, assisted by Mrs. Edward Deveney and Mrs.
J. J. Clark,
Taylor street, 425. Mrs. Fred Welsbey and Mrs.
C. H. Waters,
Throop street, 58. Mrs. George Scoville and
Mrs. O. W. Goit
Throop street, 508. Mrs. George Gross, assisted by Misses Mary Syper and Annie Harvey.
Van Buren street, 547. Mrs. H. Templeton and
Mrs. J. W. Grogg.
Van Buren street, 1276. The Misses Anna and
Barbara Bauld, with Mrs. George McGrezor and
Miss Jennie Johnston, of Ferrysoure. Micn,
Walnut street, 36. Mrs. G. H. Fogg, Assisted
by Misses Martha Page and Hattie Esterbrook.
Warren avenue, 207. Mrs. J. W. Tomblin and
Miss Minnie Smith, assisted by Mrs. E. H.
Keen, Miss Hattie Slater, and Miss Loodell.
Warren avenue, 422. Mrs. and Miss Stridiron.

Aldine square, 21. Mrs. S, B. Davis, assisted by her daughter.
Calumet avenue, 522. Mrs. A. W. Green and Mrs. J. C. Williams.
Congress street, 11. Mrs. H. C. Lawrence, assisted by Mrs. T. E. Davis.
Dearborn street, 550. Misses McCarty, assisted by Mrs. T. E. Davis.
Dearborn street, 550. Misses McCarty, assisted by Mrs. J. W. Polly.
Forest avenue, 29. Mrs. E. R. Donnelly and Mrs. H. C. Muench, with Mrs. J. W. Polly.
Forest avenue, 368. Mrs. W. C. Foley, assisted by Miss Charlotte M. Ribolla, of No. 1659 Butterfield street.
Grand Pacific Hotel. Mrs. S. B. Raymond and Mrs. J. K. Ormsby.
Groveland Park, 1. Misses Imogene and Hattie Fowler and Miss Lizzle E. Moulton.
Langley avenue, 55. Mrs. John M. Gartside, assisted by Miss Lillie F. Davis, of Davenport, and Miss Fannie Harris, of New York.
McGregor street, 178. Mrs. E. S. Lateer and daughter, and Misses Ella and Henrietta Willden.
Michigan avenue, 509. Mrs. H. H. Bromwell, assisted by Mrz. Dr. Wilard and Mrs. S. L. Smith, of Kansas City.
Peck court, 30. Miss Nellie Barrelle, assisted by Miss Nellie Kingon.
South Park avenue, 514. Mrs. George Bohner. of 164 Vornon avenue, and Mrs. D. A. Hewes, of 1081 Indiana avenue.
Thirty-initis street, 124. Mrs. Charles C. Swin-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On account of a late bereavement, Miss Mollie Hutchings, Mrs. C. E. Brackett, and Mrs. D. H. Clarke will not receive calls. Owing to illness, Miss Ella B. Dixon will not receive callers.

THE REFINERS' RING.

n of any class of sugars.

It has been shrewdly suspected by those who have watched the movements of the sugar refiners during the past two or three years, and studied the difficulties which the Government has constantly to meet in the collection of duties on imported sugars, growing out of the sharp practices indulged in by the refiners and ers, as a class, to which, however, there are a few honorable exceptions, that the memo-rial is a more dangerous feline than he appears courteenth amendment concealed in the wood-olle. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday dropped in among the grocerymen and indulged in a conversation on the subject of the memo-several had no hesitation in stating that representations made were correct; they rate of duty would lead only to the importation of the better grades, extinguish that of the lower qualities, and suppress the business of refining. Others were less outspoken, but expressed the opinion that a one-rate duty would not extinguish the refinery business. There has been and will continue a steady and almost constant demand for the better grades of refined goods, those known in the trade as "hards," and to meet this demand there must be establishments for manufacturing the supply. Some few had not given the subject any consideration whatever. They had signed the memorial to oblige the person circulating it,—"a real good fellow," who represents one of the largest refining houses in America, if not the world.

the world.

In order to get at the cat in the meal-tub, and of its existence the grocerymen did not ewould not know,—the reporter called upon CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH,

whose long connection with the grocery trade would naturally quality him to express an opin-ion. After reading the memorial, which he had just seen for the first time, he expressed aston-ishment that it should have received such a

unanimous indorsement.

"Why so?" queried the scribe.

"Because it is purely in the interest of the refiners. The statement that it is for the benefit of the consumer is nonsense. The grocerymen's interests are with the consumer, and not with the manufacture."

interests are with the consumer, and not with the manufacturer."
"Please explain."
"You doubtless know that under the existing tariff the great bulk of the sugar importations are of the lowest grades, brought from every sugar-growing country in the world. These filthy, black, poisonous sugars are used by the refiners in the manufacture of all 'soit grades below and including what is known to the trade as 'A. They are hurriedly prepared, rushed through with the aid of chemicals to give them a good color, and contain less saccharine matter than the better grades of raw sugars. Some years ago a large jobbing trode was done all over the country in hogshead sugars. ine matter than the better grades of raw sugars. Some years ago a large jobbing trode was done all over the country in hogshead sugars imported from Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West India islands, and in box-sugars from Havana. None of these qualities—which were known to the trade as good grocery sugars—are now sold in this or any any other market in the United States. The only hogshead sugars now sold in the country are the product of Louisiana. The trade is now supplied with barreled goods direct from the refineries in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Baltimore used to refine very largely, but she has been forced out of the business. You see, therefore, under the present tariff, the spectacle of 40,000,000 people paying tribute to some eighteen or twenty firms. This is monopoly that ought not to be fostered by the Government; and, what makes it worse, the Government; and, what makes it worse, the Government encourages the manufacture of adulterated and unhealthful goods. Do you know there is a ham-curer in this city who will not use refined sugars—that is, the cheaper grades—in his business. Nothing but the good grocery grades of raw sugars—either Havana or New Orleans—will suit him. The former he cannot buy anywhere in this country. The sugar merchans will not import it, because they cannot sell it in competition with the yellow, refined goods, as it costs more money. sugar merchans will not import it, because they cannot sell it in competition with the yellow, refined goods, as it costs more money. The retined goods are of a better tolor, but possess less sweetening matter, and are more or less contaminated with injurious chemicals. It is the duty of the groceryman to the consumer to sell only what is heafthful, and if the tariff could be so adjusted as to practically prohibit the importation of the cheap and nasty grades of raw sugars, it would be better for all concerned, except probably the refiners."

"I would have it on the basis of 2 cents per pound on all grades of raw sugars up to No. 13, Dutch standard."
"How would this affect the refiners?"

pound on all grades of raw sugars up to No. 13, Dutch standard."

"How would this affect the refiners?"

"It would permit the revival of the trade in good wholesome grades of raw sugar,—those known as 'grocery grades.'"

"How about the higher qualities?"

"They should be subjected to such a tariff as would protect the refiners. But by all means the duty should be so regulated as to prevent the United States from being any longer the receptacle for all the dirty, poisonous sugars which the world's unskilled labor produces. The people should be allowed the privilege of consuming healthful goods."

"How about the artiffcial coloring of good sugars?"

"A specific tariff of 2 cents per pound on all grades below 13, Dutch standard, would do away with the practice, because there would no longer exist the temptation or necessity. A 13 grade is a good grocery sugar, and it would not pay either the reliner or the importer to tamper with it."

"Would you recommend the use of the polariscope in determining the grade?"

"No. The instrument is too delicate, and can only be manipulated by an expert. I remember in one case where a little speck on the instrument caused a divergence of seven degrees. Sugar appraisers are not versed in the delicate manipulation of the laboratory. And it would be useless for the Government to introduce it."

"I understand that the refiners and importers buy on the polariscopic test?"

"Yes, that is true; but they keep experts in their employ for the purpose."

"How do you account for the fact that so many refiners have been driven out of the business in the past two years?"

"The keen competition, closeness of profits, and the so-called improvements in the manufacture. A refinery doing a business of a million doilars a year will barely nay expenses. It is only when business exceeds that figure that the profit begins to appear. It is impossible for a refinery which does a less business to live."

which does a less business to live." NEW-YEAR'S EVE. CHICAGO AVENUE CHURCH.

Watch services were held at the Chicago Avenue Church, corner of LaSalle street, and were very largely attended. The basement auditorium was completely filled with people, the pres-

very largely attended. The basement auditorium was completely filled with people, the presence of a large number of young persons being noticeable. The exercises proper did not begin till nearlyill o'clock. The time before that hour was spent in a sort of impromptu social, that proved a source of profit and pleasure to the younger ones of the congregation. The services were begun with the song, "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice." Mr. Kimball then offered a prayer.

"I am coming to the Cross" was sung. Thereafter Mr. De Golyer extended to all members of sister churches a cordial invitation to take part in the services. He introduced the Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, who was to be the leader of the exercises.

Mr. Leavitt said that those present had not come to meet each other. They had come to meet Christ. He then suggested silent prayer. After a few minutes of silence "Brother" Spofford prayed. "What Hast Thou Done for Me' was sting.

Mr. Leavitt then made a short address, in which he said that he supposed every person wanted to speak more to his own heart than to that of anybody else upon such an occasion as that which had drawn them together. Every business house had an annual review, and every heart should have an annual review, and every heart should have an annual review of itself. What would the Cristian say if he found that the review showed a running behind? He closed his remarks with the reading of a poslim and commenting thereupon. He said that his object was to excite those present to awaken the spirit in the hearts of each other.

At 11 o'clock Mr. De Golyer assumed the leadership and made a few remarks. From that time on the time was spent in short prayers, speakings, and hymns. An exhortation to come to Jesus was responded to by a few, and the exercises were closed. Throughout the evening the services was just such as are observed at every well-regulated prayer-meeting, and those frivolous young people who had come with the very manifest intention of seeing "some fun" went a

ch and that of Christ's Ref on the platform, and in their d to the interest of the occasion opening exercises were of the al kind, after which the Rev.

ideration of it he impressed upon he fact that we were more apt to ren

of God.

Chaplain McCabe next led the audience in singing, after which the Rev. Mr. Adams and others made appropriate addresses.

The residue of the evening was given to singing and prayer, and voluntary speeches by the auditors, and the old year was bid good-by, and the new year welcomed in a devout and very pleasing manner.

REFORMED MEN.

A praise-meeting of reformed men was held

A praise-meeting of reformed men was held in Lower Farwell Hall last evening, at which the majority of those present announced their redempdon from the vice of intemperance, and repeated the Scriptural motio or sentiment they had adopted for the New Year. Prayers were offered for those who desired them, hymns were sume by the congregation and served asless. were sung by the congregation and sacred set tions by the male choir, and the Scriptures re by the Chairman, W. O. Lattimer. The atter of ladies.
Services were also held at the following churches: Free Methodist, No. 49 North Morgan street; Trinity Episcopal, Dr. Sullivan preaching; Ada Street Methodist, the Rev. S. H. Adams preaching about the Parable of the Ten Virgins; Union Chapel, No. 97 South Desplaines, Dr. Goodwin, J. McAllister, and others delivering addresses; Third Presbyterian; Emmanuel Methodist, Presiding Elder Willing preaching, and several of the evangelists-maker.

A COMPLIMENTARY BALL was given last night by the Chicago Turnge-meinde at their hall on North Clark street to the shareholders of their Society, and a most enjoyable event it proved to be after the man-ner of such festivities. The hall was brilliantly lighted, the floor newly waxed, the music of an orthester. of twelly prices harmonies and lighted, the floor newly waxed, the music of an orchestra of twelve pieces, harmonious and timely, the ladies fair, gay, and gayly dressed, the gentlemen numerous and gailant, the supper and wine excellent and unstinted, and those present of the highest German society circles in the city. Everything conspired to make the ball a decided success, and so it was. The old year was danced out and the new year danced in with all the vip, vigor, and vivacity of youth and spirtt. Not till a late hour this morning did the strains of music cease and the company disperse.

DESTITUTE AND ALONE. MRS. SWENGEL'S PATE.

The public will doubtless readily call to ning a sensational case in which Dr. D. F. Swengel, a dentist, Mrs. Ginochio, a boarder at the Clifton, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts were about equally concerned. Swengel was the "injured man," the man who would no marry Mrs. Ginochio in spite of that woman's implorations and the clergyman's persuasions; Mrs. Ginochio was the woman, the much-abused victim of misplaced confidence, the "morallythe-wife" of the dentist; Dr. Everts was the clergyman, the friend of the family of the unortunate woman, the divine who had and who had not performed the ceremony between the dentist and the woman. And the same curious and scandal-loving public will also remember the action brought before Judge Williams by the woman in the case to establish her tright to call berself "Mrs. D. F. Swengel," and to demand and receive from the dentist support for herself and her child by him. She failed, and since that time the principal actors in the two enacted parts of the "drama from real life" have retired to the privacy of their individuality, and they and their behavior have ceased to interest the public. Mrs. Swengel, alias Mrs. Ginochio, has alone, of the three, attracted some attention of late. About a week ago she was nicked up on the attract with her behavin her. attention of late. About a week ago she was picked up on the street with her baby in her arms, she having been obliged to give up her apartments because of her inability to pay her rent, and once before that she attracted attention by accosting Dr. Swengelin a desperate way upon the street and demanding from him a diamoud ring with which she said she had intrusted him. When found on the street she was taken at her own request to the house of a poor woman, Mrs. Flynn, who lives in the rear of No. 754 Indiana avenue, and who does washing for her daily bread. There she has been for about 754 Indiana avenue, and who does washing fi her daily bread. There she has been for about a week. Yesterday she was visited by the hon

a week. Itsisteday in the was visited by the home missionary of this paper, and SHE TOLD HER STORY to him amid many tears and much lamentation. She had seen better days, she said. She had been independently well off, but the shrinkage of property had robbed her of everything she She had seen better days, she said. She had been independently well off, but the shrinkage of property had robbed her of everything she possessed. Some time she might get part of it back, but now she was destitute. Since her trouble had come upon her all her friends had deserted her; even her two grown daughters and her son of 27 years of age had turned the cold shoulder to her and refused even to reply to the supplications which she had made to them, though they all were blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. Upon each of her daughters she had once settled property which provided their means of livelihood to this day. She had appealed in vain to Dr. Swengel, the father of her child. He would not even notice her entreaties for assistance, and, though he had promised, he did-not call to see her dying babe—his child. She had been without food and fuel. She had subsisted for days at a time upou a few penny cakes, and had been without fire for weeks in succession. She could not continue where she was. The people about her were too poor to assist her as she should be assisted, and they could not afford to feed her and provide a fire to warm her and the child. The baby way dying, and she could not help it. It had gastric sore-throat and congestion of the lungs, and she was afraid that the poor little thing would not live. What could she do? She was willings to do anything that was honorable and that give her sustenance. She could write and do many things if she only had an opportunity. She had been called an "adventuress." Dhi her past life look like it? She had lived at the Winchester Hotel in New York, and with Mrs. Watson at No. 73 Fifth avenue in the same city. She was well known, She had all wed at the winchester Hotel in New York, and how whe was introduced to Dr. Swengel while boarding at the Clifton House, only after his repeated soiicitations; that her side of the case had never been heard; that Swengel was a very had and heartless man, and she a wronged and misueed woman; that Dr. Everts considere

and heartless man, and she a wronged and mis-used woman; that Dr. Everts considered her "morally" married to Swengel, and that she wanted to get money enough to carry her case to the Supreme Court at a cost of about \$125; and much she said which had no reference to

and much she said which had no reference to her present needs.

Mrs. Swengel has pothing—that is proven by her niggardly existence for some time past, as a reporter found out; she has a very sick child—that speaks for itself; she is dependent upon a poor "washerwoman for what little comfort she enjoys—that is shown by a visit to the poor woman's house, No. 754 Indiana avenue.

The Scheme For Building a Railroad Along

The Scheme For Building a Railroad Along the Valley of the Euphrates.

Correspondence London Times.

PERSTH, Dec. 16.—The New Wiener Tagblatt states that it has received intelligence from Constantinople that the British Ambassador there has submitted to the Porte a project for the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway, consisting of twenty-six articles, the chief of which are: 1. The Porte, neither having the necessary capital for the enterprise, nor, in its present financial state, being able to guarantee the payment of interest on the amount required for that work, makes over to England the right of undertaking the task. 2. The British Government undertakes to provide the funds.

As an equivalent the Porte will (1) cede 10,000 square metres of land for every kilometre of the line, which us to extend from Ismid, through Alexandretta, to the Persian Gulf; (2) the Porte will give England the right to establish a colony of 100,000 Europeans on land given gratuitously by the Turkish Government for this purpose; (3) as a guarantee for the sums expended, Turkey will cede to England for a period to be more precisely fixed hereafter, the revenues on the Pashaliks of Bassors, Damascus, and Bagdad.

The correspondence adds that the guarantee by England of the loan of £35,000,000 being made dependent on the acceptance of the project, and the Turkish Government urgently needing the money, the Porte will scarcely be in position to refuse the proposals. The project in its two principal parts—the cession, namely, of territory along the line and the colonization of the same—is in orinciple similar to the original project for the Suez Canal, which, however, was not approved by the Porte, a sum of 80,000,000 being awarded as an indemnity to the company, and the revenues of Bassora, Bagdad, and Damascus being mortgaged for

### A PLATONIC MARRIAGE

The True Story of the Relations of Gen Eliot and H. M. Lewes.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The relations of George Eliot with the 1

Mr. George Henry Lewes have come in for a share of attention since the death of the lat in this connection the London corresponden he New York Times—who as monopolize a great deal of the knowledge of a world—laments the fact that the English para-world—laments any mention of George Es he New York Times—who at times app or Miss Evans, or Mrs. Lewes, or what legal name may now be, in announcing commenting upon Mr. Lewes' death. cording to the Times' Loudon man, rather disreputable woman to whom Lewes was married in early life still This statement is directly contradictory one made over four years ago, on quite as a Lewes had kindly quitted this world, and Lewes had kindly quitted this world, and the long-deferred marriage ceremony betwin. Lewes and Miss Evans had taken prout of respect to the prejudices of society the majesty of the law." When the first Lewes abandoned her husband for another the biographer of Goethe regarded the ununate occurrence like the philosopher that professed to be, and made no effort either get her back or to deprive her of the right bear his name. By-and-by she repented of folly and came back to Mr. Lewes with so m contrition on her lips, if not in her heart, to contrition on her lips, if not in her hear he philosophically forgave her, and by with her thereafter condoned her offense. with her thereafter condoned her offense. a time they lived together in peace and hapness, but the wayward wife soon the of this monotonous existence and ageloped. This time she went for good, as never thereafter troubled Mr. Lewes. The lare, by some crook of the English law, was a barred from claiming a divorce after this secon offense because he had condoned his wife former waywardness. So he was compelled bear with this second freak as philosophical has he had done with the first. Meanwhile ke Lewes had made the acquaintance of his Evans at the house of the editor-in-chief of the Western sater Review, Dr. Chapman, with who ashe resided while acting as his assistant in editing the Review. They were attracted toware each other from the start, and finally came to live together in a sort of Platonic fashion, he each other from the start, and finally came live together in a sort of Platonic fashion defiance of the world. This step, it is reiat was not taken hurriedly. They summone council of their wisest friends,—or those w passed for such,—flerbert Spencer, John Sin Mill, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Matthew, nold, Thomas Carlyle, Wilkie Collins, and Gald Massey being a list of some who were probly consulted, if we may judge by the cintimacy which has always existed between them and the gifted novelist. The delicate dicuities in the way were laid before this plary council, each of the contracting part agreeing to abide by the decision, whatever might be. That decision was all that Mr. Lew and Miss Evans could ask—and they were to "excey their own instincts, and not per might be. That decision was all that Mr. Le and Miss Evana could ask—and they were to "ebey their ow instincts, and not per an empty technicality to obstruct their hanness." They followed this advice and in together thereafter as man and wife. Miss ans soon became known, in her philosophi "set" at least, as Mrs. Lewes, even before the the original Mrs. Lewes, and, althouthere was some scandal for a time, and a few the original Mrs. Lewes, and, althouthere was some scandal for a time, and a few the original Mrs. Lewes, and a few there was some scandal for a time.

### LANSING.

New Year's Festivities of More than I

there was some scandal for a time, and a facquaintances fell away from them, their in mate friends remain steadfast from first to las This story of the original Mrs. Lewes being at alive may possibly be true; but if it is, it is little singular that the widely-circulated stored has death in 1874 was not sooner contradicts.

Significance.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LANSING, Mich., Dec. 31 .- The State 1 ture convenes to-morrow at high noon. The haugural services and dedication of the new Cu itol take place in the morning. All living Go ernors of Michigan will be present and deli addresses. To-night the city is crowded overflowing. To-day the old State office turned over their respective offices to the new officials. Col. William B. McCreery, the retiing State Treasurer, has, during his of service, won laurels by his uniform cou antiring energy, and sterling integrity. following statement of the receipts and dis-bursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending Dec. 31, 1878, is the last on under his Administration: Balance on hand Nov. 20 ....

Balance on hand to-day ..... \$202,066.5

SOMETHING NEW.

"An Hour in a Business College" is the tills of a neat tittle pamphlet recently issued by the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College 77, 79, and 81 State street. Everybody interested in practical education should read this akets of a perfect system of business education.

BURLINGTON MARBLE COMPANY,
The new residence of Wilbur F. Storey, of the
Chicago Times, is to be of white Vermont marble,
and the Burlington Marble Company have closed
the largest contract for that kind of marble evel
let in the West or west of New York. O. IlPlacey is the architect of the new building.

Placey is the architect of the new building.

Is This a Boston Pashion?

From a Lecture by the Ras, Joseph Cook.

There is in my hands a letter from a man of affairs in this city, and its topic is low-paid female labor. There is no red-hot griding here, otherwise I should like to grill upon it in a public presence the man who suggested infamy to a girl as a means of increasing her wages behind a counter. You would like to broll there any man doing that. I suppose the case was a great exception; but I have excellent evidence that there is no exaggeration in what I am about to read to you. This is not an anonymous letter; but the writer who signs it with his own full name is recorded in the directory of the city to which no belongs, and his occupation mentioned: "A young lady, whose family became reduced a worldly circumstances, felt that she must try to do something for herself, and therefore she applied at a large retail dry-goods house for a situation. 'Yes,' said the proprietor, 'we will take you; your salary will be—,' naming the price. 'Oh. sir,' said she, 'I can't live upon that.' 'I understand you, miss,' was the reply. 'Several of these girls don't live upon that.' 'I understand you, miss,' was the reply. 'Several of these girls don't live upon what we pay them. Do you see that young lady where? We pay her just what I offer you; a young man pays her the rest.' 'I wish the gridiron were here for the broiling. 'I know whereof I affirm,' continues this writer, whos letter aroused an indignation I dare not express here; and I think that when it comes to this the matter goes a step beyond low wages. This is simply an illustration of one effect of low wages. "Please remember that this your woman was not only a person of high character and good family, but also a perfect stranger is this merchant."

Miss Kellogg prefers Buck & Rayner's Cold Cress

MARRIAGES. MARTYN-TAGGART-Dec. 20, at 5t. Peter's Church Ripon. Wis., by the Rev. Fayette Durlin, Edward Martyn, of Chicago, and Allee L., daughter of John Taggart, Say., of Ripon.

HOFFMANN-BINZ-Dec. 31, 2t 5 p. m., Mr. Charle Hoffmann and Miss Emma Binz, eidest daughter of the late Francis Binz, both of this city. No cards. FRINK-MEECH-At St. Matthias Church. Philadelphia, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by the Rev. Robott & Edwards, William H. Frink, of Chicago, and Callie fadughter of William T. Meech, Philadelphia.

WOOD-Dec. 29, at the residence of J. Bodine, Wes. Northfield. Cook County, Ill., Mrs. Catherine Wood, aged 60 years.

RAND-At Newton Centre, Mass., on the 30th of December, George C. Kand, aged 60, brother of Martin.

L. and William H. Rand, of this city. La and William H. Rand, of this clay.

THOMPSON—Funeral services of Charles O. Thompson, Jr., will be held at 253 Kast Indiana-st., at 11 o'dect
a. m., Thursday, Jan. 2.

WOOD—At his residence, William H. Wood, tree
concussion of the brain, aged 38 years 7 months and
days. Numeral from his residence, No. 947 West Lake 4. Jan. 1. San Francisco and New York papers please corrected from the residence of Lake 4. Jan. 2. Archor 4. Puneral Thursday, Jan. 2. from the residence of Funeral Thursday, Jan. 2. from the residence of Education Control of Twesty-first and Argoid-sta, and John's Church, and thence by cars to Calvary.

VOLUME XXXIX. TIN PLATE, METALS, &c.

**The Chicago Stamping** 10, 12 & 14 Lake-st, IMPORTERS OF

MANUFACTURERS OF Stamped and Japanned Tinware,

Galvanizing and Tinning a Spe

Grocers' Caddies and Druggists'

GRAIN AND ICE.

AT A BARGAIN as Dearborn Furniture Factory at Lau, is for sale, with complete machinery, ground, substantial buildings.

OPTICIANS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Trib THENS PRICELESS Fine Spectacles suited to all sig-iples. Opera and Field Glasses copes, Barometera de.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETIN

Proposals for Army Transport

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., DEPARTMENT OF DARO
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28, 1878
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub
the usual conditions and requirements, wil
ceived at this office until 12 o'clock noon
10th day of February, 1879, at which th
place they will be obserted in the presence
ders, for the transportation of military su
etc., on the following routes in the Depart
Dakotsa, during the year commencing Ap
1879, and ending March 31, 1880:

1.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION from
stations in the State of Minnesota and Terri
Dakots, subject to the conditions contained i
of contract for that service, adopted Dec. 17,
2.—ROUTE IN MONTANA, Wagon Trans
tion from and to stations in the Territory of
tuna, etc., in accordance with conditions con-2.—ROUTE IN MONTANA, Wagon Free tion from and to stations in the Territory canne, etc., in accordance with conditions co in form of contract for that service, adopt 17. 1878.

3.—ON MISSOURI AND TELLOWSTON RRS. between Yankton, D. T., and Fort I M. T., and posts or stations on the Missour between said places. from the 20th of Marci Slat of October, 1879; and from Yankton a marcel. D. T. through to Fort Keoph a

ary stores and supplies for the whole are any ing its the distance silling.

3.—EERRIGE between Fort Abraham.

D. T., and Bismarck, D. T.; and bet Fort and Ferry Landing opposite there to the conditions contained in form of the arrive, adopted Dec. 17, 1878.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, we get route, and accompanied by a hond of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), ex legal form by two or more responsible per tided as fully responsible by a Judge of United States District Court, guaranteei case the contract is awarded to the persong, within sixty days, it will be accepted ing, within sixty days, it will be accepted. ang, within sixty days, it will be accepted a tered into, and good and sufficient securi nished immediately by him in the sum of thousand dollars (\$30,000), for the faithful ment of the contract, except for the ferria which case a bond for \$3,000 must accompanyled.

The Government reserves the right to re-or all bids that may be offered.

Moreover, no bid will be entertained uni-bidder is present in person or by duly aut-agent or attorney, at the opening of the bi-is then and there-entered. bidder is present in person or by duly auth agent or attorney, at the opening of the bid is then and there prepared to show that he able to carry out the contract in all respectations of the bid steel of the bid steel of the bid service. In the case of river transition bidders must submit a list of boats, name, tonnage, age, etc., with which they to perform the service.

Blanks for proposals and forms of contratable of distances; also a statement of shit made on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivering the season of 1878, which will be taken basis in determining the lowest bid received this advertisement, may be had by applicatible of the contraction of the Operation of the Quartern Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mc. Leavenworth, Kas.; Omaha, Ned.; Bismard T.; Yancton, D. T., of Helena, M. T.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals Transportation on 'Route in Minnesota and is,' Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers,' "ethe case may be, and addressed to the under CHAS. H. TOMPKINS. Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Ari

Proposals for White Cedar graph Poles.

1,630 poles 30 feet long, 6 inches and over at

sond.

25 poles 35 feet long, 8 inches and over at the a 40 poles 40 feet long, 7 inches and over at the a 15 poles 45 feet long, 7 inches and over at the a 15 poles 50 feet long, 7 inches and over at the a 15 poles 50 feet long, 7 inches and over at the a 15 poles 50 feet long, 7 inches and over at the a 15 poles 50 feet long, 7 inches and over at the a 15 poles 50 feet long, 7 inches and over at the same and the sam

Proposals for White Cedar The Western Union Telegraph: Company invisors until 12 octate noon on second Monday in art, 1879, for furnishing 2,100 white codes teleposes of the sizes given below, delivered and but dock of Toledo, O. The poles to be reasonable that dock of Toledo, but cuts, sound live times mooth, but cuts, sound live times of March, prog.; and cut not later than the 15 540 poles 25 feet long, 516 inches and over at and.

The party whose tender is accepted may, at the of the Company, be required to give bond, wi structus, for the proper fulfillment of the contrast Proposals should be sealed, and addressed to the right, indorsed "Proposals for Telegraph I New York, Dec. 24, 1878.